"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds variable, becoming northeasterly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,022. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.08¼; corn, No. 2 mixed, 37½c; cash cotton, 6 5-16c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday gave most of its time to the discussion of the Alaskan Homestead and Right of Way bill. Consideration of the bill had not been completed when the Senate adjourned. The House spent the day on the Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter, and eventually voted—162 to 119—to lay the bill on the table.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—The Pope received in separate audience each member of the Diplomatic Corps accredited to the Holy See, who called to congratulate His Holiness upon the twenty-first year of his Pontificate, which opened yesterday. Dr. Allan, the golf champion, is dead in England. An epidemic of "black blister" has broken out in the State of Hyderabad, India, and fifty deaths are occurring daily. The University of Budapest has constituted Queen Elizabeth of Roumania, known as Carmen Sylva, a Doctor of Letters. Rear Admiral Markham has expressed an opinion in favor of the use of the Hudson Bay route for English-Canadian commerce.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Henry Griehm, known in Williamsburg as "the friend of the dogs," was found dead in the cellar in which he lived, last night.

The Senate Commerce Committee rejected the nomination of Henry Demas, Senator Hanna's candidate for Naval Officer at New Orleans.

A two-hundred-pound barrel of brewers' yeast burst in the office of the United States Express at New Brunswick, N. J., the contents spattering over the room and covering the clerks with the spongy liquor.

The schooner Speedwell capsized off Marquesas, Fla., and nine persons were drowned, including Bradley Nichols of Bridgeport, Conn., his wife, son, son's wife, and two grandchildren, as well as the three children of Capt. Collier.

The three little children of Dr. John F. Whitmyer were saved from death in flames at their home, 111 West Eighty-second Street, by Robert Moore, an elderly man who was visiting in the family. The father and mother were away at the time. Other tenants in the flathouse had narrow escapes.

Page 2.

The Baptist Social Union held its monthly dinner last night and listened to addresses by the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, Talcott Williams, and James Yereance.

The Clayton will case, which had been on trial in the Superior Court of New Haven three weeks, was ended yesterday by the discharge of the jury. Justice Wheeler declined to give reasons for the action he took, but rumor said it had been learned that a well-known business man had tried to influence one of the jurors.

Page 3.

The State Department has been notified of a revolt against President Andrade's government at Valencia, Venezuela.

In regard to the Lake Shore deal, President Depew of the New York Central declared that his corporation can issue debentures for acquired stock. He expects no trouble in carrying out the plan.

While experimenting with a storage battery car from St. Louis, in Grand Street, the car was thrown from the track. No one was hurt. It is proposed to equip the Grand Street line with these cars.

William A. Cook, an aged lawyer, was locked up in the Tombs in default of bail on the charge of misappropriating $3,000 from the estate of Charlotte E. Harries, for which he was executor.

The Treasury Department has prepared a statement showing the amount of domestic merchandise of the United States which during the calendar year 1897 passed through Canada in bond from one point to another.

A mouse started a stampede in School No. 42, in Allen Street, the cry of "Fire!" was raised, and a general panic followed, which brought the mothers of the children to the school from all directions. By good management no one was hurt.

Page 4.

A contest of the will of Miss Frances Lyons on the ground of undue influence was begun yesterday.

The last witness for the defense in the Lattimer murder trial was examined yesterday. The trial is nearing its end.

Miss Annie Koerner, a Brooklyn girl, wrote policy slips for a large number of young men admirers in her neighborhood. A policeman found her out and she was fined $50.

The Executive Committee of the Republican Congressional Committee was appointed yesterday. Chairman Babcock announced that the campaign will be fought out on the lines of the St. Louis platform.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday recommended A. Foster Higgins, J. B. Baker, and S. D. Coykendall for appointment by Gov. Black on the State Canal Investigation Commission. Improvements of New York Harbor was urged upon Congress.

The father of William J. Koerner testified yesterday at the trial of his son for the murder of Rose Alice Redgate. He told of much insanity in the family, and his story was to the effect that the prisoner has been a remarkable example of a degenerate.

Page 5.

Paul D. Cravath returned yesterday from Albany, where he had several conferences with Gov. Black on the new primary election law. Mr. Cravath conferred yesterday with Chairman Kenyon of the Committee of Fifty-three, Elihu Root, Gen. Wager Swayne, and others.

The Assembly yesterday, by a vote of 140 to 5, passed the biennial sessions resolution. The draft of the proposed primary law was approved at a Republican conference last night, and the bill will be introduced to-day. There was a hearing yesterday before the Senate Finance Committee on the Brush bill, providing for lower telephone rates. A favorable report has been agreed to by the Assembly Judiciary Committee on the Higbie-Armstrong Good Roads bill. Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, says the Democrats are making a mistake in supporting the Ellsworth Newspaper bill.

Page 7.

The steamer Maria Richmers, from Bremen for Baltimore, with 160 passengers, broke her tail shaft and was towed into Halifax yesterday by the Alpha.

It was decided yesterday to call the society formed for the establishment and maintenance of a permanent orchestra in this city "The Orchestra of New York."

Page 9.

The State Insurance Department has begun an investigation of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association at the request of the association's managers.

Civil suits for $12,000 were begun yesterday against G. S. Bell, President, and H. L. School, Treasurer, of the defunct Home Mutual Building and Loan Association of the Bronx.

A financial corporation is projected, to be known as the International American Bank, with $25,000,000 capital and branches in the principal cities of the United States and South America.

Page 10.

The will of the Rev. J. A. Roche, filed for probate yesterday, leaves all his property to his three children.

The inquest over the death of N. W. Pon[illegible], who was shot by Emil Gusman, was [illegible]. Gusman told an officer that he [illegible] only to save himself.

[illegible] and Mrs. Emma Stabb of [illegible], Ohio, went to Cleveland, where they agreed to commit suicide together. The woman carried out her part of the [illegible], but the man backed out.

[illegible] M. Kallard, who has been in the [illegible] indictments for forgery, since [illegible] on the charge of grand larceny, is likely to be set free. Assistant District Attorney Unger says that he [illegible] for insanity.

Page 12.

[illegible] the Park Board yesterday [illegible] for a number of [illegible] paid, and a bank kept open until late in order to accommodate them.

Mayor Van Wyck on Tuesday vetoed a bill exempting St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church from an improvement assessment.

The trial of Capt. O. M. Carter was continued yesterday, D. N. Carvalho, the expert in handwriting, giving more testimony about forgeries.

Nathan Straus sent to Mayor Van Wyck yesterday his resignation as President of the Board of Health, and in less than an hour it had been accepted and Col. Michael C. Murphy sworn in to fill the vacancy. Mr. Straus pleaded that his private business needed more attention.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. Page 5.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 8.
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THE DOGS LOSE A FRIEND.

Henry Griehm, a Williamsburg Peddler, Found Dead in His Cellar Home.

A German who was known by his neighbors as "Henry Griehm, the friend of the dogs," was found dead last night in the cellar of a house at 154 Johnson Avenue, Williamsburg. Whether or not he killed himself only an autopsy will disclose. Coroner Delap has ordered an autopsy, which will be made to-day. Griehm was forty-five years old, and for a long time made his home in the cellar. He had a bed there, and one of his peculiarities was to befriend dogs instead of abusing them. Some dogs became so attached to him that they would follow him all around.

Griehm made a precarious living by peddling. Lately he had been despondent, and it seemed to neighbors as if the dogs who were attached to him seemed to know it. They followed close behind him when he left his miserable quarters yesterday morning. He usually returned in the evening, but yesterday he returned early in the afternoon, and last evening two boys of the neighborhood went into the cellar and found Griehm in his bed. The pallor of Griehm's face alarmed them and they called neighbors. An ambulance was summoned, and it was found that Griehm was dead. As he had always been in good health, his death was regarded as mysterious.

CONFEDERATE TREASURER ILL.

Judge John Newton Hendren of Virginia Near His End.

RICHMOND, Va., March 3.—Judge John Newton Hendren, the last Treasurer of the Southern Confederacy, is critically ill at his residence near Staunton, Augusta County. He is suffering from kidney trouble, and, owing to his advanced age, little hope of his recovery is entertained.

ALMOST DROWNED IN MILK.

Peculiar and Nearly Fatal Accident Near Allegheny, Penn.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 3.—While Jacob Schmidt, a dairyman, was driving along the reserve township road on his way to Allegheny, with sixty gallons of milk to-day, his wagon fell over an embankment. After rolling over several times Schmidt, with his horse and wagon, stopped at the foot of the declivity. The man was rendered unconscious and lay in a pool of milk in the wagon. The milk was about ten inches deep, and but for a farmer who saw the accident Schmidt would have drowned. His head and shoulders were completely submerged. He was seriously injured.

COAL DEALERS INDICTED.

A True Bill Against 508 Members of the Combine in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—This afternoon the Federal Grand Jury returned a true bill in the District Court against the 8 wholesale and 500 retail coal dealers who were members of the "coal combine" recently dissolved by United States Judge Morrow.

They are charge with a violation of the Trust act, which violation is made by statute a criminal offense. The specific charge against the dealers is that they associated in restraint of inter-State commerce to regulate the price of coal in Oregon, Washington, and other States.

Judge Morrow, in the United States Circuit Court, when issuing a temporary injunction against the association, decided that there was reasonable ground for the contention that it was an unlawful combination.

THE YEAST CREATED HAVOC.

Barrel in Express Office Burst, Demoralizing the Clerks.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 3.—There was a loud explosion in the office of the United States Express Company, on Church Street, last evening, and people hurried to the scene from blocks around to see what it was about. When they got to the express office they saw the clerks on the street busily engaged in removing a brownish substance like paste that was smeared all over their clothes and faces. The windows of the express office were covered with the stuff so that people could not look in.

The clerks explained that their soiled condition was due to an explosion of a 200-pound barrel of brewers' yeast, which had burst without warning and scattered its contents over the entire office, and with a discriminating regard for their own private persons. The yeast was consigned to a local brewery, and the expressman who handled it yesterday knew it was dangerous and kept it in the open air in front of the office. The barrel was carted inside last evening, preparatory to being moved to the cooler atmosphere of the back yard. It had been in the office only a few minutes when the explosion occurred. The head of the barrel blew out, and the ceiling, floors, walls, windows, packages, books, and clerks were liberally pasted with the spongy stuff.

Three men spent four hours in getting the office in anything like order, and then they could not remove the odor of yeast, which clung to everything. The office still presents a debilitated appearance. Not long ago the Adams Express office in this city had a similar experience, and since then it has refused to receive yeast.

B. A. Hegeman May Not Live.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 3.—Benjamin A. Hegeman, general traffic manager of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, who is suffering from a protracted attack of hiccoughing, is now very weak. He has been suffering for a week past. The attack followed grip. He is being sustained now by stimulants. No relief has as yet been had, but to-day he obtained considerable sleep. Owing to his age, sixty-five years, it is feared he may die.

Fatal Collision at Waterloo.

WATERLOO, N. Y., March 3.—A collision between a trolley car and a snow plough took place on the Geneva, Waterloo, Seneca Falls and Cayuga Lake Traction Company's railroad in the western part of this village to-day, by which William Compson, motorman, was killed instantly, and Manager Howard Gray was injured so seriously that he is likely to die.

A City College Southern Society.

Following the lead of Harvard and Columbia, the students of the College of the City of New York have started a movement for the foundation of a Southern society. Only students who were born in the South or who claim a residence there are eligible. There are a large number of them in the college.

OLD MAN SAVES CHILDREN

Gallant Rescues at a Fire in a West Eighty-second Street Apartment.

BOYS RUN BACK TO DANGER

The Little Ones Are Saved a Second Time by a Neighbor—The Parents Away at the Time of the Blaze.

Dr. John F. Whitmyer's flat, on the first floor east, of the double flathouse at 111 West Eighty-second Street, was damaged by fire last night to the extent of $2,000. His three small children, alone in the apartments with Robert Moore, an elderly man, had a narrow escape from burning to death, and their escape is due altogether to the bravery and presence of mind of their aged guardian. He risked his life and received painful burns about the face, chest, and arms, and is now under the care of a physician.

Dr. Whitmyer is connected with the Health Board. The other tenants of the building are mostly professional men. Mr. Moore, who is sixty-five years old, is a friend from Westchester who has been a guest of the Whitmyers for about a week. When the doctor and his wife asked him to mind the children last night while they made a call, he readily acquiesced, and the little lads, John, aged six; Robert, four, and Franklin, two years old, were only too well pleased to be left alone with "Uncle" Robert, for they well understood the liberty that meant, and the opportunity offered for a romp.

They Went to Bed Early.

The children played about for a couple of hours, and then, as the little heads grew heavy, "Uncle" Robert put them to bed. John and Robert were placed in a bed just off the library, and Franklin in the room adjoining and further back.

Mr. Moore took a book and sat down to read until the parents should return and relieve him of his responsibility. The clock had just chimed 10 o'clock, and the old man was beginning to nod, when he heard one of the children cry as if in pain.

"Oh, uncle, come quick, we're burnin' up," he then heard, and at the same instant he detected the odor of smoke.

In a moment the old man was in the room and he found the portières blazing and the children standing up in the bed surrounded by a ring of fire. He tore down the blazing curtains, and, grabbing the two little boys, made with them into the hall. He dropped them there and ran back for the little fellow, Franklin. The child was in a room beyond the one on fire and the old man had to go through the flames and smoke to reach him. He was driven back by the fire, but pluckily returned and succeeded in getting through all right.

The Little One Rescued.

Wrapping the child's head with a sheet, he plunged through the fire and smoke and reached the hall. He shouted the alarm and turned about to get the other two children, when, to his dismay, they were gone. In their excitement the little boys had returned to the flat.

George H. S. Hawkins, living on the third floor with John Woodward, heard Mr. Moore's cry for help, and quickly joined him. Moore explained about the two children, and Mr. Hawkins rescued them a second time. He took them to a house across the street. Mr. Moore took his charge, Franklin, to No. 117 and left him with a friend.

Policeman Hannify called the engines, and No. 40, with Capt. Cosgrove, and No. 56, with Capt. Delmanlage, responded.

Roundsman John McCullagh was soon at the fire, and ran through the building alarming the tenants. All got out to the street by way of the stairs, the roof, or the rear fire escape, except one young woman, who fell unconscious on the second floor. She was found by Roundsman McCullagh and carried to the street, where she soon revived.

The firemen made short work of the fire and succeeded in keeping it within the Whitmyer flat. The building is owned by John G. Siegling, who lives on the top floor. His loss is about $1,000. The fire was caused by a gas jet igniting a portière.

NEW TORPEDO BOATS TRIED.

The Gwin and Talbot Exceed Their Contract Speed at Bristol.

BRISTOL, R. I., March 3.—The two new Government torpedo boats, the Gwin and Talbot, just completed by the Herreshoffs, had their official speed trials to-day in Narragansett Bay under favorable conditions, and both exceeded their contract speed, the former making an average of 20.9 knots per hour and the latter 21.1.

The company figured that as the Gwin had been in the water about ten days and the Talbot only two, the slight roughness on the former would account for the difference between the two boats, and that they are practically equal.

The average steam pressure on the Gwin was 208 pounds to 194 pounds on the Talbot. The Gwin's engines made an average of 430 revolutions and the Talbot's 422.

The naval board, consisting of Capt. Frederick Rodgers, Chief Engineer C. F. Roelker, and Naval Constructor J. F. Hanscom, all expressed themselves as much pleased with the performance of the boats. The board will remain at Bristol for a day or two, to receive the tidal return and examine the boats more closely.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A storm of considerable energy is central near Jacksonville, and will probably move northeastward along the Atlantic Coast, causing northeasterly gales on the Middle Atlantic Coast to-day and possibly on the Southern New England coast to-night. High winds and heavy rainfalls are reported on the South Carolina, Georgia, and Eastern Florida coast. A belt of high pressure extends from New England to Texas, and the weather is generally clear throughout the regions covered by it. A storm of small energy exists in the Lake Superior region, and has caused light snowfall in Upper Michigan. The only marked change in temperature has been in the South Atlantic States and Northern Florida, where it is decidedly colder. Generally fair weather is indicated for to-day, except along the immediate Middle and South Atlantic Coast, where heavy rains and high northeasterly winds are probable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	38	34	36
6 A. M.	37	33	37
9 A. M.	44	34	38
12 M.	49	37	40
4 P. M.	55	41	46
6 P. M.	55	41	44
9 P. M.	46	40	40
12 P. M.	36	38	38

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	39¾
Weather Bureau	37¼
Corresponding date 1897	45
Corresponding date for last 20 years	35

The maximum temperature yesterday was 41 degrees at 4:00 P. M.; the minimum was 32 degrees at 12:05 A. M. The humidity, at 8:00 A. M., was 1.00 and, at 8:00 P. M., .59.

As Society Finds It.

Society finds Moet & Chandon Champagne a positive requisite to suit the palates of connoisseurs and bon-vivants as evidenced by the menus served at prominent banquets and fashionable gatherings.—Adv.

NINE LIVES LOST AT SEA.

The Schooner Speedwell Capsized Off Marquesas, Fla., and Only Four Persons Saved—Bridgeport Family Drowned.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 3.—The schooner Speedwell, Capt. Collier, from Marco, Fla., for Key West, was struck by a squall to-day while off Marquesas, eighteen miles from here, and capsized.

Nine persons were drowned, out of thirteen all told on board. Among the victims were the three children of Capt. Collier, George, Tom, and Wilbur, aged, respectively, four, six, and eight, and the entire Nichols family—Mr. Bradley Nichols and his wife, their son and the latter's wife and two grandchildren. The family was from Bridgeport, Conn.

Those saved are Capt. Collier, Samuel Cates and Jesse Green, deckhands, and Mr. R. W. Bates of Myers, Fla., a passenger.

The Nichols family is said to have been well to do. All had been staying for a month or two at a small hotel kept by Capt. Collier at Marco, and they were on their way home.

The survivors say the Speedwell, which was a small vessel of about twenty-five tons, was making slow headway this morning against a head wind. About 7 o'clock Capt. Collier was at the wheel, and the Nichols family and the Collier children were in the cabin asleep. Suddenly a squall came howling up abeam. Cates and Green rushed to take in sail. As the jib flapped loose the squall caught the schoooner and blew her clean over on the port side.

Collier, the deckhands, and Mr. Bates were swept into the seething sea, but caught the rigging just in time to save themselves. The wind, rain, and surges drowned the dying cries of the imprisoned Nichols family and the Collier children.

The men lashed themselves to the rigging. After being there for two hours the sea subsided. Then they got the dinghy loose, bailed her out with a hat, broke a thwart in two pieces, and with these for oars rowed toward Marquesas. After going three miles they were picked up exhausted by a fishing sloop and brought here about 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Samuel Cates, one of the survivors, who was seen at his home here this evening, said:

"Capt. Collier has been sailing now for twenty-five years in these waters. He is not to blame for this awful thing. The squall came up like nothing I have ever seen around Key West. Before we knew it we were lifted off our feet and in the water, and as for those poor people down below, they were penned in like rats. The wife of the younger Nichols, as pretty a woman as ever stepped aboard a ship, rose to the skylight. I was clinging to the rigging. She waved her hand at me, and that's the last I saw of her. When we got off two hours later they were all dead.

"Old Mr. Nichols was the only one to get out of the cabin. I guess he was washed out; for, after young Mrs. Nichols waved her hand at me, I saw what I thought was the coat of old Mr. Nichols floating by. Then I saw his hand and I knew it was his body.

"We did not see a thing of the children or hear a cry. We had to bale with the hat all the time we were in the dingey and often came near being swamped."

Soon after being brought into port Capt. Collier and Jesse Green went out on the yacht Buccaneer, accompanied by a diver, to try to recover the bodies.

HANNA'S CANDIDATE REJECTED.

Senate Commerce Committee Throws Out Henry Demas, Nominated for Naval Officer at New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Commerce Committee of the Senate has rendered a unanimous verdict against Henry Demas, nominated by President McKinley at the demand of Senator Hanna, for Naval Officer of the Port of New Orleans. Demas's name has been pigeonholed in the committee for months, and respectable citizens of Louisiana have exerted themselves to the uttermost to have his name withdrawn or to have the man rejected because of his alleged utter unfitness to hold an office of trust or emolument.

A pamphlet of some thirty pages has been freely circulated here containing many charges against him, and also against A. T. Wimberly, whom Mr. Hanna desires to have appointed Collector, and W. L. Cohen, his candidate for Surveyor, both of whom are characterized upon affidavit as being equally unworthy with Demas. While the Commerce Committee allows it to be understood that the chief objection to Demas was that while he was a State Senator he was employed by the Louisiana State Lottery at a salary of $250 per month, the unanimity of their verdict is stated by a member to have been secured by consideration of his entire record, which appears to have been distasteful to Republicans and Democrats alike.

All the facts that have been accorded by the Commerce Committee were laid before the President before the nomination was sent to the Senate. Treasury officers who were familiar with the records of the three men chosen by Mr. Hanna to be nominated by the President, have never been able to refer to them without making disagreeable faces. It is assumed that the President was waiting to see what would happen to Demas before venturing to send in Wimberly and Cohen, and that the unanimous rejection of Demas will be followed by the abandonment of Wimberly and Cohen and a search for candidates less notorious.

SECRETARY GAGE SELLS A HOUSE

His Chicago Residence Bought by George Castle for $50,000.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Secretary Lyman J. Gage has sold his house at 470 North State Street for $50,000 to George Castle, the theatrical manager. This is the house which the Gages occupied previous to their going to Washington. None of the Secretary's friends here know why he disposed of the property.

PORT ARTHUR SHIP CANAL.

Court in Galveston Dissolves the Injunction and It Will Be Built.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 3.—Robert Gillam, General Manager of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railway, received word from Galveston, Texas, to-day that the Federal Court in that city had dismissed the injunction proceedings brought to prevent the building of the Port Arthur ship canal. Ever since this enterprise was started the work has been obstructed by injunction suits instigated by Kountze Brothers, the New York bankers, owners of Sabine City. Mr. Gillam says that the work of building the canal will now proceed without interruption until it is finished.

The proposed canal will run from Port Arthur to Sabine City, a distance of eight miles, and is designed for the use of the Pittsburg and Gulf's lines of ocean steamers.

WALDERE KIRK MAY MARRY.

The Alleged Intended Bride Miss Marley of Los Angeles.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 3.—It is said here to-night that J. Waldere Kirk, the famous "King of the Dudes," will be married in a few days to Miss Marley of Los Angeles.

Kirk arrived here a few days ago and stopped at the Planters' Hotel, and to-day Miss Marley and her mother arrived and registered at the same place. Soon after they had gone to their apartments Kirk sent up his card and was at once admitted. The three remained together for some time and then went out into the city. Miss Marley, who is very pretty, and is said to belong to one of the richest families in Southern California, was asked about the marriage, but she shook her head and said there was nothing in it. She calls Kirk "Jim." Kirk has secreted himself in his rooms and refuses to see any one besides Mrs. and Miss Marley.

The Southwestern Limited.

A fast limited train to St. Louis and Cincinnati without an excess fare, via New York Central-Lake Shore and Big Four route. Most comfortable train; leaves Grand Central Station, centre of hotel district, every day at 1:00 P. M.—Adv.

MAINE INQUIRY DRAGS ON

The Naval Board Still at Key West, Uncertain When It Will Go Back to Havana.

IT HAS MADE NO REPORT

Secretary Long Says the Public Has All the Information That Has Been Received as to the Cause of the Disaster.

KEY WEST, March 3.—Judge Advocate Marix was the only officer of the Court of Inquiry on shore to-day. Capt. Sampson remained on board the Iowa and Capt. Chadwick and Lieut. Commander Potter on the New York. Even the stenographers took a holiday.

The Judge Advocate said he did not know when the court would leave Key West.

One report has it that the court is waiting orders from Washington, but it is more probable it is taking a little time to consider the evidence already presented before it and to map out its course in Havana.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Secretary Long said at the close of his day at the Navy Department that no word had been received from the Court of Inquiry and that no orders had been given or would be given as to the movements of the court from Key West, as the court was fully authoriezd to shape its own movements.

The original orders to the court were issued by Admiral Sicard as commander of the fleet to which the Maine belonged, and it has the technical status of an Admiral's court reporting direct to him, both as to its movements and as to its findings on the cause of the disaster. The understanding here is that the court has not concluded its work, but will return to Havana to take testimony which has been delayed by the difficulties in the way of the divers.

That Admiral Sicard expects this move back to Havana is shown by a dispatch from him a few days ago suggesting that arrangements be made for a vessel to take the court back. The Treasury Department was asked to assign the Mangrove for the return of the court to Key West, and this was done. With these arrangements concluded, it is said at the Navy Department that the court will proceed without consulting officials here.

If the progress of the inquiry at Havana depends upon the work of the wreckers, as seems to be the case, for nothing of substantial importance can be achieved until the heavy débris is removed from the wreck, considerable delay must occur. To tow the large derricks from Boston and New York to Havana is never a speedy and seldom a safe undertaking. As a matter of fact, the derrick Chief, at Norfolk, is now storm bound just inside of the Chesapeake Capes, although it was fully expected that by this time she would be far below Hatteras. This makes it improbable that the derrick can reach Havana Harbor and get at work much before the middle of next week.

As for the big derrick Monarch, which is required to raise the turrets and extremely heavy weights from the hull, the date for her sailing has not been set, although the department has inquired of the contractors on that point.

Secretary Long to-day authorized an absolute and positive denial of a report asserting that a partial, or preliminary, report had been received by the Government from the court of inquiry indicating or declaring that the loss of the Maine was due to an external explosion.

He said no report of any kind had been received and that the public had all the information that had been received.

WRECKERS AND DIVERS BUSY.

Senator Proctor Sees Suffering Among Cubans and will Probably Speak on the Subject.

HAVANA, March 3.—The operations of the divers and wreckers this morning were delayed by a heavy thunderstorm, but were resumed when the weather cleared later in the day. The Merritt was anchored on the starboard side aft of the Maine, with a big barge opposite her on the port side. The Right Arm was directly astern of the wreck. The work was necessarily slow and difficult for the wreckers and dangerous for the divers.

One body was recovered. It was that of a white man, about thirty years old, and was not identified.

The Spanish divers did not go down to-day, but the American divers got some fixed ammunition out of the forward part of the wreck.

A naval officer here to-day dropped a hint which may be significant. In reply to a suggestion that it was a pity such an important decision as the verdict of the court of inquiry into the Maine explosion should rest solely upon the testimony of divers who seemed men of only average intelligence, he said: "The court of inquiry has not had to depend upon divers' testimony alone." Then realizing that he had said more than he intended, he resumed his habitual reserve.

The Government has employed an expert photographer now in Havana, who will send to the Naval Department in Washington photographs of armor plates and different portions of the wreck immediately upon recovery from the water.

If the Spanish Court of Inquiry, under Capt. Peral has a definite plan of action, which seems doubtful, it has not been made public. The Spanish divers will, of course, report the results of their observations to the Spanish Court of Inquiry, but when or where has not been made known.

Senator Proctor has seen much in a short time, and there is good authority for saying that he will make the results of his observation known in a strong speech in the Senate on his return to Washington. At Matanzas Miss Barton and Senator Proctor, under the guidance of United States Consul Brice and Mr. Govas, the British Vice Consol, saw extremes of suffering they had never conceived possible. Four persons died in one ward while the party was there.

Senator Proctor was reticent on the subject, but others of the party declared that the whole east of the island was under the control of Gen. Maximo Gomez. Senator Proctor, however, went so far as to say:

"Certainly a peculiar state of affairs exists. A resident of Matanzas told me that if I wished to correspond with Gen. Gomez, he would send my letter to him and have an answer back in a short time."

The Senator may leave Havana on Saturday for home, though the question of his departure is not decided. He may remain here until Wednesday next, and will probably take a trip into the Province of Pinar del Rio with Superintendent Elwell of the Red Cross Society, unless the stormy weather changes the programme. The Senator's departure for the United States depends to some extent upon the success of his vaccination.

The correspondent of La Discusion at Matanzas says "Senator Parker" gave a check for $1,500 to the fund for the relief of the sufferers of Matanzas and its vicinity. This probably refers to Senator Proctor or Col. Parker, his traveling companion.

Gen. Blanco returned at the Hotel Inglaterra the recent call of courtesy of Senator Proctor.

Gen. Hyde, President of the Bath Iron Works, Maine, called on Gen. Blanco and Capt. Sigsbee to-day. He is on the way to Mexico on a trip for health and pleasure, and says his presence in Havana has no political significance.

At a meeting of volunteers yesterday, called to protest against the rumored proposal to disarm them, a letter was read from Gen. Parrado, Gen. Blanco's second in command, saying: "No Government in Spain would dare propose such a thing." This has greatly gratified the volunteers.

It is believed now that the body recovered last Friday and buried here was that of Robert Burkhardt, of Germany, Quartermaster. It was identified by a description, by a piece of cloth and a paper bearing his name. It is possible, but not certain, that another body buried last week was that of Charles A. Scott of Orange, N. J., carpenter's mate. It had Oddfellows' links tattooed on the arm.

THE KEARSARGE AND KENTUCKY.

Denial that a Request Has Been Made to Hasten Their Launching.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—It is denied at the Navy Department that any request has been made upon the Newport News Shipbuilding Company to hasten the launch of the battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky, set for the 24th of this month some time ago. All that the department has done in the matter is to authorize a delay of ten days in the expiration of the contract for dredging at the Norfolk Navy Yard, in order that the contractor might employ his plant to clear away the silt that has accumulated in front of the launching ways upon which the two big battleships now lie. The contractor will get at this work March 14, and must finish by the 24th. It is said at the department that no useful purpose would be served by hastening the launching of the battleships, as a large part of the work of fitting out a ship is more speedily performed while she is on the ways than when she is afloat.

These two battleships, the largest ever built for the United States Navy, are to be completed and turned over to the Government within ten months if finished under the terms of contract. They are now under construction by the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, and are to be launched on the 24th inst. On Feb. 1 the monthly statement issued by the Bureau of Construction showed them to be 55 per cent. finished. "The company," a prominent naval officer said to-day, "would have to work hard and disregard the eight-hour-a-day rule in order to complete them in contract time."

SAILOR BURIED AT KEY WEST.

Unidentified Body from the Maine Laid at Rest with Military Honors.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 3.—An unidentified body from the Maine was brought here this morning on board the Coast Survey steamer Bache. One gun division, from the United States cruiser Marblehead, under the command of Lieut. Anderson, was drawn up to receive the remains.

Commander McCalla superintended all the arrangements. Only a small crowd of people gathered at the dock. A hearse was in waiting, but it proved to be too small for the coffin, and it was taken to the City Cemetery, covered with the Stars and Stripes, in a plain wagon. The body was eventually laid to rest in the cemetery, with the honors usually accorded to a dead sailor.

The order of the procession was: The Marblehead Gun Division, headed by a drummer and a bugler, consisting of thirty sailors; Chaplain Royce of the United States cruiser New York, in a buggy; the wagon containing the coffin, flanked on each side by four sailors, and Commander McCalla.

Four wreaths were placed on the flag which covered the coffin.

The crowd present increased in number as the procession passed, and stood bareheaded as the remains were taken to the cemetery. At the cemetery the Chaplain read a short service. The survivors of the Maine were among those present in the crowd at the interment. There were no demonstrations.

Four Survivors Reach Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 3.—Lupkin, Waters, Shea, and Heffron, wounded men of the Maine, were brought here from the Tortugas on board the Bache this morning and were taken to the barracks. They are all doing well. The five additional survivors, who were left at the Tortugas by the Bache, are also making progress toward recovery.

President Dole Sends $500.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—A substantial evidence of sympathy for the survivors of the Maine and the families of the victims came to hand at the Navy Department today in the shape of a check for $500 from President Dole of Hawaii. The money was turned into the Maine Relief Fund. The Maine Relief Fund, under Mrs. Long's management, to-day reached a total of $3,133.

A SUMMONS TO SPANIARDS.

Manifesto Issued in Mexico Calling on Them to Help Spain.

MEXICO CITY, March 3.—A manifesto signed "A Spaniard," has been profusely distributed in the streets here and in the porticos of houses and cafés.

It refers to the imminence of war between Spain and the United States, and is a patriotic call on Spaniards to come to the rescue of their country, which, as the manifesto states, has been wantonly provoked by the most powerful nation.

The manifesto states that it is for the Spaniards to prove their patriotism and self-sacrifice. The manifesto contains no insults to Americans.

Mr. Long Talks with Mr. Boutelle.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Secretary Long spent a good part of the morning in consultation with Chairman Boutelle of the House Naval Committee. He denied himself to all other callers, and from time to time sent for bureau chiefs of the department. The conference was said to be in reference to the regular Naval bill. In no sense, the Secretary said, had emergency questions come up. There was no need of considering them now, Mr. Long said, as no doubt existed that Congress would act promptly should any emergency arise requiring supplies beyond those of the regular appropriations bill.

New Jersey's Naval Reserve.

TRENTON, N. J., March 3.—The Naval Reserve of New Jersey under the law recently passed, became to-day a part of the National Guard. Adjt. Gen. Stryker issued an order directing the commandant of each of the divisions of the Naval Reserve to report for duty to Gen. Plume. Gen. Plume then issued orders for the Battalion of the East to report to Gen. Wanser of the First Brigade, and for the Battalion of the West to report to Gen. Sewell of the Second Brigade. The two brigade Generals will now issue orders for inspection and muster.

The Artillery Bill Delayed.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Hawley bill for the creation of two additional regiments of artillery will not be taken up in the House to-morrow as some of its friends had hoped. The Republican members of the Committee on Rules gave the matter some consideration after adjournment tonight, but no conclusion was reached.

Orangemen Ready to Fight.

BOSTON, March 3.—James Ray, Supreme Grand Master of the Loyal Orange Institution of the United States of America, today sent to President McKinley the following letter:

Boston, March 3, 1898.

The Hon. William McKinley, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir: I beg to offer the services of 200,000 Orangemen in defense of our country's flag in this or any other hour of danger. Every man capable of taking the field is ready and willing at your call.

Our membership consists only of citizens who are obligated to maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States. Yours to command,

JAMES T. RAY, Supreme Grand Master.

A Thousand Colored Men Volunteer.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 3.—One thousand colored militiamen of South Carolina tendered their services to Gov. Ellerbe today in case of war. The offer was made through Col. Robertson, colored, of Charleston.

Making Projectiles at Reading.

READING, Penn., March 3.—Beginning next Monday the Carpenter Steel Works will go on double time, working on projectiles for the Government, and employing 350 instead of 225 hands.

SPANIARDS MUCH ALARMED

Presence of an American Squadron at Hongkong to Threaten Manila Is Discussed.

TALK OF ATTACKING NEW YORK

An Unnamed High Personage Quoted as Scouting the Idea of a Rupture—The Government Preparing for the Worst.

MADRID, March 3.—The public is much exercised over the report of the presence of a squadron of United States warships at Hongkong, as it is presumed the vessels intend to threaten Manilla, the capital of the Philippine Islands, in the event of war between the United States and Spain.

The Imparcial, in an article headed "To Manila, to New York," quoted an unnamed high personage who scouts the idea of an imminent rupture, and says:

"The presence of the warships at Hongkong is only Washington's policy, with the view of contenting the jingoes."

The "high personage" is said to have added:

"But America has not so many warships as to warrant such bold action. If the Yankees go to the Philippines, the Spaniards will go to New York."

The Globo remarks:

"The Government is alive to the critical situation, and is silently preparing for the worst. But it is too diplomatic to disclose the procedure by which it is preparing for emergencies."

In conclusion The Globo says:

"Fortunately the tranquil preparations of the Government are the best assurance that it will be ready when the occasion requires it. The public, seeing the coolness of Señor Sagasta, should comprehend that he means action and not words. However limited the public's confidence in the Premier, they, like ourselves, have confidence that better days will dawn promptly."

MADRID PRESS FULL OF WAR.

The Correo Espanol Says the de Lome Affair Has Given the Measure of Spain's Decay.

MADRID, Feb. 17.—Fierce indignation characterizes the Spanish papers that are not supporters of the Government at its weakness in replying in gentle terms to the American demand for explanations about the Dupuy de Lome letter.

The Imparcial remarks:

"It is the height of weakness to suppose we are going to disarm the Yankees by means of patience. From them we shall gain nothing by it, and on the other hand we shall lose the esteem for the dignity and bravery of Spain, obtained from the other nations. Paraphrasing the never-to-be-forgotten Spartan words of Mendez Nunes at Callao, 'Suffer it to say Spain loves honor more without Cuba than Cuba without honor.' We have sacrificed our youth, we have sacrificed our millions. Must we also sacrifice our national honor? Not the great Antilla, not a hundred Antilles, would be worth so great a sacrifice."

It then proceeds to argue that all Spain's concessions will be useless if the United States really seeks to break off friendly relations, adding:

"If a pretext is sought, it will be found, for instance, in a hostile demonstration against the Spanish warships visiting American ports, or a demand for a pension for the widow of the dentist Ruiz."

"In Europe," it continues, "everyone has already perceived this. The universal conscience is with us, and it is really a shameful fact that the action of the United States rouses more indignation in foreign minds than in some Spanish. We believe we interpret better the spirit of the Spanish people, and we energetically protest against what has been done in order that outside Spain it may be known that her rulers do not reflect the feelings of the Spanish people in such acts as the explanations to McKinley, and also that this Nation of brave men has not become a flock of lambs."

The Correo Español, after recapitulating all the injuries it alleges Spain has suffered at the hands of the United States, remarks:

"The last affair—that of Dupuy—has given the measure of our decay and sufferings. Any other Government than that we endure—ancient mummies and she-men—when drawing up the note in yesterday's Council in reply to the inadmissible, uncalled for, and ruffianly demands of the President of the Republic of the United States, would have accompanied it with Mr. Woodford's passports. For it is clear that neither concessions nor the humiliations of the Spanish Government change in the slightest degree the plan drawn up by the American Government and people. They want war, and war will come."

The Pais is not even so moderate, for it declares that war is already raging, (Esta va declarada,) saying:

"The North Americans have not their soldiers, their ships, in Cuba, but among the insurgents they have what is better worth; they have their money turned into ammunition, guns, cannon, and dynamite."

"Why," it asks, "should an official declaration be made when war already exists, and exists under the most favorable terms for the United States? An official declaration might alarm the European powers, who would not tolerate McKinley placing his hand on the Antilles. Instead of exposing their soldiers on their own soil they send them in the guise of insurgents to Cuba. To avoid a catastrophe to their warships they send men and munitions to the insurgents in merchant vessels. American politicians would indeed be most foolish if they abandoned, by a declaration of war, the favorable position they have taken up in Cuba against Spain."

"No," the paper continues, "we cannot hope for a declaration of war. Cautious or bold, humble or active, our Government need not fear that Washington will declare war. It is already declared. Already it has caused havoc in Spain; and in the United States they laugh at the idea that they are capable of the folly of declaring war against us, a war already aflame through them, a war fed by them, a war in which they run none of the risks and have all the advantages that would accrue from an open war between the two countries."

Senor Polo to Receive Courtesies.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Collector of Customs of New York to extend the usual courtesies and facilities in the exchange of baggage to Señor Polo y Bernabé, the new Spanish Minister, who is expected on the Kaiser Wilhelm on March 9.

EXAMINING OLD MONITORS.

Navy Department Wishes to Know What They Are Good For.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In the course of the inquiry into the naval resources of the United States an order has been issued to make a test of the machinery of the old war monitors at the League Island Navy Yard.

These are single-turreted craft that are armed with big smooth-bore guns in turrets that probably would not withstand the modern guns used on battleships, but it is believed they would be of service in an emergency.

There are eight of these monitors at League Island, and the Government owns several others that are now loaned to the naval militia organizations of some of the States. Those at League Island are the Canonicus, Mahopac, Manhattan, Catskill, Jason, Lehigh, Montauk, and Nahant. They are all between 1,800 and 2,100 tons' displacement, and draw little water, so that [illegible] intention is to take over the old [illegible] and work the machinery that is [illegible] to turn the turrets if it can be made [illegible]

DEFENSES AT NEWPORT.

Torpedoes and Mines Relied on Now, but New Guns and Improvements Provided For.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 3.—The newspaper stories lately regarding the fortifications of Narragansett Bay have not been derived from any official source whatever. Yesterday it was learned from an officer that, as matters now stand, if an invading fleet was to attack Newport, reliance for defense would be placed on torpedoes and submarine mines. These would be placed according to plans prepared by the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department in 1891, which were improved and changed to advantage three years ago. A torpedo casemate at Fort Adams, erected about that time, forms a part of this defense. Plans for another casemate on the same lines at Dutch Island were also then completed.

This officer further stated that so far as the defense of the harbor is concerned, the old-time smooth bore guns at the fort, especially the 15-inch ones, would be of little use for purposes of defense for many reasons. One reason is that their gunners are exposed to the rain of shot and shell as well as of rifle balls from a ship's sharpshooters. Another reason is that the old fort would not withstand bombardment by a modern fleet. The general defenses at Fort Adams are obsolete. For these reasons the fort was condemned some time ago.

As regards the mortar battery recently erected at Fort Adams under supervision of Major D. W. Lockwood, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., this officer further stated "that is an excellent example of modern coast-defense work, and if the mortar guns could be shipped to Newport, say by next Saturday, a week hence they could be made ready for use, providing, of course, that there should be ammunition in the garrison."

The works for defending the west passage on Dutch Island with two 10-inch rifles on disappearing gun carriages will be practically completed as soon as the rifles are mounted. With these two powerful guns in place the defense of the bay would be insured.

The failure of the Government to acquire land in Jamestown for protection purposes is too well known to require comment, but the time is not far distant when the Government, through the United States courts, will condemn the land required. Provided with batteries of heavy calibre rifled guns in conjunction with those of the other mortar battery which is to be erected in the vicinity of the Dumplings, the harbor and its approaches will be quite well protected. But it will be long before all this work can be completed.

The troops at the fort are in excellent condition, and their drills, both in infantry and artillery, in both branches of light and heavy artillery, are executed in a manner that speaks highly for the zeal and efficiency of their officers. Especially is this true of the light battery troops of the Second United States Artillery, commanded by Col. A. C. M. Pennington.

COAL OFFERED TO THE NAVY.

Mining Companies Will Be Prompt to Supply It in the Event of War.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The coal mining companies throughout the country, especially those near the seaboard, have been prompt in their offers to the Navy Department to furnish coal in the event of trouble with Spain, and the Department has taken steps to ascertain the probable supply and its location, available in the case of an emergency demand.

This branch of the naval supply comes under the Bureau of Equipment, and aside from the steps above noted the officials will not admit that anything unusual has been done. Capt. Bradford, the Chief of the bureau, did say, however, to-day, that no extraordinary contracts for coal had been entered into as a result of the excitement over the Maine disaster, nor any greater amount purchased than was usual for the navy on a peace footing.

FOREIGN TARS ON THE MAINE.

Japan, Germany, and Sweden Make Inquiry About Them.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The State Department has ascertained, at the instance of the Japanese Legation, that the following Japanese were on board the Maine at the time of the disaster: I. Eugisaki, O. Ishita, S. Chinji, M. Oye, U. Kitagatka, T. Nagamine, and K. Suguki. Similar inquiries to that made by the Japanese Legation as to the number of subjects of Japan aboard the Maine came to the Navy Department to-day from the German and the Swedish Legations, and it is expected that others will follow. Nearly every nationality was represented in the Maine's crew.

Shipments of Ammunition.

Projectiles were shipped from Governors Island for Key West yesterday for eight, ten, twelve, and thirteen-inch guns. They were transferred by barges to the Baltimore and Ohio wharves for transportation by rail. A large quantity of brown powder is also being sent to Fort Preble, Portland, Me., where fortifications have been recently completed.

Rush Orders at Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 3.—Orders have been received at the navy yard to make the outfit for the Lancaster with the quickest possible dispatch. It is expected the Machias and Essex will be made ready for service at the Portsmouth yard at once.

CUBA WORSE THAN ARMENIA.

Opinions of W. W. Howard, Who Has Been in Both Regions.

W. W. Howard, a writer who assisted in the distribution of relief supplies during the Armenian troubles, returned yesterday from Cuba, where he has been making a study of the situation and the condition of the reconcentrados. When seen on the Ward Line pier after coming ashore from the steamship Vigilancia, Mr. Howard said:

"I was in Armenia with Clara Barton, but nowhere in Armenia did I see such suffering and such famine as I have seen in Cuba. The men, women, and children are so emaciated that they are a pitiful sight. Their bones show through their shrivelled skin. If ever a people needed relief it is those wretched reconcentrados.

"The insurgents in the field in the country are in excellent condition. They are well clothed and well armed. The Spanish soldiers are beardless boys and quite unable to cope with the insurgent veterans.

"Cuba has been laid waste. One rarely sees a building outside the towns. They have been burned. Weeds grow where once was the highest cultivation."

Mr. Howard said that there was no fear or expectation of war among persons in Havana. Except among the lower classes, there was no tendency to treat Americans with disrespect.

RELIEF FOR CUBA ABUNDANT.

The Montgomery and Nashville to Sail from Key West Next Week with Stores from New York.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Arrangements are being made for the trip of the cruiser Montgomery and gunboat Nashville to Cuban ports with relief supplies. The Navy Department was advised to-day that the Mallory Line steamer leaving New York next Saturday would carry free of charge seventy-five tons of supplies, to be transferred to the Montgomery and the Nashville at Key West. The Mallory Line steamer is expected to take about four days in the run down the coast, so that the transfer to the warships and their start to Cuba cannot be made before next Thursday. The two warships are poorly adapted for carrying supplies, having scant quarters for their own supplies of cordage, provisions, canvas, and ship's equipment. It is only because they can make the run in daylight that any attempt is made to carry the seventy-five tons of supplies. These will be stored on the [illegible], and with good weather the [illegible] will not subject them to any [illegible].

The relief measures are proving unexpectedly successful, the supplies running into [illegible] and hundreds of tons. The State Department has had notice from the [illegible] Relief Committee at New York that there were shipped on March 1 from New York to Santiago 100,000 pounds of [illegible], on the 2d, to Havana, 75,000 pounds, and to-day, to Matanzas, 100,000 pounds, and to Sagua La Grande, 100,000 pounds. In these shipments are [illegible] grains of quinine, consigned to all of the ports except Havana.

Chairman Barton of the Central Cuban Relief Committee has advised the State Department that contributions are coming forward in great abundance not only in money, but more particularly in the form of provisions from all directions. The Oregon committee promises ten carloads, and possibly twenty, and Omaha, Minneapolis, and other Western committees are offering shipments by the carload. He had to-day upon the pier of the Munson Line nearly 100 tons ready for a steamer sailing Friday, which the line had offered to take to Matanzas and Sagua.

SUPPLIES FOR STARVING CUBANS.

Large Quantities Going to Matanzas and Sagua La Grande.

The Munson Line steamer Bergen, sailing to-morrow for Matanzas and Sagua La Grande, will take a large quantity of supplies for the relief of sufferers in Cuba, to be distributed by United States Consul Brice at Matanzas and United States Consul Barker at Sagua La Grande. The supplies consist of 162 cases of condensed milk, 200 bags of rice, 125 bags of beans, 14,000 pounds of codfish, 12,000 pounds of bacon, 400 bags of cornmeal, 25 tierces of lard, and 600,000 grains of quinine.

The Mallory Line steamship Nueces, which will sail to-morrow for Key West, will take seventy-five tons of miscellaneous articles, including food, medicines, and clothing. Part of this cargo will be forwarded to Matanzas on the cruiser Montgomery, and part to Sagua La Grande on the gunboat Nashville, under the direction of Rear Admiral Sicard. The Mallory Line has offered to carry fifty tons of relief supplies a week free of charge to Key West.

A Relief Committee at South Livonia, N. Y., yesterday sent supplies valued at nearly $2,000 to the Central Committee, whose offices are in the Temple Court Building, this city.

SPAIN AND THE DAUNTLESS.

Señor du Bosc Takes Steps to Have the Vessel Apprehended.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Señor Du Bosc, the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires, has received information bringing the record of the alleged filibustering steamer Dauntless up to date, and it is understood to-day that he presented a complete memorandum on that subject with a view to having the vessel apprehended.

While the information is asserted by the legation to establish the recent expeditionary character of the Dauntless, it declares it was not successful, and submitted evidence to the State Department to show that the expedition proper failed to effect a landing, but that Gen. Agramonte, a Cuban leader, got ashore in a small boat, and is now wandering in the interior without having made a juncture with the insurgents.

Ball to Spanish Naval Officers.

HAVANA, March 3.—The welcome to be extended to the officers of the Vizcaya and of the Almirante Oquendo, when the latter arrives here, will consist of a grand ball at the Casino, which promises to be a brilliant affair.

Spanish Duties on Wheat Reduced.

MADRID, March 3.—The Queen Regent has signed the decree reducing the duties on wheat and flour.

Carlists to Take Part in Elections.

MADRID, March 3.—The Carlists have issued a manifesto announcing their intention to take part in the coming elections.

THE PRESIDENT DENOUNCED.

Assistant District Attorney McClelland Speaks of the Maine Disaster.

Congressman Amos J. Cummings was expected to address the members of the Seventh Assembly District Tammany Association at its monthly meeting last night, but a telegram was read regretting his inability to attend, as he was about to start for Cuba.

In his stead, Assistant District Attorney James D. McClelland addressed the meeting, which was largely attended. He denounced President McKinley for his delay in the Maine investigation. "If it had been England whose warship had been blown up," said Mr. McClelland, "she would have had her fleet down there a week after the occurence, bombarded the town, and have an investigation afterward. Here we are three weeks after the trouble, and we are as much in the dark as ever. If Democrats like Andrew Jackson or William Jennings Bryan occupied the Presidential chair no such delay would have occurred."

GEN. MERRITT RETURNS.

He Found Southern Forts in Good Condition.

Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, United States Army, returned to his headquarters on Governors Island, after a nine days' tour of inspection of Southern fortifications, and earlier than he had intended to return.

He said that his sudden return had no significance. He had visited Fort McPherson at Atlanta, Fort Barrancas at Pensacola, and Jackson Barracks at New Orleans, where he found conditions quite satisfactory and the men in excellent form as to health, discipline, &c., but he will have some recommendations to make. He will return South, he said, to visit St. Augustine and east-coast fortifications in Florida. Lieut. Strother, aide de camp, returned with Gen. Merritt.

Dr. J. J. Luis Returns Home.

Dr. J. J. Luis, the Cuban who was released recently from a Baltimore prison, where he had served a year for complicity in the Roloff and Sanchez filibuster expeditions on the steamer Woodall, has returned to his home, 154 West Ninety-eighth Street, and yesterday called at the Cuban Junta. He has lost none of his enthusiasm for Cubra libre, and he said yesterday that he wished his fellow-countrymen in Spanish prisons could receive such treatment as he had in an American one. He had grown stout during his year's incarceration. He was employed while in confinement teaching mathematics and English.

CHURCHES MAY CONSOLIDATE.

Plan to Join Temple Beth-Elohim and Temple Israel in Brooklyn.

A movement is on foot to unite the congregations of Temple Beth-Elohim, in Keap Street, near Division Avenue, Brooklyn, and Temple Israel, at Bedford and Lafayette Avenues. A similar movement was started about two years ago, but it received little support and was abandoned. For some time the present movement has been progressing, and on Sunday afternoon a meeting of the first named congregation will be held in the Keap Street temple. At this meeting the reports of committees which were appointed to consider the feasibility of the plan will make a report. Concerning the movement, Mr. Moses May, the President of the Board of Trustees of the Temple Beth-Elohim, yesterday said:

"If we succeed in consolidating we will build in a locality that will please every member of the new congregation, and the congregation will be the largest in the city. The membership of Beth-Elohim is 150, and there is a mortgage of $5,000 on its property, while Temple Israel's congregation numbers 146, and carries a mortgage of $30,000. In the event of consolidation a synagogue will probably be erected in the neighborhood of Bedford Avenue and Penn Street."

Bay State Justices' Portraits.

From The Boston Post.

The picture gallery of the Supreme Judicial Court of this State has been augmented by a photograph of Chief Justice Isaac Addington, taken from an oil painting nearly two hundred years old, now in the possession of the Massachusetts Historic Genealogical Society. The only Chief Justices of Massachusetts who are now not represented in the portrait gallery are Stephen Sewell, who was on the bench from 1752 to 1760, and N. P. Sargent, 1790 to 1791.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

BAPTISTS HAVE A DINNER.

Speeches on Municipal Problems at the Monthly Gathering of Their Social Union.

DR. FAUNCE'S STRONG WORDS

He Severely Arraigns Sensational Journalism—Talcott Williams and James Yerance the Other Speakers.

The regular monthly meeting and dinner of the Baptist Social Union was held last night at Delmonico's, William D. Murphy, the President, presiding. Among those present were Dr. W. D. Morse, Prof. Frank Drisler, Isaac Townsend Smith, J. E. Baldwin, Jr., the Secretary of the Union; the Rev. Dr. A. W. D. Hodder, the Rev. Samuel Alman, J. W. Perry, D. C. Link, J. W. Stevens, E. H. Conklin, E. H. Paddock, Dr. Jared G. Baldwin, Dr. J. A. Bennett, Dr. J. E. Newcomb, O. D. Baldwin, M. J. Ennis, and Edward L. Ballard.

After dinner the President introduced the speakers, whose subjects were as follows: Talcott Williams of Philadelphia, "Civic Success and Failure"; James Yerance, "Clean Municipal Politics," and the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, "The True Aristocracy." Mr. Williams in treating his subject said:

"While city governments in this country seem to be failures, we must consider that they have comfort rather than magnificence for their ideal. It is more expensive to have a city comfortable than magnificent, and the less population to a given area must naturally increase the expense of supplying it with streets, water mains, sewers, &c. The American people would rather put a carpet under the cradle of the poor man than asphalt under the carriages of the rich."

Drawbacks in Glasgow.

He then went on to compare the comforts of our cities with those in European countries, and in speaking of Glasgow, which he held up as a model city, paying all its municipal expenses with the revenue derived from its control of the public franchises, he said that in that city, where 25 per cent. of the families lived in one room and 45 per cent. in two rooms, and not one family in twelve had five or more rooms, the expense of building sewers, paving streets, &c., for that reason, could not but be light, while the tax of death was sure to be heavy and must be paid by the poor, the aged, and the helpless.

The debts of the cities in the United States, he said, had only increased during the last eighteen years, in proportion to the increased population, as one to ten. "This country," said Mr. Williams, "is more lightly mortgaged to the future to obtain present capital than any country in the world. The cities in many points are cesspools of corruption, but we forget the astonishing difficulty under which we labor, with such a large foreign-born population. It has its effect on a city, just as the habits of a foreign city will affect the morals of a visitor, for I have seen some such middle-aged, respectable citizens of this country as are here to-night during a three days' sojourn in Paris shed the moral habits of a lifetime."

Mr. Yearance on City Politics.

Mr. Yearance folowed Mr. Williams, and during the course of his address found occasion to make many severe thrusts at the present Municipal Government. "The cities must be looked after," he said, "or a paralysis of the vital nerves of the country will ensue." He referred to the diclosures of the Lexow investigation, and said that when Strong was Mayor the city was in the hands of an honest man, with better streets, a decreased death rate, kindly care for the unfortunate and the poor in the asylums, and that great boon—clean streets.

"Last year," he said, "the forces of the good men were divided, which fastened on this city an administration which, judging by its history in the past and during the few months of its present régime, bodes no good. The tariff and the currency have nothing to do with municipal politics. We must look after the primaries and see that good men are nominated for the public offices. We must be constantly on the alert, for corruption in municipal politics means corruption in the State Legislature and the Federal Government."

Dr. Faunce on Democracy.

The Rev. Dr. Faunce said that he echoed the sentiments uttered by the previous speakers, and that the problem of good city government was a hard one to solve. "Government by democracy is the best in the world," he said, "but government by a thoughtless, leaderless mob is the worst, and its voice is likened unto the howl of demons. I am not blind to the abuses of wealth or the abuses of labor unions, which claim to be the source of all value, but the change to come will come through evolution and not revolution. In the democracy of the twentieth century the wise man will have a chance to show his wisdom, and the administrative man his abilities. What is the use of a Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor when out of 500 guesses as to who would be the leader of a political party before his name was announced not one was correct?"

In referring ot the crisis which the United States is now passing through, he said that he believed the destinies of the Nation were safe in the keeping of its President. In closing he made a scathing arraignment of the sensational journals in the following terms: "The chief obstacle to-day to the establishment of honorable diplomatic relations is the existence of the miserable, sensational journalism [Applause] first known as 'new,' then as 'yellow,' and now as 'freak,' always unscrupulous, decadent, and dastardly, and before which no manhood is dignified, no womanhood is safe, no National honor sacred, and which as an unclean thing should be spewed out of the mouth of the metropolis." [Loud applause.]

A Cyclist's Lamp Comedy of Errors.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

All people who are not cyclists (and we admit that they are fast becoming a negligible quantity—by the cyclists) will sympathise with Constable Hicks, 227 C. This vigilant policeman detected a young lady riding her bicycle along the Haymarket at 9 o'clock at night, and her lamp was not alight. He accordingly stopped her and took her name and address, whereupon she summoned him for assault. Mr. Hannay, at Marlborough Street yesterday, had to confess that he was bound by the decision of the High Court last year that a constable had no right to stop a cyclist who was riding at night without a light. That was the law, but Mr. Hannay, by implication, decided that the law was "a hass," and he merely fined the constable a penny. The young lady had in the meantime been fined 5 shillings for not carrying a light. The constable and the public have thus the better of this controversy. But the effect of the High Court's decision and the fate of Constable Hicks will be that cyclists will be able to ride about without lights and defy the police. This is not a pleasant prospect for the mere pedestrian.

A Cockfight Near Paterson, N. J.

A cockfight that attracted some interest among certain sportsmen took place yesterday in a resort a few miles outside of Paterson, N. J. The cocks and their owners were all from Massachusetts, but the main was patronized by persons from this city, Providence, Chicago, and other places. The main was between Blackstone and Boston, and nine pairs of birds fell into weight and contested. The weight was four pounds four ounces. A prominent sporting man from Boston was stakeholder, and the referee was from Pawtucket, R. I. The Boston birds came out winners by a score of 6 to 3. Fully $15,000 changed hands.

Dr. Gunsaulus Again in His Pulpit.

From The Chicago Times-Herald, Feb. 28.

Dr. Frank Gunsaulus preached to a large congregation at Armour Mission last evening, making his first pulpit appearance since ill health caused his retirement from the pastorate of Plymouth Congregational Church, nearly a year ago. The sermon was a memorial to Frances E. Willard, and Dr. Gunsaulus treated his subject with all his old-time fervor and eloquence. A congregation that filled the chapel listened to the discourse, and congratulated the preacher on his return to health and active work.

ATLANTIC CATTLE TRADE.

Mortality Is Forty Times Greater from South America Than North America—Frightful Suffering.

Letter to the Editor of The London Standard.

Sir: Several articles and paragraphs have recently appeared having reference to the suffering inflicted upon cattle in transit to this country from North and South America.

As Secretary of a society whose duty it is to take special cognisance of this traffic, I may be permitted to give a short statement, which may be regarded as impartial. The total numbers shipped (in 1897) on vessels bound for the Mersey are given below, also the losses. The North American and South American traffics are kept distinct:

NORTH AMERICAN TRADE.

	Shipped.	Lost.	Per 1,000.
Cattle	254,247	618	2 1-3
Sheep	173,219	1,212	7

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

	Shipped.	Lost.	Per 1,000.
Cattle	26,777	2,523	97
Sheep	105,202	8,839	87

It will thus be seen that the losses of cattle were, in proportion, forty-two times as great, and of sheep five times as great, in the South American trade as in the North American. Even allowing for the greater length of the voyage, the losses in the former are altogether excessive. The cause is not far to seek.

I append a few cases of heavy losses, omitting for obvious reasons the names of the steamers:

S.S.	Shipped.		Lost.	Cause.
A	140	cattle.	108	Unsuitable ship and bad fittings.
A	758	sheep.	680	
B	109	cattle.	59	
B	600	sheep.	396	
C	600	cattle.	201	Bad ventilation.
D	339	cattle.	93	Ship too "light," and ventilation bad.
E	547	cattle.	108	Do. do.
F	528	cattle.	119	Do. do.
G	609	cattle.	185	Do. do.
H	514	cattle.	90	Do. do.
I	494	cattle.	74	
I	1,162	sheep.	278	

In every instance these losses represent a perfectly horrible amount of animal suffering, because it may safely be assumed that for every animal killed many more must have suffered very severely.

It is permitted to doubt whether the flesh of animals subjected to the conditions existing on such steamers can be anything like as wholesome as it would be had the unfortunate beast been mercifully slaughtered shortly after leaving his native pasture, and the flesh preserved in cooling chambers.

In any case, the fact that some liners carry their animal passengers with an almost complete immunity from loss, shows that the heavy losses arising on steamers such as those enumerated are preventible, and therefore should not be any longer tolerated.

therefor should not any longer be tolerated.

The Board of Agriculture is supposed to control this traffic, and to them we have a right to look for a remedy for a condition of affairs which is a scandal. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. FELL ABRAHAM, Hon. Sec., Wirral Branch, R. S. P. C. A.

Birkenhead, Feb. 15.

THE COINS OF FORMER DAYS.

Some of the Terms Used in This Country to Designate Them.

From The Galveston (Texas) News.

In Ohio, in 1844 and previously, there was a good deal of foreign coin in circulation, mostly Spanish, with some of the old State coinage of different States occasionally making its appearance. One of the most plentiful of these foreign coins was a piece which passed current for 6¼ cents. In Ohio this was known as a fippenny bit, a contraction, probably, of fivepenny bit. The half dimes of American coinage were also becoming frequent at that time, and as a distinction between the half dime and the fippeny bit, the former was contracted to the word "fip." The dime went under its lawful name, while the old Spanish double of the fippenny bit was known as the "bit," and the Spanish and Mexican quarter dollars were nearly always referred to as "two bits." The latter term, I think, still obtains in reference to quarter dollar American pieces in some sections. There was also a New York State "two bit" coin, as well as a "bit" of the same coinage, which was sometimes called the "York shilling." The New England shilling's value was 16 2-3 cents. The old-fashioned big copper cent of American coinage was plentiful, while occasionally an English halfpenny of copper was found floating around, generally passing on the same basis as the American copper cent. Queen Victoria's head was then shown on the English halfpennies.

Later, when, as a boy, I removed with my mother to Illinois, I met my first stumbling block in money names. There the fippenny bit was the picayune, while the fip had its proper name of a half dime or 5 cents. But the larger coins retained the old names, as did the copper cents. As near as I can learn, the term picayune originated with the French, who had settled St. Louis and had settlements at points all the way from New Orleans to St. Louis and the further Northwest, and their names for money predominated in that region.

Still later, when I had strayed away to New York State, I again encountered new names for money. There everything was based on the "shilling," which represented 12½ cents. A quarter of a dollar was always "two shillings," and all sums under $100 were calculated on the same basis. When I asked the price of board, I was told it ranged from 16 to 30 shillings a week. The price of a suit of clothes was generally stated in shillings. That was all right for the natives, but I confess I had frequently to brush up my arithmetic to get at what 33 shillings, 22 shillings, 17 shillings, or some other high number, amounted to. It was all clear enough when it was 2, 4, or 6 shillings, but when it got above the dollar it required some "ciphering" on the part of a stranger to get correct results.

The three-cent piece, originally coined in silver, came into general circulation in the North about 1850, and was later made in nickel, being coined in that metal at about the same time as the present nickel five-cent piece.

Some time before the civil war the old-fashioned copper cent was replaced at the Mint with the present small copper cents and the two-cent pieces. Later the first nickels were made, but almost went out of circulation during the war, and were succeeded by the fractional currency of that day, issued in 5, 10, 25, and 50-cent bills. These were never very popular with the masses, and were looked upon by the Government as a temporary expedient. The most popular designation for them was "shinplasters," though in Memphis and [illegible] "chicken feed."

During the war there were many other substitutes for money, mostly in the form of cardboard [illegible] from a drink of whisky to [illegible] cars to a suit of clothes or a week's salary. [illegible] most [illegible] Sam's [illegible] nickels, dimes, quarters, half dollars, and "dollar of the daddies" now reign supreme.

Ladies' Billiard Room at the Waldorf.

From The London Globe.

According to The Caterer, the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York has a ladies' billiard saloon with six tables. The company is said to be "distinctly exclusive," [illegible] and no [illegible] necessary paraphernalia if her presence [illegible] not [illegible] hide all the tables when a lady who [illegible] "parade" [illegible].

In the same billiard room [illegible] should [illegible] an attendant [illegible] jacket [illegible] of a bell announces that the shirt sleeves [illegible].

CLAYTON WILL CASE ENDED

Jury in the New Haven Superior Court Discharged from Further Consideration of It.

AN ACCUSATION OF EMBRACERY

A Well-Known Business Man Said to Have Tried to Influence One of the Jurors—Cause Had Been on Trial Three Weeks.

NEW HAVEN, March 3.—A sensational ending was made to-day to the Clayton will case, which had been on trial for three weeks in the Superior Court before Justice G. W. Wheeler and a jury. The hearing was nearly over and it was expected that the evidence would be all in by to-morrow and that the case would be given to the jury Monday.

When the court was opened to-day after a long delay, Justice Wheeler told the jury that something of which he was not at liberty to speak had occurred, and he felt it his duty to discharge them from the further consideration of the case, and for the term. He declined to be more explicit, but rumor, sprung from no one knows where, soon filled in the blanks.

According to that rumor an indictment for embracery is likely to be the outcome. A well-known business man interested in the beneficiaries under the will is accused of writing to one of the jurors, J. R. S. Todd of Wolcott, asking for an interview. The interview was granted, and the counsel for the contestants of the will learned these facts and reported them to Justice Wheeler, who made an investigation. The summary discharge of the jury was the result of the investigation.

The case and the circumstances under which it was brought into court are peculiar. Under the Connecticut laws the age of testamentary ability is eighteen years. Harry W. Clayton, an invalid from his birth, died a little more than a year ago, aged twenty-eight years. He left a will bequeathing the bulk of his estate, amounting to $40,000, inherited from his mother, to Miss Daisy Wood, an attractive woman, twenty-four years old, who for the last seven or eight years of his life has been his nurse and constant companion.

Probate of the will was contested, nominally by an aunt, on the grounds that the testator was mentally incapacitated from making a will. The Surrogate declined to admit it, and the question was taken to the Superior Court for a jury to rule upon it.

That a contest was expected is shown by the wording of the document. The first clause leaves $1,000 to Frank H. Clayton of Boston, the testator's father, provided he does not contest the will. It is witnessed by two physicians, Dr. Walker and Dr. Skiff. Dr. Walker was Mr. Clayton's medical attendant.

Much expert testimony was presented. Dr. S. P. Goodhart of New York and Prof. Francis Bacon of this city appeared for the contestants, and Drs. Skiff and Walker for the will. It was shown that Clayton had suffered from his birth from infantile cerebral paralysis, which caused more or less complete paralysis of all the organs.

It was found impossible to teach him to read or write, although repeated effort was made to do so. It was admitted that he enjoyed being read to, and that he listened with apparent satisfaction to the reading of essays, Dr. Talmage's sermons, and the Bible.

The experts for the contestants testified that the disease and consequent injury to the brain was partially due to the conditions prevailing at the time of his birth, and that the brain was not normal. The experts on the other side declared that Mr. Clayton's disease was only a spinal affection known as infantile spinal paralysis, which did not in itself affect the brain.

They referred to the interest he showed when read to as proof that his brain was active, presented evidence that his momery for certain facts and dates was excellent and declared that he thus exhibited a degree of intellectuality that justified his capacity to make a will.

The opposing experts testify that retentiveness of memory is essentially a faculty of early youth, and that a mere apparent interest in lectures and essays without comment or criticism did not indicate in itself understanding and reason.

It developed during the trial that Mr. Clayton was warmly attached to Miss Wood, that he was unhappy and uneasy in her absence, often asked her not to leave him, and that in her presence he was calm and contented. Miss Wood, on the stand, confessed that her feelings toward the young man were different to those usually felt by a nurse for a more or less helpless patient.

No date has been fixed for a new trial, but it is expected that it will go on the calendar for the next term.

MRS. JOHNSON'S MARITAL TIES.

First Husband Enters a Courtroom in Cleveland When Her Case Is On.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 3.—Before Judge Dissette, in the Common Pleas Court, to-day, the case of Mrs. Margaret I. Johnson against William Hendy for $20,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage was called.

In 1874 Mrs. Johnson married Jacob Cusler at St. Catherine's, Ontario. He deserted her the day after the wedding, and later she heard he was dead. She came to this city and married Johnson, living with him nineteen years. Then she obtained a divorce.

Subsequently she says William Hendy asked her to marry him. To-day, as the attorneys were taking their places Jacob Cusler, now a resident of Pittsburg, walked into the room. The case was at once dismissed.

John C. Calhoun's Letters.

From The Columbia (S. C.) Register.

The request of Prof. J. F. Jameson of Providence, R. I., to be allowed to edit the Calhoun letters in the possession of Clemson College, for the American Historical Society is one that should be and most probably will be cheerfully granted. South Carolina has produced many men worthy of a high place in history, but none more worthy than John C. Calhoun. Very little is [illegible] Legislature of South Carolina [illegible] Calhoun's [illegible] published, [illegible] and the [illegible] "Life of Calhoun" [illegible] has had many remarkable [illegible] of visit[illegible] when the [illegible] Calhoun, [illegible] that [illegible] Calhoun. [illegible] Webster and Clay, but [illegible] children were [illegible] none could [illegible] loved [illegible] beasts of [illegible] a friend. [illegible] audience [illegible] that such [illegible] interesting [illegible]

Gold Democrats.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

Gold Democrats may not be much more [illegible] than the Bryan organs affect to believe, but they are [illegible] Silver Republicans [illegible] ready to [illegible] a fact greatly to the credit of both parties.

Soap-sprung

Pearline. Came from soap—an improvement upon it; a sort of higher development of soap, just as man is said to have been developed from the monkey. Every virtue that good soap has you'll find in Pearline. All the soap is in it that's necessary. Pearline isn't meant to be used with soap, but to take the place of it. Everything that soap does, Pearline does, and does it better. 594

Pearline

THE BRITISH WEATHER BUREAU.

Official Record of Its Efficiency Will Make Americans Covetous and Incredulous.

From The Scotsman.

There is a Greek proverb which may be freely translated "A good guess is the best prophecy"; but in modern times the prophetic art has other canons, and its practice is more in accordance with the popular precept, "Don't prophesy unless you know." Yet though modern prophecy claims to be founded upon knowledge, its sayings are often accepted with a certain touch of prejudice inherited from an earlier day. Few people, for example, accept the weather forecasts, without a degree of skepticism, and many are inclined to make the most of any mistakes that may occur. Yet if we accept the authority of the report of the Meteorological Council to the President and Council of the Royal Society, our weather forecasters perform their difficult task with a degree of certainty that would make the fortune of a sporting tipster. In the year 1896-7 they scored a complete success in 54 per cent. of their prophecies, partial success in 27 per cent. of the cases, partial failure in 13 per cent., and complete failure in only 6 per cent. "Complete success," "partial success," and "partial failure," are vague phrases, which are not fully defined, though it is stated that partial success means that the forecast was correct at more than half the places of observation situated in the district in question, and a similar interpretation is to be applied to the term partial in the case of the failures. With such an explanation it must be admitted that looking to the difficulty of the problem involved, the result is highly creditable.

To the untrained observer the weather in this country seems to be made at a moment's notice, while there is no sense of justice in its distribution; and though these forecasts only profess to give a few hours' warning, that warning is often well worth having. It is curious to notice that some districts seem to offer a much harder problem than others. In this respect the palm must be given to the west of Scotland, where complete success is attained in only 47 per cent. of the cases. On the other hand, the greatest certainty is in the South of England, where the forecasts are completely successful in 60 per cent. of the cases. During the last ten years or so there has been a slight but perceptible improvement in certainty. The improvement may be said to have taken the form of the conversion of partial success into complete success, and during the last four years the record of complete successes has been above the average for the whole period. In regard to what is perhaps its most useful function—the issue of warnings of gales—the office is, as might be expected, a still more certain tipster.

Of the total number of warnings issued—467 in all—67.7 per cent. were justified by subsequent gales and 28.8 per cent. by subsequent strong winds, leaving only 2.9 per cent. not justified. This is the lowest percentage of failure yet attained, and the improvement which has been effected may be gauged by the fact that in 1887 16.4 per cent. of the 472 warnings issued were not justified by events. In four cases there were gales for which no warnings were issued. In one case a deep depression advanced with such rapidity as to elude the vigilance of the observers; in another case a small depression suddenly deepened in an unexpected manner. Of the hay harvest forecasts issued 88 per cent. were useful, and several of the recipients expressed satisfaction with their accuracy. On the whole, the prophetic record of the office is thus eminently creditable. Improvement is slow, but it seems to be sure, and if the time is still far off when our weather forecasters can speak in terms less ambiguous than those they often affect, it is satisfactory to find that if their prophecies are vague they are yet safe.

BRITISH OPINION ON THE MAINE.

Sincere Sympathy from Sources Usually Coldly Critical.

From The London Times.

The terrible disaster to the United States cruiser Maine in the harbor of Havana will send a thrill of horror and pity through this country second only to that which would be occasioned by a similar calamity in our own service. Sympathy with the American Government and people in the misfortune which has befallen them will be world-wide, but nowhere will the feeling be so general or so profound as among their British and Irish kinsfolk at home and in the colonies. Nothing can console them for the loss of the gallant men who are gone, but even those whom that loss has stricken with all the poignancy of domestic affliction must feel some relief in the proud reflection that the dead died bravely in the discharge of their duty. In the awful moments which followed the explosion the officers of the United States Navy gave their orders with coolness, and Capt. Sigsbee was the last man to leave the sinking vessel. No better proof of judgment and self-possession can be imagined than the character of the first hurried telegram in which he informed the Secretary of the Navy of the destruction of his ship. Even at such a moment he had the wisdom to bear in mind the possible consequences upon the masses of his countrymen of the news he was sending home and the forethought to deprecate all hasty and premature conclusions as to the cause of the disaster.

From The London Standard.

The American people have to-day to mourn the loss of two hundred and fifty-three sailors and two officers. From no quarter will they be assured of more profound and heartfelt sympathy than from their British kinsmen, if only for the reason that the disaster is one that comes home to us more directly than perhaps to other nations, whose traditions are less identified with the fortunes of the sea.

From The London Chronicle.

We hasten to make ourselves the mouthpiece of the very deep and sincere sympathy which will be felt by every man and woman in this country, and in an especial degree, of course, by all those connected in any capacity with the British Navy.

Whatever our disagreements with the United States may be from time to time, and however apt we are on both sides of the Atlantic to use sharp words about each other's shortcomings, at bottom we all regard America as—to use the phraseology of sport—"our side" in the great game of the world. It is no exaggeration, therefore, to say that the sorrow and sympathy felt by us on this occasion is but little less vivid than if the appalling calamity had overtaken one of our own ships.

From The London Mail.

Every Briton will feel more than a passing sympathy with the United States in the loss of the Maine, with two of her officers and 253 of her men. Our own navy has suffered misfortunes, greater, perhaps, if numbers be a test, and there are comparisons in such unredeemed tragedies. As if the disaster were not a sufficient sorrow in itself, a certain section of American opinion has at once jumped to the conclusion that it is due to Spanish treachery. This suspicion looks ill beside the accounts of the splendid gallantry with which the suspects saved the drowning Americans, and indicates an ugly temper toward Spain.

From The London News.

With the community of race between our people and the sufferers, the calamity will send a pang through every British heart.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MANKATO, Minn., March 3.—The Young Men's Investment Company's building was burned to-day. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $34,000.

NEW BEDFORD, March 3.—A fire to-day in the factory of the A. L. Blakner Company, cutters of fine glassware, caused a loss of $12,500.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

4:45 A. M.—382 Broadway, Gilbert Manufacturing Company; damage, $3,500.

5:30 A. M.—16 East Thirteenth Street, H. Lindman; damage, slight.

2 P. M.—325 West Fifty-third Street, N. Dockeney; damage, $4,000.

7 P. M.—350 West Fifty-eighth Street, James Parkeson; damage, $5.

7:15 P. M.—68 Vesey Street, Berger & Co.; damage, slight.

8:20 P. M.—208 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, S. A. How & Co.; damage, $50.

8:55 P. M.—2,423 Eighth Avenue, Henry Leith; damage, $100.

9:10 P. M.—1,062 Park Avenue, William F. Gerts; damage, $150.

10 P. M.—111 West Eighty-second Street, W. G. Whitmeyer; damage, $1,000.

ACTUAL FIGURES.

To show what the real cost of cooking with gas is, one of the gas companies of this city has had a transcript made from its books which tells the story in a way not to be misunderstood. The bills of 42 consumers were taken, who used gas for cooking only, no coal-stoves being in their apartments at all. There was a separate meter for the ranges, so that it was only the gas used in cooking that was registered. Their total bills amounted per month on an average to $511.96, or a cost per consumer per month of $1.96. These actual figures are for consumers pretty widely scattered over the city, and living in apartments that rent for from $35 to $50 a month. There is no possibility of mistake about the result, which demonstrates the economy, to say nothing of the great convenience and comfort, of using gas for fuel.

The Spring Overcoats we make to order at $18 are double value. Sample garments for inspection.
ARNHEIM,
BROADWAY AND NINTH ST.

PARLIAMENT MIRRORED.

A Professional and Technical Description of Statesmen's Attire.

From The London News.

The Tailor and Cutter sent a special Commissioner to the opening of Parliament. The ceremony gave him the impression of a funeral march, in its almost total absence of color. The crowd of members, however, included one or two just men from the tailor's point of view. Sir Charles Dilke wore a frock coat "beautifully balanced," and with "a free and easy hang." His trousers attested discrimination in the cutter. Lord Hugh Cecil, on the other hand, was found to be "a young man with a careless gait, which seems characteristic of the family. He wore a black frock coat made in good style and a pair of dark trousers, but his undeveloped figure did not do them full justice." Our contemporary has to state with sadness, though without severity, that Mr Leonard Courtney still keeps to his light puff or mustard-colored waistcoat. He is censured, yet with a light touch. "He must have an extensive stock of this shade, and it is an excellent mark for distinguishing him from his fellow-members." He has a disciple in Mr. Lionel Holland. This member has "caught the infection for light-colored vests, to which there is no objection, but he might try several colors before making a final choice."

Among the Irish members, Mr. William O'Brien is commended for improvement. His lounge of nondescript cut of last session has been laid aside, and his fashionable frock now hangs "easily and gracefully" on his figure. It is characteristic of The Tailor and Cutter's freedom from party spirit that, in this case, not the slightest allusion is made to the lower garments. Members are not to think that the special Commissioner has done with them. He will look in again, to see that they live up to their ideals to the end of the session.

Log-Hauling Steam Engines.

From The Portland Oregonian.

From the number of steam engines being shipped to logging camps in various parts of the State, it is evident that the day of the bull team and bull puncher, with his rich vocabulary of profanity, in the logging camp, is passed. Every day or two the big jumbo truck is seen hauling one of these engines to the docks for shipment. They are now made altogether of steel, and some of them are very heavy. The Bridal Veil Lumbering Company has a very large one, carrying two miles of steel rope. Weist Brothers, at Oak Point, have put on one of 100 horse power, carrying a mile of steel rope. One was shipped to Seaside a few days ago, and a big one was shipped to Pe Ell, Washington. A very large engine is ordered and will be shipped at once to a company at Coos Bay. The way these engines snake logs out of the timber is a caution to all cattle. Think of 15,000 feet of logs being snatched along up a hill so steep that if they broke loose they would slide back of themselves! When the ground is too soft for cattle to work, the wire cable brings the logs out of the woods a-skipping, knocking the tops off the cradle piles, and fairly grading the ground. Weidler & Ordway were the first to put on logging engines in this region, and have been using them successfully for several years.

What Is Chocolate?

From The London Mail.

What great events from little causes spring! A penny tablet of chocolate bought at a sweet-stuff shop in Denmark Hill has already led to a prosecution at the Lambeth Police Court, a reckless outpouring of expert testimony as to its authenticity, two adjournments, and the expenditure of considerable cerebral tissue on the part of Mr. Hopkins, who is trying the case.

The pennyworth which does duty for the bone of contention in this battle of forensic and analytical giants was purchased by an Inspector of the Camberwell Vestry from the shop in Denmark Hill, and Mrs. Poole, the proprietress, is asked to explain how she can call an article chocolate which has been certified to consist of 38.3 per cent. cocoanut stearine, 26 per cent. of sugar, and less than 36 per cent. of cocoa.

For the defense, it was contended that the stearine, which was a very wholesome article of food, was necessary to fix the cocoa in solid form, while the prosecution asserts it is a foreign mixture, and as such has no business to be present in such a large proportion.

His Worship again adjourned the case, to do some more thinking over it.

Saint Joan of Orleans.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The canonization of the Maid of Orleans is moving on to its accomplishment. Its pleading is shortly to take place at Rome. Joan's advocate, or, properly speaking, the Advocatus Dei, who defends her cause, is Signor Minetti; and the Advocatus Diaboli will be Mgr. Lugari. The Devil's Advocate is, of course, "Der Geist der stets verneint." He has, to deny, discuss, and detract from the five healings and the eleven acts of grace which make up her positive record. But the Advocatus Dei is well armed for the conflict. He has gotten together his proofs which will establish that the Maid possessed all the moral and theological virtues, and the records of twenty-six witnesses will be produced from parchment and page testifying to five great healings wrought by her intercession. The canonization is, therefore, assured, and it is [illegible]

An Old Patriot's Painted Ceiling.

From The Boston Herald.

Capt. George Washington Farnum of Clinton, Conn., aged eighty-one, has painted the ceiling of his kitchen with the flag of '76 and the arms of the Thirteen States and the following epigram: "These are the States that created the flag, the birds that whipped the back of George the Third." He is now painting a scene of California in '49.

Canadian Pacific Earnings.

MONTREAL, March 3.—The Canadian Pacific Railway earnings for the week ending Feb. 28 were $377,000; for the same period last year, $306,000; increase, $71,000.

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER
Hunyadi János
BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER
FOR
CONSTIPATION,
DYSPEPSIA,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
& HEMORRHOIDS
"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—Lancet.
"Speedy, sure, gentle."—British Medical Journal.
CAUTION: See that the label bears the signature of the firm
Andreas Saxlehner.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Loud Bill Relating to Second-Class Mail Matter Badly Beaten in the House.

THE VOTE WAS 162 TO 119

Forty-seven Republicans Join with the Democrats and Populists in Supporting a Motion to Lay the Bill on the Table.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Loud bill to correct alleged abuses of the second-class mail matter privilege, which last year passed the House by a vote of 144 to 104, was buried under an overwhelming majority by the House to-day. The vote was not taken directly upon the bill, but on a motion to lay it on the table. By a vote of 162 to 119 the motion was carried. Forty-seven Republicans joined with the Democrats and Populists in accomplishing this result, and ten Democrats voted with the majority of the Republicans.

When the bill was taken up to-day it was read for amendment under the five-minute rule. Mr. Vandiver (Dem., Mo.,) offered an amendment to exclude from the operation of the act books and reprints of books designed for the use of school children and students as texts for study.

Mr. Clark, (Rep., Iowa,) in opposing the amendment, said that the country owed the schoolbook publishing companies nothing.

After an extended debate the amendment was voted down—47 to 72.

Mr. Griggs (Dem., Ga.,) offered the amendment of which he gave notice yesterday, to allow newspapers and periodicals to transmit at pound rates 1,000 sample copies. He offered this as an amendment to Mr. Loud's amendment to permit the transmission of sample copies to the extent of 10 per cent. of the bona fide circulation of publications entitled to second-class privileges. The Griggs amendment, slightly modified, was adopted.

Mr. Quigg (Rep., N. Y.,) moved to strike out the clause providing that news agents shall not be allowed to return to publishers at the pound rate unsold publications, but shall pay postage at the rate of 1 cent for four ounces. It was defeated, 24 to 99.

The Loud amendment, as amended, was agreed to without division.

At 4 o'clock, the hour set for the vote to be taken, Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) moved to lay the bill on the table. A rising vote gave the victory to the opponents of the measure, 125 to 101, and on Mr. Loud's demand the roll was called. On the roll call the vote was 162 to 119 in favor of killing the bill.

The following Republicans voted with the majority of the Democrats and Populists to lay the bill on the table: Baker, (Md.,) Barney, (Wis.,) Barrett, (Mass.,) Beach, (Ohio,) Bingham, (Va.,) Boutelle, (Me.,) Broderick, (Kan.,) Brown, (Ohio,) Brownlow, (Tenn.,) Brumm, (Penn.,) Bull, (R. I.,) Burleigh, (Me.,) Capron, (R. I.,) Gedding, (Penn.,) Cooper, (Wis.,) Curtis, (Kan.,) Davenport, (Penn.,) Davidson, (Wis.,) Dayton, (West Va.,) Dingley, (Me.,) Devenor, (West Va.,) Gibson, (Tenn.,) Hopkins, (Ill.,) Howell, (N. J.,) Hurley, (N. Y.,) Kerr, (Ohio,) Kirkpatrick, (Penn.,) Knox, (Mass.,) Kulp, (Penn.,) Linney, (N. C.,) McEwan, (N. J.,) Olmstead, (Penn.,) Russell, (Conn.,) Sauerhering, (Wis.,) Southwick, (N. Y.,) Stewart, (N. J.,) Sulloway, (N. H.,) Updegraff, (Iowa,) Walker, (Va.,) Weaver, (Ohio,) White, (N. C.,) Wilbur, (N. Y.,) and Williams, (Penn.)

The following Democrats voted against the motion: Allen, (Miss.,) Davey, (La.,) Fleming, (Ga.,) Hinnochsen, (Ill.,) Howard, (Ga.,) Love, (Miss.,) Ogden, (La.,) Taylor, (Ala.,) Underwood, (Ala.,) and Young, (Va.)

THE MURDERED POSTMASTER.

Congressional Action Proposed with Respect to the Affair at Lake City.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In the Senate to-day, when the resolution providing for a Congressional investigation into the murder of the Postmaster at Lake City, S. C., was taken up, Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) sent to the clerk's desk to have read a communication from William Henry Ferris of the Harvard Divinity School, giving the proceedings of a mass meeting of colored citizens of Boston, held Feb. 28, to express abhorrence of the action of the South Carolina mob.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) charged Mr. Lodge with introducing politics into the discussion of the resolution, and thought the communication ought not to be read by the clerk. The communication was read, however, and then Mr. Lodge said that there was no question of politics in the communication, so far as he was aware. The act referred to, he said, met with the reprobation of men of all parties, and he would not in any way introduce politics into it.

Mr. McLaurin (Dem., S. C.) said he had hoped the resolution would go to the committee without discussion. The State authorities were exceedingly active in their investigation of the crime, and he was assured that every effort was being made to bring the perpetrators of the outrage to justice. He then had read a clipping from a Columbia paper to show that the people of South Carolina were not only not in sympathy with those who committed the crime, but keenly reprobated it.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) said the crime was clearly brought within Federal jurisdiction by the fact that it was a Federal official who had been murdered and Government property that had been destroyed. He expressed the opinion that the Federal authorities ought to maintain a close watch upon the proceedings.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

In the House Mr. White, (Rep., N. C.,) the only colored member of the House, asked unanimous consent to-day for the consideration of the following resolution:

> Whereas, On or about Feb. 21 100 or more armed men fired upon and killed the Postmaster at Lake City, S. C., killing one of the family and wounding several others and burning all they had; and,
>
> Whereas, The said family is now suffering even for means for medical treatment and for other necessaries of life,
>
> Resolved, By the Senate and House that the sum of $1,000 is hereby appropriated and made immediately available for the relief of the said family

The Speaker put the request of Mr. White.

Mr. Bartlett (Dem., Ga.,) demanded the regular order.

Many of the Republican members cried out "No!" but the Georgia member did not yield.

"The gentleman from Georgia demands the regular order," said the Speaker. "That is equivalent to an objection."

The Case at Ada, Ga.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Postmaster General Gary has directed that an inspector be sent to Ada, Ga., to investigate the circumstances incident to the assassination of Mr. Freeman, who was appointed Postmaster, but was killed before he entered on the duties of his office.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise for the District of Boston and Charlestown, Mass.—OSGOOD C. BLANEY.

Marshal for the Western District of Missouri—EDWIN R. DURHAM.

Postmasters.—Connecticut—JAMES A. HOWARTH, New Haven; CHARLES K. HUNT, Winsted.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed as follows: New Jersey—Columbus, Samuel R. Ware. New York—Arkport, S. A. Carter; Tyrone, David S. Crawford.

Congressional Notes.

The Senate yesterday voted to non-concur in the House amendments to the Bankruptcy bill. Senators Hoar, Nelson, and Lindsay were appointed a committee to confer with a House committee on the bill.

The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds made a favorable report yesterday on the bill providing for the erection of a public building in Providence, at a cost not to exceed $1,500,000.

Bills were passed in the Senate yesterday as follows: Granting free entry to a set of bells presented by the Czar of Russia to the Orthodox Russian Church at Bridgeport, Conn.; to provide for the transfer of the Fort Sydney military post reservation to the State of Nebraska, for educational purposes; to establish an assay office at Seattle, [illegible]

A REVOLT IN VENEZUELA.

Uprising in Valencia Against President Andrade's Government—American Warships at Hand.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The State Department has been informed that a small revolution has broken out at Valencia, about 200 miles from Caracas, Capital of Venezuela.

No details are given. This is evidently directed against President Andrade, who was only a few days ago inaugurated as the successor to President Crespo.

The Navy Department was promptly informed of the advices received by the State Department which came from United States Minister Loomis at Caracas. However, there was no necessity for action by the Navy Department in the direction or ordering a warship there, for perhaps in anticipation of some trouble at the inauguration of President Andrade the Department had arranged the movements of the cruisers and gunboats in the West Indies so that the big cruiser Brooklyn and the gunboat Annapolis reported their arrival at La Guayra, the seaport of Caracas, the Venezuelan capital, as the news of the outbreak came.

In addition the gunboats Wilmington and Vicksburg are cruising within a little over a day's steaming distance should their presence be required. Valencia, where the outbreak occurred, is said to be the second city in Venezuela in importance. It lies inland about twenty miles from Porto Cabello, its port.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE BILL.

Introduced in the House by Representative Ketchum of New York.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Representative Ketchum of New York introduced a bill authorizing the New York Connecting Railroad to construct and maintain a bridge across the East River, between Wards Island and Long Island, at Hell Gate, with approaches on Bronxkill and Little Hell Gate.

The bridge is to carry two or more tracks for steam or electric motive power, and to be for foot purposes also.

The bridge across the East River at Hell Gate is to be not less than 140 feet above mean high-water mark channel, and the approaches over Bronxhill and Little Hell Gate are to be not less than 80 and 100 feet respectively above mean high water.

POLITICS IN URUGUAY.

Former Minister Stuart Returns to This Country.

Granville Stuart, recently United States Minister to Paraguay and Uruguay, who was with President Juan Borda of Uruguay when the President was assassinated, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Alliança from Colon.

Arredondo, the assassin, he said, was still in jail, but the people are in sympathy with him. The women take flowers to the jail, and his cell is a bower of fresh flowers. Should the Borda followers, however, elect their candidate, the young prisoner will fare badly; if not, he may be liberated. Borda was liked personally, but his political measures were unpopular. The Opposition, or Blanco party, were in the majority, but not in the Congress, in which reposed the power of electing a successor. Juan L. Cuestes, President of the Senate, who became Acting President, however, dissolved the two houses and threw the election on the country. He has in the meantime, with the assistance of a committee of eight, appointed by himself, ruled the country.

NEW CARS FOR GRAND STREET.

Electric Storage Battery Tried, and a Slight Accident Results.

For several days experiments have been made on the Grand Street car line with new storage battery electric cars. Four of these cars belonging to the St. Louis Street Railway Company were brought here about a week ago, and placed in the stable at the foot of Grand Street.

A trial trip over the line was made yesterday morning with one of the new cars, and several officials of the Grand Street line were on board. The trip was very satisfactory, and the car ran smoothly and without a mishap. At 9 o'clock last night the car was taken out of the stable again, and run over the road. Assistant Superintendent Gilbert was on board. On the way back to the stable the car went off the track while crossing a switch at Essex Street, and ran into the sidewalk. It took nearly an hour to get it on the rails again, and the street was blocked with a big crowd of people.

It has been practically decided to equip the Grand Street line with the new cars if the city will grant permission, but the officers of the company are uncertain as to when this action will be taken. The cars brought here from St. Louis will seat about thirty people. The platforms are inclosed by glass.

Assistant Superintendent Gilbert said last night that he could not say when the road would be equipped with the new cars. "We have been experimenting with them," he said, "on all the switches and turns in the road, and the first accident we have had was when the car ran off at Essex Street, where the curve on the cross switch was a little too sharp. I cannot tell yet whether the road will have to have new rails for the cars or not."

FARMER KILLED AT A CROSSING.

Henry Barber Hit by a Train on the Lehigh Valley, Near Corfu, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 3.—Henry Barber, a prominent and wealthy farmer of Darien Centre, a small village near Corfu, Genesee County, while crossing the Lehigh tracks at the latter place this evening at 8 o'clock in a wagon was struck by a freight train. He was hurled nearly fifty feet, landing in the ditch by the tracks. When picked up life was extinct. When the wagon was struck Barber's horse was thrown ahead of the train on the track and the entire train passed over it, crushing the animal to pulp. Barber was seventy years of age and had been prominent in Genesee County politics.

Post Office Changes.

John Washington, a distributing clerk in the General Post Office, has been promoted to the Superintendency of Branch Station W, at Eighty-fourth Street and Columbus Avenue. He succeeds William Mooney, who has been transferred to the city department of the General Post Office.

Frederick L. Granzen, a clerk at the High Bridge Station, has been promoted to the Superintendency of Branch Station M, at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, to succeed Charles E. Depperman, who has been transferred to the High Bridge Station. Sub-Station No. 85 will be removed from Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street to Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street.

Legislative Investigation Begun.

The committee appointed by the New Jersey Legislature to investigate the offices of ex-Prosecutor C. H. Winfield and Sheriff William Heller of Hudson County assembled in Jersey City yesterday. The committee is composed of Assemblymen William N. Gledhill of Passaic, Chairman; William J. Bradley of Camden, George A. Squire of Union, David O. Watkins of Gloucester, Speaker of the House, and David Lawshe of Hunterdon. The committee held a secret preliminary session at the Hotel Washington. It will meet at Chancery Chambers at 10 o'clock this morning and begin its public sessions.

East River Bridge Hearing.

ALBANY, March 3.—A hearing was scheduled to take place before the Attorney General to-day on the application of the attorneys of the deposed East River Bridge Commission for permission to bring quo warranto proceedings in the Supreme Court to oust from office the new Commissioners appointed by Mayor Van Wyck. The attorneys interested in the mater notified the Attorney General that it would be mutually convenient for them to adjourn the hearing until Thursday, March 10. The Attorney General set the hearing for that date.

The weakest stomach retains

Malt-Nutrine

It aids digestion—whets the appetite. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

ALASKAN HOMESTEAD BILL

Senator Vest Thinks There Will Be No Need for Railways After the Gold-Seeking Rush Is Over.

RIDICULE FOR DR. JACKSON

He Says It Is "Vegetable Blasphemy" to Compare the Grasses with the Bluegrass of Kentucky—Discussion in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate continued to-day consideration of the Alaskan Homestead and Railway Right of Way bill. Mr. Turner (Washington) urged the passage of the bill. He recognized, he said, the necessity of some such legislation as that proposed, because quite 100,000 adult Americans were preparing to go into Alaska, and if proper transportation facilities were not provided it would be a cruel and short-sighted policy.

He said he believed the measure proposed by the committee was generally fair, and with some amendments would be an excellent bill. In his opinion the bill sufficiently hedged about the transportation companies, as the restrictions placed upon them by the bill were even more severe than those placed upon them by the general law.

To meet a point advanced by Mr. Turner, Mr. Carter, (Rep., Mon.,) in charge of the bill, offered a committee amendment retaining the first section of the House bill except wherein it provided for the approval of the President and modified the committee amendment with a proviso "that no entry shall be allowed extending more than forty rods along the shore of any navigable water, and along such shore a space of at least forty rods shall be reserved from entry between all such claims."

The committee amendment was adopted.

After the section was amended Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) moved to strike out the entire section. He said frankly that he desired to test the sense of the Senate on the proposition to extend the homestead laws to the District of Alaska. So far as the construction of railroads was concerned, it would be a most difficult and expensive undertaking. If constructors could find valleys for their railroad, they would be met with all sorts of difficulties and dangers. He thought that after the ephemeral gold-seeking rush had subsided there would be no possible reason for the construction of railways in Alaska.

Mr. Vest ridiculed the report made by the Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson upon the agriculture of Alaska. "Alaska," declared Mr. Vest, "is not an agricultural section, and it never can be made one. I speak from personal knowledge, and not from Government reports." He said that in that great section, two and a half times larger than the State of Texas and ten times larger than the State of Georgia, there was not a single farm; yet the representative of Dr. Jackson pictured the wonderful potatoes and the remarkable cabbages produced there.

Mr. Vest said he knew something of these potatoes and cabbages. The potatoes were large and full of water, nothing else. He saw, he said, cabbages that spread over the ground like the blanket of Sancho Panza, and cauliflowers that weighed twenty-five pounds; yet when they were cut they contained nothing but water. As to the grasses which Dr. Jackson referred to so eloquently, it was "vegetable blasphemy" to compare them with the blue grass of Kentucky. He thought the purchase of Alaska for $7,500,000 had been made recklessly and heedlessly. Since 1891 it had cost the Government $441,000, and to the "Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D. and LL.D., missionary to the Aleuts and manager of reindeer, $20,000 for spending his Winters in Washington and his Summers in Alaska."

The motion of Mr. Vest to strike out the first section was, by a yea and nay vote, defeated, 31—15.

Section 2 of the bill was amended by the insertion of a declaration that "all such rights" (tide lands and beds of navigable rivers), "shall continue to be held by the United States in trust for the people of any State or States which may hereafter be created out of said district." And it was further amended by the adoption of the following provision, offered by the committee: "That all charges for the transportation of freight and passengers on railroads in the District of Alaska shall be fixed, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and when so approved shall be printed and posted, as required by Section 6 of the act to regulate commerce, as amended on March 2, 1889, and new rates of charges may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior from time to time as he may deem necessary."

Without completing the bill, the Senate, at 5:45 P. M., adjourned.

CANADIANS ON OUR SOIL.

Indications of a Clash—Whites and Indians Have Trouble.

SEATTLE, Washington, March 3.—Five steamers arrived from Alaska to-day—the Utopia, Hueneme, Del Norte, Protection, and Queen. The Queen brought the latest news, having left Skaguay last Sunday. The most important news brought down was a confirmation of previous reports that a Canadian official has raised the British flag on what is regarded as American soil and the story of trouble at Skaguay with longshoremen, who objected to Indians unloading freight from steamers. Only the presence of United States troops prevented this trouble from being serious. A compromise was made with the white men to perform the work at 50 cents per hour.

It is feared that serious trouble will result from the Canadians' attempt to collect duty on the summit of the White Pass and Chilkoot Pass, as the Americans will resist the payment on what they consider American ground. Another complication will result from the various tramways which are being constructed to carry freight over the passes. The officials of these tramways are reported to have declared that any interruption of their operation will be resisted, and it is believed that the American authorities will claim sovereignty over those two places. Last Summer the boundary line was at Lake Bennett; then it was fixed at Lindermann, and now it is at the summit of the mountains, which is only twelve miles from salt water.

Two days before the Queen left Skaguay the wind, which had blown from the north continuously for seven weeks, shifted and began to blow from the southwest, causing a general thaw to set in. The change in the weather caused hundreds of people who had been detained by the severe cold to start over these trails from both Skaguay and Dyea, and when the steamer left a general exodus from both towns was taking place. Both trails are reported in excellent condition.

On the trip down the Queen passed the Cottage City a short distance south of Wrangel Narrows. The latter ship evidently had trouble, as her bow was smashed in and covered with canvass to keep out the water.

The ship Corona, which went ashore on a reef off Lewis Island on the morning of the 23d of January, will be raised to-day.

The ship Lucille, bearing the Government party, is slowly wending her way northward in tow of the tug Moloch. She was spoken by the Queen near Kennedy Island, and reported all well on board.

VANCOUVER, March 3.—Commissioner A. B. Perry of the Northwest mounted police, who returned from Lake Bennett this morning, said:

"I was present when the British flag was hoisted at Summit Lake. The police are collecting duties there. That Summit Lake is Canadian territory is not even disputed by the United States Government."

TO ABANDON KLONDIKE RELIEF.

Joint Resolution Authorising the Sale of the Reindeer.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day decided to recommend the passage of a joint resolution authorising the abandonment of the Government expedition for the relief of the miners in the Klondike region, which was authorized last December. The resolution provides for the sale of both the reindeer and the supplies purchased for the expedition.

There was a suggestion that the reindeer brought here from Norway could be utilized by the Interior Department, but the committee took the view that the animals should be sold in preference to holding them for any department of the Government.

PERISHED WITH $100,000.

Two Returning Klondikers Frozen to Death Near Tagish.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 3.—Passengers arriving from Alaska report that several days ago two Canadian mounted police came into Skaguay with two sleds in tow, over which were strapped two dead men.

The attention of the mounted police at Tagish was attracted by the dismal howls of a dog. After a short search they found the bodies of two men. They had been frozen to death. It is said they were returning Klondikers and had in their possession $100,000 in paper and gold dust. Their names are not known.

PASSENGERS FOR THE KLONDIKE.

Four Steamers Sail with Large Parties of Miners.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—The steamers Walla Walla and State of California sailed for the North yesterday. The former had 150 passengers and the latter 350. Many of these are bound for the Klondike. The steamer Tillamook left to-day for Dyea and Skaguay. She took about 100 passengers from here, and 70 more are waiting for her at Seattle.

PORTLAND, Oregon, March 3.—The steamer George W. Elder has sailed for Skaguay and Dyea, with 400 passengers. Her freight space was taken up with miners' outfits and several hundred tons of merchandise had to be held over until the departure of another steamer.

Chilkoot Railway Opened.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, March 3.—Collector of Customs Heustis has received from the Land Office officials notification of the opening of business by the Chilkoot Railway and Transportation Company of Alaska as carriers of bonded freight and merchandise between the sub-port of Dyea and the British line.

PANIC IN A PUBLIC SCHOOL.

A Mouse Started a Stampede in Allen Street, but Good Management Prevented Serious Harm.

A mouse began a stampede among 1,800 public school children yesterday afternoon, but no limbs were broken and no lives were lost, because the habit of discipline and the moral power of cool, quiet courage prevailed over frantic panic.

The incident which was so very near a tragedy occurred in Public School No. 42, a four-story brick building, which makes a high, broad L, the main part fronting at 32 Allen Street, the wing fronting at 82 Hester Street. There cannot be in the whole of New York a more dangerous place for a panic than the school in Allen Street, and the results seem to give assurance to the many hundreds of thousands of parents whose children are in the schools that there is no reason to fear disaster from such an occurrence. The school has 2,400 pupils—the population of many a pretentious village. It is in the centre of the congested tenement district.

Just after the noon recess yesterday Miss West, who has a class of forty small girls on the third floor, was at work with her pupils. The big building was very quiet, despite its 2,400 busy inhabitants. Suddenly a mouse, deceived by the stillness or having some emergency errand, ran across the floor of Miss West's classroom. Annie Levy, eight years old, of 5 Allen Street, following the traditions of her sex, promptly and properly jumped up and shrieked shrilly. Of course, a dozen other little girls immediatel rose and shrieked, and then another division of little girls, having no notion what the trouble was, but naturally thinking and saying the worst possible thing, screamed "Fire!" at the top of their thin, high-pitched young voices. The screams of "Fire!" rang through the hallways, broke the quiet of a dozen crowded rooms, and were promptly repeated throughout the building.

All the teachers ran to the doors of their classrooms and began to round up their respective herds. Miss Connolly, who has charge of the 600 children on the top floor, got to the head of the stairs in front of the rush, and Miss Loss, the chief of the primary department, who is an aunt of W. M. K. Olcott, was equally prompt on the lower floor. The soothing, reassuring, imperative voices of the teachers were so effective that the mob of bewildered, half-frantic children, as they reached the stairs, straightened out into single files, and the whole 2,400 marched down in order without a jostle or fall.

Somebody outside, hearing the cries, ran to the fire-alarm box at Hester and Allen Streets and pulled the lever. In less than a minute women were rushing to the front door of the school from every direction. Most of them are Jewish women, and many of them cannot speak or understand English. They yelled for their children with unearthly clamor, tossed their arms about, and fought and struggled to get into the doors. Police Officer Burns of the Eldridge Street Station, who knows the district, had anticipated just what happened, and he interposed a stalwart body and a steady, impassive face against the rush of the women. Janitor Jamison was at the same time inside, working with the children and heading them off into the playground.

It was all over in five minutes. The children were steadied down and got under control. Many of the women were persuaded to go home. Then one or two teachers fainted, having time and opportunity for that feminine privilege, and Policeman Burns caught his breath and swore to himself in a general way. But the street could not be cleared until the school was dismissed and the children of the mothers who know no English had been sent out to them, picked up, and carried home, hugged very close to the maternal bosoms.

The mouse got away.

WOULD DISPOSSESS HER MOTHER.

Justice Roesch Orders the Complainant Out of Court.

The case of a man defending his mother-in-law against the spite of one of her daughters, who tried to have her evicted, was a notable one yesterday in the Fourth District Municipal Court. Edmund Penker and Thomas McPherson married two sisters whose dispositions correspond to those of their respective husbands. Penker and his wife have a grocery at 166 East Seventh Street, and own a house at 418 East Tenth Street. They persuaded McPherson and his wife, who live at the latter place, to support the mother and brother of the two women. McPherson works for wages, and gets paid every fortnight. And, although Mrs. McPherson acts as housekeeper for her sister and brother-in-law, and the old mother does scrubbing about the house, McPherson pays rent to his relatives.

McPherson happened to be $3 in arrears for his rent, and his sister-in-law and brother-in-law promptly had him hauled up in court in dispossess proceedings.

When Justice Roesch asked McPherson what he had to say, the latter replied: "Judge, I support Mrs. Penker's mother, and she lives with me. These proceedings of Mrs. Penker are prompted by spite, and are directed against her own aged mother. We will all be turned out upon the street. I have some money owing me, but I'll not get my wages before the 11th of the month."

"Is it true that your own mother will be dispossessed?" asked Justice Roesch, turning to Mrs. Penker.

"Yes, Judge," she replied, "but—"

"And you are yourself a mother. I suppose that's your child in your arms," remarked the Justice.

"Oh, yes, that's my darling baby," replied the woman.

"And there was a time when your mother carried you in her arms, and nursed you and watched over you, and now, when she is old and feeble and poor, you want to turn her out into the street." Justice Roesch went on to say, and then he added: "I want you to get out of this court room at once. I'll take time to consider the case."

Mrs. Penker hurried out, looking somewhat ashamed.

Eleven Nurses Graduated.

The graduation exercises of the class of '98 of the S. R. Smith Infirmary Training School for Nurses was held at the Hotel Castleton last night. Eleven young women were presented with diplomas as nurses. They were Miss Mary Anneita Veale, Miss Elsie Caroline Jupenlos, Miss Emily Augusta Taylor, Miss Lucy Maude Gardiner, Miss Josephine de la N. Hopkins, Miss Charlotte Lynn, Miss Anna Elizabeth Gilb, Miss Grace Edna Ward, Miss May Augusta Smith, Miss Florence Edith Porter, and Miss Jennie Sophie Park. The committee presenting the diplomas comprised E. C. Bridgeman, Dr. James J. O'Dea, De E. Critten, Mrs. C. W. Hunt, and Mrs. George W. Dix.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Statement of the Amount of American Merchandise That Passed Through Canada in Bond.

5,351,350 TONS WERE SHIPPED

Every State and Territory Contributed to the Totals—The Freight Required 443,875 Cars for Its Transportation.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In view of numerous inquiries by members of Congress and others and the increasing interest in the subject, the Treasury Department has prepared a comprehensive statement showing the amount of domestic merchandise of the United States which during the calendar year 1897 passed through Canada in bond from one point in the United States to another. The statement shows that the law authorizing these shipments is in no sense local in its application to points on the Canadian frontier. On the contrary, it shows that every State and Territory in the Union has contributed to the totals in one or both directions.

The amount of domestic merchandise of the United States so shipped during the year is shown to have been 5,351,350 tons, requiring for its transportation 443,875 cars. The merchandise is classified as follows:

Agricultural products, 2,090,373 tons; animal products, 1,174,156 tons; products of mines, 665,761 tons; products of forests, 295,987 tons; manufactures, 844,900 tons; miscellaneous, 280,173 tons.

The States and the amount of merchandise shipped from each State during 1897 are given as follows in tons:

Alabama, 65; Arkansas, 2,912; California, 5,088; Colorado, 2,841; Connecticut, 1,351; Delaware, 304; Florida, 16; Georgia, 201; Idaho, 268; Illinois, 1,407,835; Indiana, 237,390; Iowa, 39,827; Kansas, 4,217; Kentucky, 13,712; Louisiana, 793; Maine, 70,760; Maryland, 131; Massachusetts, 110,939; Michigan, 1,833,936; Minnesota, 151,709; Mississippi, 5,096; Missouri, 77,926; Montana, 5,098; Nebraska, 25,572; New Hampshire, 38,686; New Jersey, 39,269; New York, 817,938; North Dakota, 319; Ohio, 446,667; Oregon, 2,953; Pennsylvania, 274,601; Rhode Island, 73; South Dakota, 231; Tennessee, 4,324; Texas, 1,100; Utah, 23; Vermont, 56,001; Virginia, 14; Washington, 195; Wisconsin, 119,124; Arizona, 140; District of Columbia, 1,156; New Mexico, 469; Oklahoma, 80; total, 5,351,350.

The points through which those shipments were made are given as follows:

Bangor, Me., 1,359 tons; Portland, Me., 28,367; Island Pond, Vt., 68,691; Newport, Vt., 7,871; Richford, Vt., 52,671; St. Albans, Vt., 130,261; Buffalo, N. Y., 381,237; Ogdensburg, N. Y., 25,215; Suspension Bridge, New York, 779,227; Detroit, Mich., 2,590,987; Huron, Mich., 1,265,264; Pembina, N. D., 20,275; total, 5,351,350.

THE LAKE SHORE DEAL.

President Depew Says the New York Central Can Issue Debentures for Acquired Stock.

President Chauncey M. Depew of the New York Central Railroad replied in the negative yesterday when asked if the purchase of the stock of the Lake Shore Road by the New York Central Company would fall through unless Senator Ellsworth's bill exempting steam railroad corporations from the provisions of the Stock Corporation law limiting the issue of bonds became a law.

"The situation is simply this," said Mr. Depew, "the New York Central one-hundred-million-dollar mortgage issued under the refunding plan takes up all outstanding obligations, and leaves a surplus of nearly $20,000,000 for such uses by the company as may arise. This condition leaves us under the law as it stands (without the Ellsworth bill) with the right to incur $100,000,000 of indebtedness without issuing a new mortgage. In other words, we can take up the stock of the Lake Shore Railroad at the price agreed upon and issue our debentures therefor.

"As a matter of fact, our experience in the matter of exchanging one class of securities for another has shown that in all such exchanges about 25 per cent. of the securities called in dribble along for several years before coming in. This is because the securities are in the hands of absentees, or minors, or administrators of estates who act deliberately. But that being the fact, we have just so much larger margin in the amount immediately required to pay for the Lake Shore shares.

"We believe, however, that the purpose of the Ellsworth bill exempting railroad corporations from the provisions of the Stock Corporation law is a good one. There is no good reason why a railroad company should not be thus exempted. A railroad company should be exempted from the restrictions imposed by the Stock Corporations law for various reasons. From the nature of its business a big terminal railroad is constantly creating and assuming enormous obligations. A terminal road is always a large debtor to other roads because it collects all the terminal charges, and some time must elapse before the distribution is made.

"A railroad corporation frequently finds it necessary to carry on great works of construction or acquire additional property. Much financial leeway is essential under such circumstances, inasmuch as large acquisitions have to be made quickly, and the roads should have a liberal margin of debt-making power. It has been the custom—largely so with some important Western railroads—to issue debenture bonds when carrying out plans of construction and extension piecemeal, these debentures being held in abeyance until all the work is finished and the proper time comes to issue a general mortgage taking them all up. A clause is usually inserted in such debentures stipulating that they shall be included in the general or consolidated mortgage when issued. The New York Central had about $15,000,000 of debentures outstanding which were taken care of by the consolidated mortgage."

President Depew said that he did not anticipate any trouble in the carrying out of the New York Central-Lake Shore plan, no matter whether the Ellsworth bill gets on the statute books or not.

The Ellsworth Bill Passed.

ALBANY, March 3.—In the Assembly today the vote of last Tuesday which defeated the bill of Senator Ellsworth, amending the corporation law so as to exempt railroad companies from the provisions of the law restricting corporations from incurring indebtedness greater than their paid-up capital stock, was reconsidered, and the bill was passed. The bill has passed the Senate, and now goes to the Governor.

TRANSCONTINENTAL RATE WAR.

Western Roads and the Proposed Meeting with Canadian Pacific.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The Western roads say that in consenting to meet with the officials of the Canadian Pacific in regard to the rate situation, as suggested by General Passenger Agents Roberts and Daniels, they in no manner have changed their position in regard to the differentials demanded by the Canadian Pacific or the reduced rates made by that line.

Messrs. Daniels and Roberts telegraphed to the Western roads from Montreal after they had had a conference with the Canadian Pacific and while the Western lines were in meeting at Chicago, stating that of their own motion they had concluded to recommend to all concerned that all rates that had been disturbed in every direction be restored to tariff rates precedent to the meeting, and that a conference of all interested lines should be held to see if an agreement could not be reached; if not, the disputed questions should be arbitrated. There was nothing in the message that gave the slightest assurance that the Canadian Pacific had assented to the proposition or was committed in any sense to arbitration, and the conditions named by the message providing for a restoration of rates as precedent to a meeting were practically identical with the conditions which the Canadian Pacific had previously made.

The Western roads and their Eastern connection, the Grand Trunk, found themselves unable to assent to the proposition of restoring rates, but did signify their willingness to attend a meeting with the Canadian Pacific anywhere and no matter by whom called for the purpose of taking up the whole question, and this is the position which the Western lines take to-day.

Rate clerks of the Western roads were in session to-day preparing new sheets showing the reductions in rates made in consequence of the transcontinental rate war. The general passenger agents have completed their arrangements in the matter and have made their arrangements for applying the reductions through all available gateways.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Louisville and Nashville Wages.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 3.—General Manager Metcalfe of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, met a committee appointed by the conductors, engineers, and firemen of that system, who asked for a restoration of the 10 per cent. cut in their wages made in 1893. General Manager Metcalfe told the members of the committee that their request would be complied with in the course of a few months at most.

Phenomenal Shipments of Corn.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Traffic officials of the roads in the corn belt say that they never before have had so large an amount of corn to move. The amount, they say, is apparently limitless. The one great trouble in the matter is that the rates are so badly demoralized that there is comparatively little profit in the business.

AN AGED LAWYER ACCUSED.

W. A. Cook Locked Up in the Tombs, Charged with Misappropriating Funds from an Estate.

William A. Cook, a lawyer, who lives at 403 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, and has an office at 245 Broadway, Manhattan, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday on a charge of misappropriating $3,000 from an estate for which he was the executor.

Roswell Keene, a lawyer living at 629 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, is the complainant. He alleges that Charlotte E. Harries of Smithtown, L. I., died Feb. 27, 1872, and left an estate worth $50,000. She left the property in trust for her two daughters, Lydia M. Harries and Mrs. Marcia W. Smith. By the terms of the will the property at their death was to go in bulk to their children, if they had any. J. Lawrence Smith was appointed executor of the will. Mr. Smith died on March 17, 1879. Mr. Cook was then appointed in his place, according to the terms of the will.

In the same year Mr. Keene, counsel for the estate, alleges that he paid over to Mr. Cook $40,920 in cash, six railway bonds valued at $6,869.16, and a check for $587.09. On Feb. 3 last the estate was in litigation, and the Supreme Court appointed Prescott Hall Butler of 52 Wall Street, a lawyer, receiver for Marcia W. Smith, the only grandchild of Mrs. Harries by either daughter. Mr. Cook was ordered to turn over all the estate to Mr. Butler.

Mr. Keene learned that Mr. Cook was finding some difficulty in turning over all the estate. He went to Mr. Cook's office. Mr. Cook was not in, but his son was, and the latter turned over to Mr. Keene $35,000 in bonds and mortgages. Mr. Keene then made an examination of the affairs of the estate, and discovered, he alleges, a shortage of about $12,000. The specific charge is that on Dec. 20, 1897, Mr. Cook received from Willard A. Bayliss a check for $1,000, a bond for $1,000, and coupons on bonds accumulating, $1,000, of which there is no record in Mr. Cook's accounts.

Mr. Cook is seventy-three years old. When questioned in court he said that he did not wish to say anything at present, as his memory was very poor. "There is nothing wrong in this," he said, "but I have not been well mentally for some time. Perhaps I did not keep my books so that any one else could understand them. The excitement is too much for me. I cannot collect my thoughts. I cannot account for the twelve-thousand dollar deficit, but I'm sure it will be found all right.

Magistrate Pool fixed bail at $5,000. The prisoner said he could furnish only $3,000. The Magistrate refused to lessen the amount, and Mr. Cook was locked up in the Tombs. The case was adjourned to next Tuesday afternoon.

Unrest in Salvador.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship Alliança from Colon were Gen. Thomas Moonlight, ex-United States Minister to Bolivia, and Charles Gray of Bloomington, Ill., who has spent the last two years in Salvador. Mr. Gray says that there is much unrest in Salvador, where the price of coffee has fallen off more than 50 per cent. because of Brazilian competition, and where they are suffering also from the depreciation of silver. They must pay heavily for imports, and they get little for their coffee. This state of affairs acts against the Government, and there are threats of overthrowing President Guiteras.

Southern Society Election.

The annual meeting of the New York Southern Society, held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, resulted in the election of the following officers: President—Dr. William M. Polk; Vice President—Augustus Van Wyck; Treasurer—Gaston Hardy; Secretary—Percy S. Mallett; Chaplain—the Rev. J. W. Brown. Executive Committee to serve three years—Edward Owen, Robert L. Harrison, Cary T. Hutchinson, George Gordon Battle. A collation followed the election.

A. W. Clayton Not Recognized.

Arthur W. Clayton, the deposed Director of the Hudson County Freeholders, who was ordered reinstated by the Supreme Court, attended a meeting held at Jersey City last night. The board refused to recognize him, and Director McNally continued to discharge the duties of the office, although Clayton was allowed to sit at the desk beside him. Mr. Clayton will now apply to the courts for a mandamus requiring the board to recognize his authority.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M. — P. M. — A. M.
Sun rises...6:29|Sun sets...5:55|Moon sets...4:20

High Water This Day.

A. M. — A. M. — A. M.
S. Hook....4:20|Gov. Isl'd...4:44|H. Gate....6:33
P. M. — P. M. — P. M.
S. Hook....5:05|Gov. Isl'd...5:24|H. Gate....7:18

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 4.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 5.		
Alps, Port au Prince, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Boadicea, London	....	....
Bergen, Matanzas, &c.	....	....
Buffalo, Hull	....	....
El Norte, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Manitoba, London	....	9:00 A. M.
Nueces, Key West	....	3:00 P. M.
Paraense, Para, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saale, Genoa, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Thingvalla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Wordsworth, Pernambuco, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yumuri, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
MONDAY, FEB. 7.		
Iroquois, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 6 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March †6 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 4.

Caribbee, St. Croix, Feb. 9.
Critic, Dundee, Feb. 18.
El Paso, New Orleans, Feb. 28.
Europe, London, Feb. 19.
Islesworth, St. Lucia, Feb. 23.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Feb. 16.
Lucania, Liverpool, Feb. 26.
Niagara, Nassau, Feb. 28.
Oscar II., Hamburg, Jan. 27.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, Feb. 17.
Pretoria, Barbados, Feb. 23.
St. Paul, Southampton, Feb. 26.
Thomas Melville, Gibraltar, Feb. 12.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5.

Francisco, Hull, Feb. 19.
Mexico, Havana, Feb. 28.
Nacoochee, Savannah, March 2.

SUNDAY, MARCH 6.

El Rio, New Orleans, March 1.
La Gascogne, Havre, Feb. 26.
Ormiston, Hamburg, Feb. 20.
Panama, Bordeaux, Feb. 19.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Feb. 19.

MONDAY, MARCH 7.

Comanche, Jacksonville, March 4.
Louisiana, New Orleans, March 2.
Yucatan, Havana, March 3.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8.

Boston City, Swansea, Feb. 22.
Cevic, Liverpool, Feb. 26.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Feb. 24.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, March 1.
Kensington, Antwerp, Feb. 26.
Lampasas, Galveston, March 2.
Minnewaska, London, Feb. 26.
Obdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 24.
Trinidad, Bermuda, March 7.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9.

City of Washington, Havana, March 5.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Gibraltar Feb. 28.
Peninsular, St. Michael's, Feb. 26.
Venezuela, La Guayra, March 3.

Arrived—Thursday, March 3.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Bauer, Hamburg Feb. 19 with mdse. and passengers to American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:35 A. M.

SS Saginaw, Staples, Cape Haiti, &c., Feb. 15, with mdse. and one passenger to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:35 P. M. 2d.

SS Alliança, Beers, Colon Feb. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:05 A. M.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Steencken, Bremen Feb. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:27 A. M.

SS Irrawaddy, Legg, Trinidad Feb. 22 and Grenada 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Trinidad Shipping and Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:35 P. M. 2d.

SS Iberia, (Nor.,) Jacobsen, Nassau Feb. 26, in ballast to Bennet, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Hunter, Bristol Feb. 15 and Swansea 17th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Vigilancia, McIntosh, Very Cruz, &c., Feb. 17, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Christoffers, Bremen Feb. 22 and Southampton and Cherbourg 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Ockelmann, Hamburg Feb. 16, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 2d.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Nickels, Antwerp Feb. 21, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah Feb. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston March 2, with mdse. to Ocean Steamship Co. Is bound to Savannah.

SS Rio Grande, Staples, Brunswick, Ga., Feb. 26 and Port Royal 27th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Arrived at Sandy Hook at 8 P. M. 2d.

SS Richmond, Glover, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville Feb. 27 and Charleston 28th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Guyandotte, Davis, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah Feb. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., March 3, 9:30 P. M., northwest, light air, hazy.

Sailed.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) for Marseilles.
SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen, &c.
SS America, (Br.,) for London.
SS Diamant, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) for Naples, &c.
SS El Dorado, for New Orleans.
SS Montauk, (Br.,) for Cape Town, &c.
SS Croma, (Br.,) for Leith, &c.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Miami, for Galveston.
SS City of Macon, for Savannah.
SS Alsenborn, for Baltimore.

Spoken.

Bark Port Sonachan, (Br.,) Dunham, from New York for Fremantle, was spoken Jan. 10 in lat. 5, south, lon. 30 west.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, March 3.—A cablegram received today from Kobe, Japan, states that a fire has occurred in the sheds on the docks there, that the goods stored therein from a vessel from Bombay had been burned together with a vessel, and that there had also been burned American cotton to the value of £40,000.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—White Star Line SS Georgic, Capt. Thompson, at this port from New York, had fire in No. 3 hold this morning, but it was quickly extinguished. Little damage was done.

DUNKIRK, March 3.—SS Ariadne, (Russ.,) before reported towed here after grounding on Flemish Banks, is found to have her bottom damaged and is leaking.

HAMBURG, March 3.—SS Atlantic, (Br.,) Capt. Godley, which arr. here on Feb. 24 from Savannah via Bremen, grounded when she was leaving Savannah, and it has cost £137 for repairs to machinery damaged while she was forcing herself afloat.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 3.—SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Park, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, sld. from Hamburg for New York March 1.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Buhe, sld. from Marseilles for New York March 1.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS British King (Br.,) Capt. Freeth, from Antwerp for New York, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Menantic, (Br.,) Capt. Mann, from New York for Leith and Dundee, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimers, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam March 1.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, from New York via Marseilles, &c., arr. at Palermo yesterday.

SS Yanariva, (Br.,) Capt. Weston, from New York for Port Elizabeth, &c., arr. at St. Vincent, C. V., yesterday.

SS Tyr, (Nor.,) Capt. Hansen, from New York for Valparaiso, &c., passed Coronel Feb. 22.

SS Dunstan, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York for Maranham, &c., arr. at Para yesterday.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, sld. from Rotterdam for New York at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from New York via Marseilles, &c., arr. at Leghorn yesterday.

SS Munchen, (Ger.,) Capt. Kuhlmann, from New York, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Alsatia, (Br.,) Capt. Swain, from Naples, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, from New York, arr. at Palermo March 1.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Olbers, (Belg.,) Capt. Tanner, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York March 1.

SS Winifreda, (Br.,) Capt. Muir, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 12:15 P. M. to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 5:10 A. M. March 4.

Your Face

shows the state of your feelings and the state of your health as well. Impure blood makes itself apparent in a pale, sallow complexion, pimples and skin eruptions. If you are feeling weak and worn out and do not have a healthy appearance, you will derive great benefit from taking that invigorating stimulant

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

which will purify your blood, quicken your circulation, build up your system, and give you new life. It promotes digestion, cures constipation and dyspepsia, and arouses the glow of health in every part of the body. Try it.

Sold by all grocers and druggists.

Don't Travel—Telephone

For Service apply to
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
CONTRACT OFFICES
18 Cortlandt, 15 Dey, 952 Broadway, 115 W. 38th.

The Wanamaker Store

Spring Styles for Your Boys

AN eminent critic in the Art of Dress is reported (on the authority of a novelist), as having said, one hundred and fifty years ago, that a gentleman should dress "in the mode" if it pleased him, but that he should dress his children in the mode as an obvious duty to society. The reasoning back of this profound remark is a little obscure, but its application to advertisement is irresistible.

If it be indeed a duty you owe to your boy, and, through him, to society to inculcate in him a love of elegance and a preference for the new rather than the old, it is a duty which you can fulfil without danger to him, and without additional expense,—in fact, even with profit,—to yourself. The connection between stylishness and expensiveness, once so close, is being wholly extinguished by modern merchandising. Stylish clothes,—here,—cost no more than the other kind. In fact,—here,—there is no other kind.

Our new styles in suits and top-coats for boys between four years and sixteen, are on view. We present them to the parents and to the boys themselves, as types of clothing which is desirable from every point of view. They are new and stylish, without conspicuous extremes; well and carefully made and lined without extravagance in materials; handsome, attractive, and "right," without expensiveness.

Boys' Spring Top-Coats

At $3.50 and $4—Of all-wool Covert cloth; short and natty; 4 to 16 years.

At $5—A better quality, with silk facing to button-holes; 4 to 16 years.

At $6.50—Of fine quality Covert cloth; strapped seams, patch pockets; very stylish.

At $10—A luxurious silk-lined Covert cloth coat; other prices between.

Boys' Spring Sailor Suits

At $4—Light weight cassimeres; collar trimmed with nine rows of silk soutache; plaited sleeves; silk bows.

At $4.50—Of light and medium weight brown Venetian cloths; collars prettily trimmed with silk soutache; plaited sleeves; silk ties.

At $4.50—Of navy blue all-wool serge; nine rows of silk soutache on collars, black or white; plaited sleeves; silk ties.

The above are hints on low prices. The line includes many assortments in better qualities.

Women's Spring Jackets

HAVE you looked at them yet? Of course there will be more when these are gone, but you are missing some good chances, if you haven't seen these.

They are artists, these jacket designers, and we have their masterpieces. We like to have first choice, and we generally get it. The result is a collection which is notably new, strikingly stylish, extremely exclusive and properly priced.

There are two features of this stock which you cannot find outside this store. One is, the styles shown; the other is, the prices on them. They are as rigidly exclusive as they are universally less-priced.

WOMEN'S JACKETS

At $13.75—Of tan Broadcloth; double-breasted reefer, with six smoke-colored pearl buttons; coat back; overlaid velvet collar; changeable taffeta lining.

At $15—Of tan mixed Whipcord; fly-front, coat collar and back; strap seams; changeable taffeta lining.

At $20—Of Kersey, tan or castor; double-breasted fly-front; velvet collar; front and back finished with corded straps; plain taffeta lining.

At $24—Of Covert cloth; double-breasted box; fly-front, coat back; wide revers; plaid taffeta lining.

At $25—Of black imported Venetian cloth; fly-front, coat back; rows of stitching around bottom; finished with double rows of cording; lined with plaid taffeta.

WOMEN'S SPRING CAPES

At $8.50—Circular cape of green Broadcloth; finished around bottom with three rows of black satin bands and four rows of cording; turnover collar, inlaid with velvet, fastened at front with two straps; lined with changeable taffeta.

At $12—Of tan Broadcloth; turnover collar, finished with shirred taffeta silk; front has two revers; bottom of cape finished with six rows of cording and deep ruffle; lined with changeable taffeta.

At $15—Circular cape of steel gray Broadcloth; trimmed with applique of same material; finished with silk buttons; turnover collar, inlaid with velvet; front has streamers of satin ribbon; lined with cerise taffeta silk.

Second floor, Broadway.

Palms and Jardinieres. A HINT for Easter. Effective aids in home decoration. Palms with Jardinieres—only 100 in this morning's offering—and they go to the prompt comers at $1. This is cheap for the plant alone, so that we really make you a present of the Jardiniere, which is of proper size and nicely colored. The palms are of three kinds—Latania, Kentia, and Areca. All young, live, healthy plants.

Main aisle, Broadway.

A Little Handkerchief Story. IN SIX brief but interesting chapters, the first three of which relate of the good values we are offering for women. Whatever the price, Handkerchiefs here are *Linen*—only that, unless they're silk.

FOR WOMEN

At $1 doz.—Hemstitched handkerchiefs with embroidered initial; unlaundered.

At $1.80 doz., 15c. each—Excellent quality; hemstitched and embroidered; many beautiful designs. Value 25c.

At $2 doz.—Double hemstitched, with hand-embroidered initial; unlaundered. Worth at least a half more.

AND THESE FOR MEN

At $1 doz.—Of fine cloth, good size; hemstitched.

At $1.25 doz.—Hemstitched, with hand-embroidered initial; unlaundered.

At $1.50 doz.—White, soft finish, hemstitched.

Broadway.

A "Violet Day" in Toilet Goods

WE have prepared a display of the "Queen Mary" preparations for to-day, in which strong stress is put on the violet.

These "Queen Mary" preparations deserve all the display we can give them. We are particularly proud of them. Every one is a formula which has stood, not alone the test of time, but the test of chemical investigation. Almost all of them had attained prominence under other names before we, in our search for the best, secured control of them. They are preparations to which we are glad to have our name attached. We cannot praise them too highly, because they deserve every good thing that can be said of them.

To-day, the violets especially:—

Violet Toilet Water, 3 oz., 25c.; 6 oz., 50c.; 8 oz., 75c.
Violet Toilet Powder, 15c. a package.
Violet Extract, 25c. and 45c. a bottle.
Violet Soap, 35c. and 40c.
Violet Sachet Envelopes, 15c.

Tenth street.

Assorted Chocolates. "As good as the best" doesn't quite do them justice, for our candy man prefers to create a standard rather than be judged by one. Our chocolates, therefore, are not as good as the best, they *are* the best.

There is one assortment in the next-to-the-best class which we'll make a specialty to-day. It's more of an assortment than you generally find in its class.

20c. a Pound.

The usual 30c. to 40c. grade.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

WROTE POLICY FOR PIN MONEY.

Brooklyn Girl Came to Grief While Conducting a Home Enterprise.

For conducting a policy shop in her own home, simply to earn pin money, her counsel said, Miss Annie Koerner, a young woman, was yesterday afternoon fined $50 in the Court of Special Sessions, Brooklyn.

Miss Koerner is twenty years old and lives with her parents at 21 Grattan Street. She had many admirers. From all accounts she acquired considerable money in her little enterprise. Her home was frequented, the police say, by all the susceptible youths of the neighborhood, and their favorite play was the "Love gig—4-12-16-3." Bernard Krautblatter of 402 Johnson Avenue sheepishly and reluctantly told of this on the witness stand under cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney William Van Wyck.

Policeman Thomas V. Duffy, the policy sleuth of the Sixth Precinct, testified to having caught Miss Koerner "red handed" as she was writing the numbers for Krautblatter, Feb. 10. He said she tried to hide her manifold book of numbers and other pharaphernalia of the game in an icebox, after being told she was under arrest.

When it was learned that Miss Koerner had been taken to the lock-up on that day, her admirers and customers fell over each other in their haste to secure a bondsman. The privilege of going bail fell to the lot of John Kammerer, a wealthy provision dealer of 61 Morgan Avenue. Her fine was promptly paid yesterday by a portly man of much jewelry, and a large blonde mustache, who is said to be one of the "backers" of the game. Then Miss Koerner smiled patronizingly on the Judges and tripped airily out of court.

Twenty Years for Cesare.

Domenico Cesare, the Italian convicted of manslaughter in the first degree for killing Lorenzo Galateriello, was sentenced to serve twenty years in Sing Sing Prison by Justice Furman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday. Cesare stabbed Galateriello Nov. 21, 1897, at 171 Mulberry Street. He fled to Jamaica. He was captured by detectives, who found him locked up in a trunk which his friends were loading on a wagon.

West New York Rejoices.

Assemblyman Bauer notified Mayor Otis of West New York yesterday that Gov. Voorhees had signed the bill which incorporated West New York as a town. As soon as the news was received Mayor Otis ordered the fire bell to be rung three times, notifying the citizens that the Governor had signed the incorporation bill. There was great rejoicing in the town, and preparations are now being made to celebrate the [illegible]

CONTESTING MISS LYONS'S WILL.

Undue Influence Charged by Several of Her Cousins.

A contest over the will of Miss Frances Lyons, who died last July at the age of ninety years, leaving an estate valued at $200,000, was begun yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald. Miss Lyons left practically the whole of her estate to her cousin, Mrs. Catherine M. Van der Bosch, with whom she had lived for some time previous to her death, at 338 Willis Avenue. Miss Lyons in her will stated that she had feared the instrument would be contested on the ground that she was not of sound mind when she signed it. Her predictions proved true, for several cousins seek to invalidate the will on the ground that it was made under undue influence.

Twice during her lifetime the testatrix voluntarily submitted to examinations as to her sanity, and each time she was declared perfectly sane. In her will Miss Lyons took the precaution to ratify the conveyances of property which she made to Mrs. Van der Bosch.

At the hearing yesterday Dr. Charles L. Dana, Professor of Nervous Diseases at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, testified that he had called on Miss Lyons on Feb. 13, 1896, and on Feb. 29, 1897, and that on each occasion he had submitted several well-known tests, after which he decided that Miss Lyons was perfectly capable of executing any papers. William Hiers and Samuel C. Thompson testified that they had heard the will read and saw Miss Lyons sign it. Both thought her of sound mind. The hearing was adjourned to March 8.

Helping a Fresh-Air Fund.

The results of the Lenten matinée, given in aid of the Fresh-Air Fund of the Wayside Workers, at the Garden Theatre yesterday afternoon, was extremely satisfactory. The proceeds of the performance will be devoted to giving a Summer outing of one or more weeks to poor children, who otherwise would scarcely get even a whiff of pure country air the year around. The programme was an unusually attractive one, consisting of Henry Miller and company, in Clyde Fitch's "Frederic Lemaitre"; Leo Stern, De Wolf Hopper, Miss Elsie De Wolfe, and D. H. Harkins, in two scenes from "The School for Scandal"; Miss Rose Coghlan, and John Drew and Miss Isabel Irving, in a one-act comedietta, entitled "Mrs. Hillary Regrets."

The Price of Silver.

Commercial bar silver reached yesterday the low price of 54c. an ounce. At this rate the bullion value of a standard silver dollar is 41.76c. At 16 to 1, an ounce of silver would be worth $1.29.29.

THE CHEF LAUGHS LAST.

Head Waiter at Mills Hotel Was Too Popular and Trouble Followed.

There have been threats of a general strike during the past two days among the waitresses in the Mills Hotel in Bleecker Street, and this time there is a man at the bottom, or rather there are two men—Ritchie, the chef, and Shaw, the head waiter, who wears a white jacket and a curl bang pasted down over his forehead, which has touched the hearts of several of the pretty waitresses.

Chef Ritchie is said to have been jealous of Shaw because he had so much attention from the young women. Then he made uncomplimentary remarks about the head waiter. Shaw retaliated by dropping the title of chef, in which Ritchie took pride, and instead applied to him the epithet of cook, which word he pronounced in a tone of derision. And when Ritchie in the presence of one of the waitresses muttered something about making the "hash slinger eat his own words," the girl is said to have replied: "Mr. Shaw is a nice gentleman, an' you're nuthin' but a common everyday cook. So there!"

This answer did not turn away Ritchie's wrath or smooth matters between the two men, and the waitresses began taking Shaw's part more and more, which made the head waiter more exultant and overbearing and the chef as mad as a hornet. Some of the more daring of the girls told Ritchie that he would have to leave or there would be a strike.

Manager Thomas heard of the trouble yesterday, and promptly discharged Shaw and a couple of the waitresses. Ritchie is happy.

JUDGE DENOUNCES ZOLA'S TRIAL.

Emory Speer Says Such Scenes Would Not Be Possible in This Country.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 3.—Judge Emory Speer of the United States Circuit Court, in charging the grand jury at the opening of the term to-day, denounced as disgraceful the recent court scenes in France, "when Zola was berated and insulted by a mob in the presence of the jury which was trying him."

Judge Speer said such a thing would not be possible in the courts of the United States. Continuing, the Judge said ours is the great, strong, humane, conservative nation. He quoted Nelson's famous admonition to his fleet when sailing against the fleets of France and Spain, "England expects every man to do his duty," and said the United States expects every man to do his duty now. This had no reference to possible war, but was regarded as significant and timely by the auditors.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Members Recommended to Gov. Black for His Canal Investigation Commission.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENT URGED

Letters Received from Secretary Sherman on Trade with China and the Bureau of American Republics.

President Alexander E. Orr called the March meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to order yesterday. On the recommendation of the Executive Committee, A. Foster Higgins, James B. Baker, and Samuel D. Coykendall were suggested for appointment by Gov. Black on the commission to investigate the State canals, such recommendation having been solicited by the Governor.

Gustav H. Schwab, for the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws, submitted a report on the bill pending in the United States Senate to establish a commission of public health and define its duties, and the following preamble and resolutions submitted by the committee were adopted:

Whereas, This Chamber has, on previous occasions, urged the National control of Quarantine as the most rational measure for the protection of the health of the people;

Resolved, That this Chamber hereby records its hearty approval of the principles established in the Bill S. 3,438 introduced by Senator Spooner in the Senate of the United States, entitled "A bill to establish a Commission of Public Health and to define its duties."

Resolved, That the Bill S. 2,680, introduced by Senator Caffery, and the Bill H. R. 4,363, introduced in the House by Mr. Hepburn, in the opinion of this Chamber would, if passed, defeat the efforts that have been made in the past for the establishment of a much-needed National Board of Public Health.

Resolved, That copies of this report, and of the resolutions attached to it, be sent to each member of the Senate, and to each member of the House of Representatives.

The report of the Committee on Harbor and Shipping as to the diversion of trade from the Port of New York, presented at the February meeting by A. Foster Higgins, was adopted with these resolutions:

Resolved, That this chamber sympathizes in the effort made by our fellow-merchants of the Produce Exchange to obtain a correction of the evident injury done to the commerce of this city by the "differentials" existing in the rates of freight to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News from Western points of shipment, and join in the request that the same may be abolished.

Resolved, That this chamber again most earnestly urges upon Congress and the Government authorities the speedy adoption of measures by which the channels from the ocean to this port may be deepened and widened so as to accommodate at all stages of tide the increased demand for additional depth of water existing, and constantly being added to by the class of ocean freighters and passenger steamers plying to this port and those now in process of construction. And our Senators and Representatives are respectfully asked to direct their best efforts to the accomplishment of this object, and not to cease them until the end be reached, whereby not only this port, but the whole country will be benefited.

Resolved, That this chamber reiterates its expressed opinion of the very great value which the enlargement of the Erie Canal will have to this port, this State, and the entire Western States, and prays that by wise and judicious action the same may be speedily, economically, and honestly undertaken and carried out.

On motion of Mr. Higgins the bill in the State Legislature providing an amendment to the Constitution by which the State canals may be sold or leased to the United States was referred to the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements, and the bill before Congress providing for the granting of a charter for an international bank was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The following letter from Secretary Sherman of the State Department was submitted by President Orr:

The President has referred to this department the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, dated the 3d instant, in regard to the effect upon American trade of the changes now going on in the relations of European powers with the Empire of China.

This Government having been the first to bring about the opening of the ports of China to foreign commerce, and the commercial relations of the United States with the Chinese Empire having been of large and growing importance during the forty years since its treaties with that empire went into effect, this department necessarily feels a deep interest in conserving and expanding the volume of trade with that country. I have pleasure, therefore, in assuring the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York that this subject is being given the most careful consideration.

Another letter from Secretary Sherman, submitted by Mr. Orr, related to the action of the Chamber of Commerce on the publications of the Bureau of American Republics, and said in part:

The department is informed that in a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws, on the 20th of January, the late Director of the Bureau of the American Republics, Mr. Joseph P. Smith, informed the committee that the prospectus containing the announcement to which objection has been made, had been withdrawn. In pursuance of this announcement, the acting Director of the bureau, an official of this department who was designated to take charge of the bureau immediately after Mr. Smith's death, has already taken measures to amplify the lists of names to be printed in the second volume of the directory, so that it will include, so far as possible, the representative firms engaged in manufacturing and in the export trade of the United States. It is proposed to obtain these lists from representative business organizations, such as your own body, the National Association of Manufacturers, the Philadelphia Museum, and others, and to state the fact explicitly in the directory, together with the announcement that the Bureau of the American Republics does not undertake in any case to certify to the business standing of firms. I may add that other steps will be taken to remove, so far as possible, all objections to the work of the bureau, and to insure its development on proper lines, in harmony with the general policy of the late Director, whose work, covering but a brief period and carried on under most disadvantageous conditions, has undoubtedly resulted in a great increase of the bureau's usefulness.

JOHN WILLIS BAER DECLINES.

He Will Not Accept the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson's Offer.

BOSTON, March 3.—The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions in New York is trying to secure the services of John Willis Baer of Boston, who for eight years has been the General Secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor. Mr. Baer, when interviewed to-day, admitted that a letter had passed between the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson of New York and himself, and authorized the following statement:

"Dr. Thompson, the newly-elected executive of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, by letter, Feb. 21, invited me to become associated with him in his work upon which he had just entered. After consulting my associates here and others interested, I wrote Dr. Thompson, March 1, respectfully declining his kind invitation. I am an ardent believer in home missions, and, while I am a loyal Presbyterian and do not want any one to feel that I have been unmindful of the privileges offered by my own denomination to labor exclusively through her channels, yet I have been reminded by friends that my present position gives an ample field of opportunity to do good service."

A Shuffle Board Club Formed.

The Shuffle Board Club of New York has been organized, with handsome quarters at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Rene La Montagne is President, John C. Kilbrush, Secretary, and Edward L. Norton, Treasurer. Among the members are Talbot J. Taylor, William Laimbeer, W. S. Lawson, F. D. Porter, R. L. Beeckman, W. P. Thompson, Kinsley Magoun, C. W. Maury, J. L. Worden, and L. L. Benedict. A handicap tournament will be played at the club rooms on Wednesday evening, March 9, for a silver cup given by the management.

COLORED DEMOCRATS SCARCE.

"Grand Reception and Ball" in Honor of Leaders on Staten Island a Failure.

The Colored Democracy of Richmond Borough announced a demonstration for last night, but distinctly failed to demonstrate. Engraved cards of invitation to a "grand reception and ball in honor of Edward E. Lee and Henry H. Anderson, leaders of the Colored Democracy of Greater New York," were issued, signed by E. F. Dudley, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. The affair was to occur in the German Club Rooms, Stapleton, S. I., and proceedings were to begin at 8 o'clock.

Ten or twelve colored men from this city and a few from Flushing, Astoria, and other outlying provinces found their way to Stapleton, and distributed themselves about the hall. At 9:30 o'clock the total attendance numbered between twenty-five and thirty. Eight tickets for the ball had been sold at the box office at 25 cents each. The stage manager began to turn out the lights and the Colored Democracy of Greater New York wandered discursively out and inquired its way to the railroad station. The eight buyers of tickets to the grand ball murmured fitfully but vainly. It appeared that the projectors of the demonstration had fallen short $11 of the required rent of the hall, and the owner had put a man in the box office to "nail the house," as the process of seizing the receipts is technically known. The collector had been warned by the stage manager, and with sagacious haste had departed with the $2 before the formal dismissal.

The impression in Stapleton seemed to be that a number of sinful colored men of that neighborhood had planned the affair with the idea that there would be a great rush of wealthy colored citizens from this city and Brooklyn, who would buy shoals of ball tickets and an abundance of refreshments. As it turned out, the affair was even more thoroughly frosted than the one of the same kind that was attempted in Astoria a few weeks ago.

Sheriff Dunn Gives a Dinner.

Sheriff Dunn gave a dinner to his friends last night at the Democratic Club. There were about eighty present, and the list of guests included Mr. Croker and nearly all the city officials and Tammany leaders. The affair was entirely informal. There were no set toasts or speeches.

REPUBLICANS HONOR McKINLEY.

First Year of His Administration Celebrated in This City by a Ball.

The Republicans of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, their wives, sisters, sweethearts, and friends, met, several hundred strong, in the Lenox Lyceum last night to celebrate the completion of the first year of the McKinley Administration with a ball.

The dance hall was prettily decorated with American flags, and a large portrait of President McKinley was placed on the stage, behind Schwab's orchestra, amid a mass of red, white, and blue. The word "McKinley" figured in illumination above the stage. The box holders for the evening included Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, Robert A. Sharkey, Congressman Philip B. Low, Seth M. Milliken, Otto Irving Wise, Abraham Gruber, Lemuel E. Quigg, Edward Lauterbach, Silas C. Croft, and Frederick S. Gibbs.

The programme of the evening included, besides the ball proper, a much-applauded drill by the Lincoln Pioneers of New York, and the performances of Mlle. Rialta, electric dancer; Marguerite Ferguson, acrobatic dancer, and a six-year-old première danseuse, known as "Baby Nero." Among the patrons were ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, Senator Thomas C. Platt, ex-Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss, Joseph H. Choate, William Brookfield, ex-Mayor Strong, and Elihu Root.

SUING THE POLICY HOLDERS.

Effort to Make Members of a Dead Assessment Company Pay.

BOSTON, March 3.—A petition for an order requiring the receivers of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association to levy an assessment on the ex-policy holders of that institution has been filed in the Supreme Court by L. D. Garrett of New York City, attorney in fact for the beneficiaries of certain deceased members of the association who did not recover on their policies from the association, and who receive a dividend of only about 40 per cent. from the funds now in the receiver's hands.

This marks the beginning of what will probably be an extended litigation, the result of which is likely to be a determining factor in the future of mutual assessment life institutions. The Massachusetts Benefit Life Association failed some time ago with unpaid death claims amounting to over $1,000,000, the failure being precipitated by the refusal of the policy holders to further respond with the periodical assessments provided for in their policies to meet the death claims of the association which had accumulated. Such assets as were turned over to the receivers are now tied up, pending a determination by the courts of certain questions raised as to the claims entitled to participate therein. The present proceeding is brought on a policy of $10,000 issued on the life of Samuel H. Kerfoot, a well-known banker of Chicago, who died a short time prior to the failure of the association.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN.

Republican Executive Committee Named—No New Platform.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Executive Committee of the Republican Congressional Committee was announced to-day as follows: Representatives J. A. T. Hull of Iowa, J. G. Cannon of Illinois, D. H. Mercer of Nebraska, Senators Redfield Proctor of Vermont, J. H. Gallinger of New Hampshire, John L. Wilson of Washington, and Representatives J. T. McCleary of Minnesota, H. C. Loudenslager of New Jersey, and Richmond Pearson of North Carolina. It was announced that Representative McCleary of Minnesota will have charge of the literary department of the Congressional Committee.

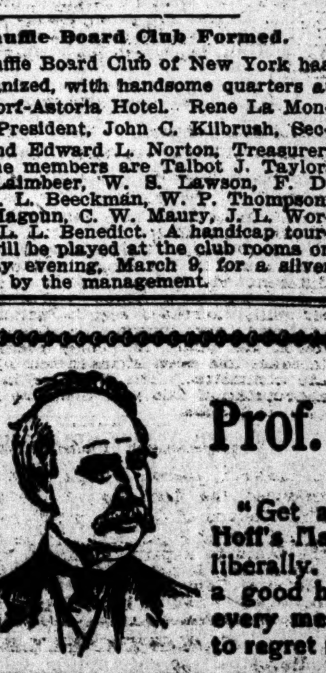
Chairman Babcock of the Congressional Committee said to-day: "The coming campaign will be fought out on the lines of the platform adopted at St. Louis. That will be our only guide, save as new issues are created, as contingencies arise, and new policies are made in Congress. No committee has a right to make a platform for the party, and so we will be governed by that adopted in 1896."

Decision Against Town Officials.

Supreme Court Justice Garretson has confirmed the report of experts Timothy M. Griffing and James R. Willetts. They investigated alleged illegal charges, made principally for the commitment of tramps, and reported that many bills audited by the Hempstead Town Board should not be paid. Judge Garretson's decision is a very hard blow to the officials. He restrains the board from paying Justices of the Peace, private individuals, and country newspapers bills rendered by them, amounting to over $5,000. The costs of the suit, amounting to $1,051.25, by the Justice's direction are saddled upon Supervisor George W. Smith, Justices of the Peace, and the Board of Auditors, as individuals. These men will appeal.

To Succeed Mr. Singerly.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of The Record Publishing Company held to-day John W. Bailey was chosen President to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William M. Singerly. Mr. Bailey has been managing editor of The Record for over ten years. He was Mr. Singerly's right-hand man. Theodore Wright will continue as editor in chief.



WHAT

Prof. D. Hayes Agnew

SAID TO A PATIENT:

"Get a case of the Genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract and use it freely and liberally. No small wine-glass doses, but a good half tumbler full, or even more, every meal, and you will not have cause to regret it."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. The Genuine JOHANN Hoff's Malt Extract must have the signature of "Johann Hoff" on the neck label.

McGibbon & Co.

Opening.

Old Firm in their New Store.
Show Rooms on two spacious floors,
with light the finest in the City.
New Goods in every Department.

Values exceptional and include recent purchases made before last Tariff was passed.

All goods sold as represented—misrepresentation not permitted.

Departments:

Linens—All Goods known under that name.
Lace Curtains—Suitable for every kind of window.
Upholstery—Furniture Covering, Portieres and Fabrics for Walls.

Broadway and Nineteenth Street.

Side entrances for Patrons in Carriages.

THE LATTIMER MURDER TRIAL.

Last Witness for the Defense Examined—End of the Trial Seems to be at Hand.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 3.—The trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies for the shooting of the strikers at Lattimer on Sept. 10 last is nearing its end. The last witness for the defense was heard this afternoon. The prosecution will call a few witnesses in rebuttal to-morrow.

As soon as all the witnesses have been heard the defense will ask Judge Woodward to give binding instructions to the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty for all the defendants.

Attorney George A. Coxe of Philadelphia, representing the Austrian Government, made his first appearance to-day since the trial commenced. Mr. Coxe stated that his visit was purely an unofficial one, as he had had a representative here all the time, and had been kept well informed on the case.

Among the witnesses to-day was a Charles J. Haens.

"I fired one shot," said Mr. Haens. He was the first of the deputies to admit that he had done any shooting.

"At Lattimer," he said, "I saw the Sheriff hold up both hands to stop the strikers. In one hand he held a paper. I saw him grab for a man, and I also saw two strikers with revolvers thrust them at the Sheriff, while another made a dig at him with a knife. Then they rushed upon us, and when they got within ten or fifteen feet of us I raised my gun and fired. I thought my life was in danger, and felt if they got at us they would kill us."

On cross-examination the witness said he did not fire at any particular point of the men's bodies; that he did not take aim, and that he did not desire to kill, and did not think he shot to take life.

Thomas Hall, who organized the posse for Sheriff Martin, told how the Sheriff had told him to get together a lot of men. He had done so, and they had been sworn in by Sheriff Martin, who had instructed them not to shoot unless their lives were in danger.

"I heard two shots before the volley," said the witness. "They sounded like revolver shots. When I saw the Sheriff surrounded I thought he was gone, and when the strikers charged on us I thought they would at least disarm us. I did not shoot."

Sheriff Martin was recalled at this point, and was asked if he observed any weapons on the strikers at West Hazleton. He answered that he saw three men with revolvers in their hip pockets.

T. M. Coniff, a tipstaff, said that on the night of the shooting he met Sheriff Martin in the court house about 8 o'clock. The Sheriff had a bruise on his cheek and a scratch on his neck.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S CONTRACT.

Gov. Murray Signs the Reid Railway Agreement, Breaking the Deadlock—Its Provisions.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 3.—The Governor, Sir Herbert Murray, acting under instructions from the Colonial Office, signed the Reid railway contract to-day, thus breaking the deadlock.

The measure has passed all stages in the Assembly by a vote of 27 to 8, and was sent this afternoon to the upper House, where it will be read a second time to-morrow.

The Government claims that the contract will effect a saving of $80,000 a year, in addition to promoting the development of the interior, with a consequent increase of revenue.

The contract which the Newfoundland Government has entered into with Mr. Reid is one to build a railroad across the island and to work the entire railway system of 650 miles for fifty years, receiving a subsidy of 2,500 acres of land per mile. Mr. Reid pays $1,000,000 now, which becomes $7,000,000 at the end of the period, when the colony takes the money and the contractor's representatives will take the railway. If he should make default in carrying out the contract during the period, both the money and the railway are forfeited to the colony.

Mr. Reid purchases St. John's dock for $350,000 and the Government telegraph lines for $125,000. He also undertakes to build seven mail steamers, to ply in the great bays, receiving a subsidy of $100,000 for thirty years. Mr. Reid secures certain coal areas, which he agrees to work, as also pulp and lumber mills, and copper and other minerals, being protected by a dollar duty to be imposed on imported coal. Furthermore, he contracts to build an electric railway in St. John's, and to pave the main streets in the city for $140,000.

The contract, which represents $15,000,000 to the colony, is expected to prove an immense stimulus to its industries.

Harlem Builders' League.

The Builders' League of Harlem met in its headquarters, at 74 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, to consider the several bills now pending in the Legislature which affect the various interests of the members of the league. The amendments which change the lien laws, the fire-proof laws, and the laws regulating the heights of buildings were unanimously opposed. An amendment, making it impossible for a person to hold more than one office, was approved.

Mrs. Storm Gets a Divorce.

Justice Kellogg in the Supreme Court yesterday granted to Mrs. Lelia Storm a decree of absolute divorce from her husband, Walton, on the charge of unfaithful conduct. Storm did not appear and defend the action. He was a former Assistant District Attorney. The co-respondent named was Miss Minnie Mackey.

Appeal Against the Chemical Bank.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—Receiver David Armstrong of the defunct National bank announces that he will file in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals a petition for an appeal to the United States Supreme Court in the case which he lost to the Chemical National Bank of New York and which involved $200,000.

Outlaws Kill a Stock Grower.

VERNAL, Utah, March 3.—News has been received from Browns Park of the killing of V. S. Hoy, a well-known stock grower, by outlaws. One of the gang named Bennett was captured, and the others are surrounded in the mountains with little prospect of escape. A lynching is possible.

KOERNER'S FATHER TESTIFIES.

His Story Is that His Son Has Been a Remarkable Example of a Degenerate.

According to William H. Koerner, the father of William J. Koerner, the sketch artist on trial before Recorder Goff in General Sessions for the murder of Rose Alice Redgate, the defendant has been a remarkable example of a degenerate. The father went on the stand yesterday afternoon, and according to his testimony his son was either taking drugs or falling and seriously injuring himself nearly all his life.

The witness testified that one of his own brothers had died since the trial, that another brother, Henry Clay Koerner, was in an insane asylum, and that a third brother, Robert, had epilepsy. A brother of the witness's wife had stabbed himself to death in an insane asylum nine years ago. Sophie Leffler, the prisoner's grandaunt, had died in the Pittsmount (Penn.) Insane Asylum in 1870 after being there five years. Mrs. Julia Barth, a grandaunt of the prisoner, had been in the West End Hospital for Insanity in Pittsburg.

The witness went on to testify that the defendant in his second year had fallen from a wagon, and seriously hurt his head. In his ninth year he had fallen into a cellarway thirteen feet deep, and seriously hurt himself about the head and body. Throughout his childhood he had been afflicted with typhoid fever, scarlet fever, and several other diseases. He had always had trouble with his head and spine, and had been subject to fits. A nail had once fallen into one of his eyes, and destroyed its sight. In his sixteenth year, his father said, he was addicted to the use of cocaine, morphine, and whisky. He had used belladonna to put in his eyes to make them bright.

The defense rested its case with the privilege of calling two more witnesses to-day. The case has been on trial over two weeks.

In Memory of Dr. Joseph O'Dwyer.

A regular meeting of the Academy of Medicine was held in the Academy Building, 11 West Forty-third Street, last night. Dr. Edward G. Janeway, President of the academy, presided. A memorial address upon the late Dr. Joseph O'Dwyer was delivered by Dr. William P. Northrup, who called attention to the many works of the deceased and said that in certain lines he had done as much to further the medical profession as any man of his time.

NEW DUMB-BELL RECORD.

Levison of Chicago to Try 4,500 Lifts in Three Hours.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Henry Levison, the Chicago lightweight dumb-bell-lifter, will endeavor on March 8 to beat his previous record of lifting two ten-pound bells over his head 3,500 times in two hours and eighteen minutes. On this occasion he will try to make the record 4,500 times inside of three hours.

Pennock, in 1870, at Philadelphia, put up two ten-pound bells 6,481 times in four hours and thirty-four minutes. Pennock, however, merely raised the dumb-bells from his shoulder, while Levison lifts from his knees. Levison's measurements are: Biceps, 14¼ inches; forearm, 12 inches; chest, normal, 38 inches; chest, expanded, 43 inches.

LEWIS CHALLENGES YOUSOUF.

Offers to Wrestle the Turkish Athlete for $10,000.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Ewan Lewis, "The Strangler," is anxious to wrestle Ishmael Yousouf, the Turkish athlete who recently arrived in New York in quest of a match with an American. He has been crying for competition without avail. Representing Lewis, Dr. J. J. Davis of Chicago forwarded a challenge to the visitor to-day. The message was sent to "Billy" Brady, Yousouf's backer. Davis's offer is for a catch-as-catch-can contest for a purse of $10,000. Lewis is now on a farm at Ridgeway, Wis.

Pigeon Shoot in New Jersey.

The East Side Gun Club opened its new grounds at Newark yesterday. In the main event, at fifteen live birds, Fred Quimby of Newark and William Burr of this city tied for first place with clean scores. Thomas Cannon, the one-armed shot of Camden, and Thomas Astfalk of Elizabeth each missed a bird and divided second money.

Harvard-Yale Dual Games.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 3.—A conference will be held at Springfield Saturday to perfect arrangements for the Harvard-Yale dual games. The games will take place in Cambridge May 14, unless the date should be changed at Saturday's meeting.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Purse. Maiden two-year-olds. Seven-sixteenths of a mile. Ach won, Racivan second, Odd Eyes third. Time—0:44.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Fortunate won, Valencenne second, Highland Ball third. Time—1:14¾.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Gentlemen riders. Alvarado won, William O'B. second, Walter J third. Time—1:46.

FOURTH RACE.—Allowances. Five furlongs. Trolley won, Bellicoso second, Pat Murphy third. Time—1:01¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Mile and an eighth. Satyr won, Palomacita second, Red Glenn third. Time—1:57.

SIXTH RACE.—Allowances. Seven furlongs. Geyser won, Paul Griggs second, Marcutiot third. Time—1:28¼.

BICYCLES.

Why

pay more—or less—for a bicycle, when you can buy "The Spalding" for

$50

The Best Bicycle Built.

126-130 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
29, 31, 33 WEST 42d STREET, NEW YORK.
FRED'K LOESER & CO., BROOKLYN.

[illegible] Biennial Sessions Resolution Passed by the Assembly by a Vote of 140 to 5.

BOTH PARTIES SUPPORT IT

The Democrats Charged by Mr. Nixon with Changing Their Position on the Measure at the Dictation of a Boss.

ALBANY, March 3.—In the Assembly to-day a call of the House was moved, and the biennial sessions resolution was called up by Mr. Litchard. Mr. Litchard spoke briefly on the resolution. The State, he said, was hampered by too much legislation, and there was no doubt that the mass of the people wanted biennial sessions.

Mr. Oliver and Mr. Green spoke in defense of the measure, the latter calling attention to the fact that he had introduced a biennial sessions resolution a year ago.

Mr. Nixon charged the members of the minority with changing their position since last week, and declared that they had changed at the dictation of a boss.

A vote was ordered, and various members explained their reasons for voting in the affirmative. Assemblymen Collins, Palmer, Donnelly, and Green declared they bowed to the caucus of their party, and voted aye.

Assemblyman Fish was the only Republican who explained his vote at length. He denounced the proposed Constitutional amendment as a dangerous innovation upon the policy of the State for more than a century. The proposition was unrepublican, undemocratic, and purely autocratic in its tendencies, and would bring about neither greater economy nor better legislation.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 140 yeas to 5 nays, those voting in the negative being Assemblymen Stedman, Coughtry, McEwan, and Kelly, of Albany, and Cullen of Kings.

The resolution already has passed the Senate, but as it proposes to amend the Constitution it will have to be passed by the next Legislature and then be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election in 1899.

BILLS PASSED.

Final Action on Various Measures in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, March 3.—The following bills were passed to-day by the Senate:

Senator Brush's—Changing the name of the Central Throat Hospital of Brooklyn to the Central Hospital and Polyclinic.

Senator Brackett's—Abolishing Coroner's jurors in all counties not containing in whole or part a city of the first class.

Senator Stewart's—Providing for the establishment of a school of forestry at Cornell University.

Senator Burns's—Providing for the expense of examining insurance corporations by the State Department of Insurance.

Senator Pavey's—Providing for the establishment by the City of New York of a farm colony for the detention and reformation of men convicted of habitual drunkenness.

Senator Ford's—Providing for the representation of New York State at the Paris Exposition.

Senator Guy's—To prevent fraudulent advertising.

Senator Ellsworth's—Amending the statute relative to the discharge of mortgages.

Senator Stranahan's—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to preferences among actions.

Senator Page's—Defining the rights, powers, duties, and obligations of the Public Administrator of New York County.

Senator McCarren's—Extending to veteran volunteer firemen the right to secure licenses to vend and hawk now enjoyed by honorably discharged soldiers and sailors.

Senator Ford's—Amending the lien law relative to the priority of liens on account of public improvements.

Mr. Tiffany's—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relating to the recovery of costs on judgments under $50.

Mr. Ives's—Amending the agricultural law to prevent fraud in the sale of paris green.

Mr. Nixon's—Making an appropriation of $35,000 for the promotion of agriculture by the College of Agriculture of Cornell University.

Senator Page's—Amending the banking law by permitting banks in New York City to establish branch offices.

The following bills were passed by the Assembly:

Mr. Witter's—Providing for cleanliness in receptacles for butter.

Mr. Glazer's—Forbidding persons not admitted to practice as attorneys in the State courts of record from practicing before any Magistrate in New York City.

Mr. Hill's—Providing for the issuance of bills of lading when demanded in certain cases by shippers.

Mr. Cowles's—Permitting Justices' courts to be held in buildings where liquor is sold, provided there is no connection between such different parts of the building.

Mr. Bondy's—Providing that the New York State Pedic Society may make rules relative to antiseptics.

Mr. Hill's—Authorizing the incorporation of building lot associations.

Senator Page's—Legislating out of office the Park Avenue Commissioners of New York City and turning their powers over to the Highway Commissioner.

Mr. Addis's—Providing for the holding of annual town meetings and elections in Putnam County in the Fall.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Many Measures Introduced and Others Reported by Committees.

ALBANY, March 3.—These bills of interest to New York City were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator Guy—Providing that the expense of the acquisition of lands for a public park between East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and between Van Cortland Avenue and the New York and Harlem Railway shall be borne by the City of New York.

Senator Coffey—Amending the New York charter so as to provide that frame buildings erected within the fire limits of the Borough of Brooklyn may be three instead of two stories in height.

Senator Page—Directing the Fire Commissioner of New York City to inquire into the claim to be placed upon the pension roll of any officer who has served as chief engineer in the department.

Also—Amending the act incorporating the American Museum of Natural History so as to provide that it may take and hold by gift, devise, bequest, purchase, or lease, either absolutely or in trust for any purpose comprised in the objects of the corporation, any real or personal estate.

Senator Grady—Increasing the amount allowed to the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls in New York City from $1 to $2 per week for the care of each female.

Senator Martin—Releasing from assessments for street opening the Missionary Society of the Most Holy Redeemer, and also exempting from taxation, assessment, and water rates the real estate of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis.

These bills were introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Tiffany—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to provide for payment for the services rendered to the former City of Brooklyn by the volunteer firemen of the town of Flatbush.

Mr. De Graw—Authorizing the Controller of New York City to transfer to the Brooklyn Public Library the property now used as a school library building at South Third Street and Driggs Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn.

The Assembly Committee on Judiciary has agreed to report favorably these bills:

Mr. Murray's—Abolishing the office of Commissioner of Jurors in Kings County.

Mr. Murray's—Amending the New York charter by providing that if the construction of new sewers is rendered necessary by the occupancy of a street by a cable, [illegible] or other railroad corporation with [illegible] underground tunnels, pulley [illegible] or other permanent [illegible] structures, the property [illegible] located in such street [illegible] such sewers shall bear [illegible]

The Assembly Committee on Internal Affairs will report favorably the bill of Mr. Adler providing that the Sheriff's offices in New York and Kings Counties shall be kept open during the months of July and August in each year from 9 o'clock in the forenoon till 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and during the other months of each year from 9 o'clock in the forenoon till 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

THE CHOICE OF ELECTORS.

Mr. Cottle Proposes to Elect Them by Congressional Districts.

ALBANY, March 3.—Assemblyman Copple of Onondaga, erstwhile an independent, but now a recognized "machine" Republican, introduced to-day a bill which is construed here of large political import.

The bill provides for the choice of only two of New York's thirty-six Presidential Electors at large, the remaining thirty-four to be elected one in each Congressional district.

By the Democrats this is looked upon as a scheme on the part of the Republicans to save something from the wreck which they see impending, and a confession that they not only expect to be beaten this Fall, but fear that they may not be able to carry the State in 1900.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of General Interest Introduced in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, March 3.—The following bills of general interest were introduced to-day:

Senator Ahearn—Amending the insurance law so as to provide that any title guarantee corporation shall have the right to guarantee the correctness of searches for all instruments, and to guarantee or insure bonds and mortgages, and the owners of real property and chattels, and others interested therein, either generally or as to specific periods, against loss by reason of defective titles thereto and other incumbrances thereof.

Mr. Green—Prohibiting domestic corporations from making any general assignment for the benefit of creditors, and providing that such an assignment of a foreign corporation shall be invalid in this State.

AGAINST DEPARTMENT STORES.

A Bill Introduced to Prevent Them from Selling Liquors.

ALBANY, March 3.—A bill which is intended to stop the sale of liquors by department stores made its appearance in the Senate to-day from the hands of Senator Page. It amends the excise law as follows:

"No corporation, association, copartnership, or person which carries on in a building or in buildings adjoining and communicating, the combined business of dealing in furniture, household furnishing goods, dry goods, groceries, and provisions, or any three of these branches combined, shall be assessed under Subdivisions 1 or 2 of Section 11 of this act, or receive a liquor tax certificate under Subdivisions 1 or 2."

The proposed amendment is understood to be backed by the liquor dealers, who are jealous of the competition of the department houses.

NO ACTION ON DOLLAR GAS.

Senate Committee Lacks a Quorum—An Assembly Hearing.

ALBANY, March 3.—No decision has been reached upon the question of dollar gas for New York City. The Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations, which had announced that definite action would be taken upon the subject to-day, failed to secure a quorum. Senator Brown, Chairman of the committee, says that a meeting of the committee will be held immediately after adjournment to-morrow morning.

Senator Cantor's dollar gas bill was discussed before the Assembly Committee on Electricity, Gas, and Water this afternoon. Attorney David McClure of the Consolidated Gas Company; W. R. Bronk of the Mutual Gas Company, and L. W. Naylor, representing stockholders of Brooklyn gas companies, appeared against the bill. Assemblyman Donnelly and Senator Cantor spoke in favor of the measure. The committee took no action.

BANKING LAW AMENDMENT.

Provision for Investment of Deposits in Railroad Securities.

ALBANY, March 3.—The State Banking law is amended by a bill introduced in the Assembly to-day by Mr. Miller of Buffalo, which provides that deposits may be invested in the first mortgage bonds of any railroad corporation whose lines are located wholly or in part in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, or Iowa.

It is provided, however, that at no time within twenty years next preceding the date of any such investment shall such railroad corporation have failed regularly and punctually to pay the principal and interest of all its mortgage indebtedness, or dividends upon all its outstanding capital stock at a rate not less than 4 per cent. per annum, and further, that at the date of every such dividend the outstanding capital stock of any such railroad corporation shall have been equal to at least one-half of the first mortgage indebtedness of such railroad corporation, including all bonds issued or to be issued under any mortgage securing any bonds in which such investment shall be made.

GOOD ROADS LEGISLATION.

Favorable Report Ordered on the Higbie-Armstrong Bill.

ALBANY, March 3.—The Assembly Committee on Judiciary agreed to-day to report favorably the Higbie-Armstrong Good Roads bill, which is indorsed by the League of American Wheelmen and which provides for improvement of roads upon the request of Boards of Supervisors, the expense to be borne 50 per cent. by the State, 35 per cent. by the county, and 15 per cent. by the town or the particular property benefited.

The Good Roads bills introduced by Senators Guy and Burns were discussed before the Senate Finance Committee this afternoon, but no action was taken on them. The Guy bill provides for the improvement of the roads by the State at large, under the direction of the State Engineer and Surveyor, makes an appropriation of $500,000 for the first year's work, and limits the cost of roads per mile to $3,000. The Burns bill provides for the issuing of bonds by the State, not to exceed $12,000,000, for road improvement, the payment of half the expense of road construction by the State, 30 per cent. by the counties, 15 per cent. by the towns, and 5 per cent. by the property benefited.

Mr. Fuller's bill, regulating the payment of money for highway repairs by providing that the State shall pay one-fourth of the cost of repairs when the money instead of the day-labor system is adopted by towns, was reached on the order of third reading in the Assembly to-day, but failed to pass. The vote was 74 yeas to 63 nays, 76 affirmative votes being necessary to pass the bill.

AGAINST THE ELLSWORTH BILL.

Elliot Danforth Says All Democrats Ought to Oppose It.

ALBANY, March 3.—Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was in Albany on private business to-day. Asked if he was opposed to the Ellsworth Newspaper bill, Mr. Danforth said:

"Yes, I have no hesitation in saying that I am opposed to the Ellsworth bill. I fail to discover the wisdom of the Democrats pulling Republican chestnuts out of the fire. The Democrats, as a rule, have no grievances against the press of the State, and it has been their traditional policy to always defend the freedom of the press whenever it has been attacked. That has been their invariable record, and it ought not to be changed now.

"If the Republicans have any grievance against any or all of the newspapers, and want to curtail their powers and privileges, they should be permitted to enact their legislation without any help from us. The support of the Ellsworth bill by Democrats [illegible] reversed, and any policy which now favors the Ellsworth bill should be reversed, also.

"I regret to differ with some party friends upon this question, but a great opportunity will be lost if the Democracy does not line up against this bill."

Ex-Congressman Franklin Bartlett said last night that the Ellsworth bill was clearly unconstitutional, and that as soon as it became a law a test case would be made for its submission to the highest courts.

NEW YORK SANITARY CODE.

A Bill to Submit Its Provisions to the Council.

ALBANY, March 3.—Mr. Gallagher of Kings to-day introduced a general amendment to the New York Charter relative to the public health. It provides that new provisions, amendments or additions to the sanitary code shall be proposed by the Board of Health, and submitted to the Council of the City of New York. Within thirty days thereafter the Council shall take a vote upon the adoption of said provisions, and, if adopted by a majority, they shall become law. The present sanitary code shall be submitted within sixty days after the passage of this act for adoption or rejection by said Council.

The members of the Board of Health, the Health Commissioners, the Sanitary Superintendent, the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, and any of the sanitary inspectors and such other officers or persons as may at any time be authorized by the Board of Health, may, upon due notice to the owner thereof and with his consent, enter, examine, and survey all grounds, erections, vehicles, structures, apartments, buildings, and every part thereof. Should said owners decline to permit such entry and survey and examination, then the health officials may apply to any Justice of the Supreme Court or any Magistrate of the City of New York, who may issue a warrant authorizing the entry and examination.

MARKING OF SILVERWARE.

Amendments to the Penal Code Reported to the Senate.

ALBANY, March 3.—Senator Ford's two bills amending the provisions of the Penal Code in relation to stamping or marking articles manufactured of silver were reported favorably to-day from the Senate Committee on Codes and took their place on the calendar. Similar bills are pending in the Assembly, but it is the plan of those interested in the legislation to let the Senate bills reach the lower House first.

Mr. Ford's first bill amends the Penal Code so as to extend the regulations concerning the marking of silver goods with the words "sterling" or "sterling silver," "coin" or "coin silver," to articles whose component parts are made of the same metal, soldered together, articles composed of leather, shell, ivory, celluloid, pearl, glass, porcelain, pottery, steel, or wood to which is applied or attached a metal mounting, and articles composed of works or movements and a case or covering attached thereto. It also makes the law cover "any person, firm, corporation, or association" making or handling such goods or articles.

The second bill provides that any manufacturer of or wholesale or retail dealer in silverware may, on the payment of a fee of $15, file a bond in the sum of $5,000 for faithful compliance with the provisions of the code as to marking silver. In case proceedings are begun against any person or corporation for violation of these provisions, and the defendant can show that he has given the required bond, and that the article was not made or altered by him and that he acquired it in good faith, he must be discharged, provided the person or corporation from whom he obtained the goods is within the jurisdiction of the court and has also filed the required bond. On satisfactory proof of a violation of the law the District Attorney is directed to declare the bond of the convicted person or corporation forfeited and proceed to recover the full amount, providing the defendant has not already been convicted in a criminal prosecution for the same violation. Recovery of the amount of the bond in any case may act as a bar to any subsequent criminal prosecution.

The indications are that both these bills will become law. Last year the manufacturers and the department stores, who are chiefly interested, were at odds on the question. This year they are united in approval of the proposed legislation, and no serious opposition is expected from any other source.

Injury to Unoccupied Lands.

ALBANY, March 3.—Gov. Black to-day signed Chapter 32 of the Laws of the present session. It is Assemblyman McLaughlin's bill, amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to evidence in actions for injury to unoccupied lands and to timber thereon, providing that in such actions, except an action in which a county, or a State or county officer, board, or commission, is a party defendant, the plaintiff may show title to the land for thirty years to himself, which shall be presumptive evidence of ownership, but such presumption may be rebutted by defendant's evidence showing ownership in some other person at the time of the trespass or injury to the lands. The law goes into effect Sept. 1 next.

Gen. Butt's Commission Ready.

ALBANY, March 3.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to-day announced that by direction of Gov. Black he had summoned Col. McCoskry Butt, the newly elected Brigadier General of the First Brigade, to Albany. Col. Butt will arrive to-morrow, and will then receive his commission as a Brigadier General from the Governor.

Legislative Notes.

The Assembly yesterday adopted a rule limiting debate on any measure to ten minutes for the remainder of the session.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee has agreed to report favorably the bill giving jurisdiction to the State Board of Charities over the placing out of children.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary has decided to report favorably the bill of Senator Ford to prevent installment dealers from seizing poor people's goods without due notice to them.

The bill redistricting the wards of Syracuse was returned to the Legislature yesterday with the disapproval of the Mayor of that city, and was repassed by both houses, the vote in the Senate being 34 to 10 and in the Assembly 79 to 59.

In the Assembly yesterday the adverse vote on Mr. Marshall's bill, giving the right of way to railroad companies in cities of the first class along the surface of streets through which they pass on elevated or depressed tracks, was reconsidered, and the bill passed.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary has decided to report favorably the bill of Senator Cantor providing that no stock corporation, except a moneyed corporation, shall create any debt, if thereby its total unsecured indebtedness shall exceed the fair value of its assets.

Senator Wray's bill providing that the certificate of authority to do business granted to a foreign corporation by the Secretary of State shall not be construed as conferring any greater powers in this State than such corporation has in the State where it was incorporated will be reported favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The Senate Committee on Canals has decided to report a substitute for the bill transferring to the City of Buffalo the Main and Hamburg Street Canal. The substitute bill provides that the City of Buffalo shall pay to the State $100, this provision being inserted so as to give the city a perfect legal title to the property. The bill further provides that the City of Buffalo shall agree to abate all nuisances existing in connection with the canal in consideration of the transfer.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee has agreed to report favorably Mr. Green's bill relative to the sentencing of youthful criminals to the Elmira Reformatory. The bill was amended by the committee, and it now provides that youths may be sent to the reformatory under an indeterminate sentence in accordance with the present system, but when they are transferred from the reformatory to a prison they shall be resentenced by the Court originally passing sentence for a determinate period.

The Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday reported favorably the bill introduced by Senator Stranahan amending the public officers law so as to provide that a vacancy which shall occur during the session of the Senate in the office of an officer appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall be filled in the same manner as an original appointment. Such a vacancy occurring or existing otherwise than by expiration of term while the Senate is not in session shall be filled by the Governor for a term which shall expire at the end of twenty days from the commencement of the next meeting of the Senate.

Mr. Ives of St. Lawrence introduced in the Assembly yesterday a bill to permit any city, town, or village which furnishes its inhabitants with water from a stream having its source in the Adirondacks, to apply to the Fish, Game, and Forest Commission to erect dams within the Adirondacks to equalize and keep pure the water supply. The State shall erect such dams, and shall also erect dams to equalize the flow for commercial purposes if two-thirds of the owners of the water power along such streams so petition. The cost shall be assessed equally upon the cities, villages, persons, or corporations deriving benefit therefrom, but after the erection of the dams their maintenance shall be a State charge.

[illegible]

Hearing on the Brush Bill Before the Finance Committee of the Senate.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANIES

The Author of the Bill Alleges that They Are Excessive—C. C. Shayne Puts Responsibility on the Republicans.

ALBANY, March 3.—The Finance Committee of the Senate this afternoon gave a hearing upon the bill introduced by Senator Brush providing for lower telephone rates. The yearly rates fixed by the bill are as follows: Cities of 1,000,000 inhabitants and over, $125; cities of less than 1,000,000 and more than 500,000, $85; cities of less than 500,000 and more than 100,000, $48; cities of less than 100,000 and more than 20,000, $36; places of less than 20,000 and more than 8,000, $30; places of less than 8,000, $27.

A large delegation of New York business men appeared to advocate the bill, and the principal telephone companies of the State were represented by counsel in opposition to the measure. Among those who favored the bill were Frank S. Gardner, Secretary of the Board of Trade and Transportation; C. C. Shayne, representing the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade; D. J. Osgood, William McCarroll, Silas M. Giddings, Andrew B. Rogers, H. D. Carey, William F. McConnell, J. Fred Ackerman, and R. M. Walters.

Senator Brush's Argument.

Senator Brush made an extended argument in favor of his bill. Among the reasons which he advanced for its passage were the following:

The company has an absolute monopoly in New York and many other cities of the State.

Taking advantage of this situation, the rate in New York has been advanced from $60 per year in 1881 to $240 per year in 1895, or 400 per cent. in fourteen years.

The telephone has become a necessity, and as such the charges should be regulated in the public interest.

The rate in New York is higher than anywhere in the world for the same service.

In six years ending with 1887 the Metropolitan Company made a profit of 473 91-100 per cent. on its original investment of $600,000.

The capital of the Metropolitan Company in January, 1897, was $3,300,000. There had been no increase for several years. The earnings for the year ending Sept. 30, 1894, were $2,182,454; for the year ending Sept. 30, 1895, $2,449,194, and for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896, $2,800,000. This shows an increase of earnings in two years, between 1894 and 1896, of $617,546 on the same capital.

In January, 1897, the capital of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company was $1,861,550. The earnings of that company for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896, were $627,500.

The capital of the Bell Telephone Company of Buffalo in January, 1897, was $1,000,000. Its earnings in 1896 were $494,500. In 1895 its earnings were $446,536.

"The real facts of the cost of rendering the telephone service in New York will never be known to the public," said Senator Brush, "but the experience of the Interior Department at Washington throws some light on the subject. In 1894 the Interior Department paid the Bell Telephone Company from $60 to $125 each for sixty-one telephones, which, together with the salary of the operator at the central station, aggregated $4,883, being an average of a fraction over $75 per annum per instrument.

"The next year, 1895, the department put in a telephone system of its own, consisting of 140 lines connecting various buildings in the city. They were attended by the same operator at the same salary as formerly, and, in addition to this, an electrician was employed to keep the lines in order, at an expense of $300 per year. Estimating the interest and depreciation of the plant, the cost for each telephone is now $10.75 per year, a saving of over $64.25 on each instrument in use. In other words, the Department of the Interior performs for itself the same service at one-seventh the price formerly charged by a private corporation for the same thing."

Responsibility with Republicans.

Mr. Shayne reviewed some of the arguments presented by Senator Brush for cheaper rates and the efforts which mercantile associations had been exerting for several years to secure relief from what he termed excessive charges. Continuing, he said:

"I learn from good authority that the leader of the Democracy in New York has challenged the Republican majority to take up the telephone bill, and has guaranteed that the Democrats will vote for it if the Republicans do. This throws the whole responsibility upon the Republican Party, and they cannot evade it. I am a Republican, and I hope my party will do its duty to the telephone subscribers who have suffered so long and so unjustly.

"It may be said that it is right for one who invents any great appliance for the public good to make all possible out of it. This is all right when the public domains are not interfered with, but if the streets are torn up for the purpose of laying wires and house tops are used for the purpose of stringing wires, and when the corporation depends upon the people for its franchises and privileges, then it certainly becomes subject to legislative control.

"The time has arrived when the people must protect themselves from these monopolies if they ever expect to do so. It will not be easier to do so when these companies have grown stronger. Every day lost is a chance gone, for the people are growing weaker and more powerless, and the corporations more powerful."

Mr. Gardner read a letter from a New York subscriber who complained that his three telephones cost him $700 a year, and suggested that it would be a good thing to abolish telephones entirely.

Chairman Higgins asked why the man did not throw out his telephones.

Mr. Gardner replied that business conditions were such that a business man was obliged to have telephones in order to compete with others in his line.

The arguments of the companies against the bill will be presented at another hearing next Thursday.

Law Desired by Warehousemen.

ALBANY, March 3.—At the instance of the warehousemen of New York and Brooklyn, Senator Page has introduced a bill amending the lien law so as to require that a lienor, before a sale of personal property is held under a lien, instead of notifying the owner, as now provided, may simply serve notice upon "the person for whose account the same is then held personally, provided such service can be made with due diligence within the county where such lien arose, but if such person cannot with due diligence be found within such county, then such notice shall be served by mailing it to him at his last known place of residence or to his last known Post Office address."

Appropriation Bill Reported.

ALBANY, March 3.—The General Appropriation bill was reported from the Senate Finance Committee this morning. The total amount of the appropriation as it comes from this committee is $10,290,000. This is $19,400 less than the bill carried as it passed the Assembly. The principal reductions were made in the amounts allowed to the different State departments. As the bill passed the lower house it provided a considerably increased appropriation for each of these departments over the amount allowed last year. In nearly every case the increase has been stricken out by the Senate committee. The increase in the total appropriation this year over the bill of last year is $59,684.

Independent Nominations.

ALBANY, March 3.—The election bill introduced the first day of the session by Mr. Wallace of Queens, which required the signatures of 3 per cent. of the electors of the State to a petition for an independent nomination, is not to be reported from the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Wallace said to-day that he had no hope of getting it out.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

PRIMARY BILL COMPLETED

Draft of the Measure Approved by the Governor and His Advisers.

WILL BE INTRODUCED TO-DAY

Delay Asked in Behalf of the Independents Refused—Position of the Committee of Fifty-three—Outline of the Bill.

ALBANY, March 3.—The Primary Election bill agreed upon by the regular and independent Republican conferrees was submitted to a general conference of party leaders at the Governor's office in the Capitol to-night. It was gone over paragraph by paragraph and approved in its entirety without modification. In this form it will be submitted to a special meeting of the Judiciary Committee to-morrow morning and immediately after reported to the Senate.

The conclave of leaders who gave the final stamp of party authority to the measure included Gov. Black, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Speaker O'Grady, Senators Lexow, Raines, Pavey, Stranahan, Krum, Brown, and Brackett, and Assemblymen Nixon, Armstrong, Hill, Perkins, Allds, Fish, and Weekes.

The principal provisions of the final draft of the bill, which was before the conference in printed form, are substantially as follows:

Representation in party conventions to be based on the vote for Governor at the last general election.

Temporary and permanent Chairmen of such conventions to be chosen by a roll call of delegates.

Enrollment to take place on the four days of registration.

Declaration of party allegiance to consist of an expression of sympathy with the principles of the party and its State and National nominees.

Opportunity for any registered voter to enroll by certificate during the December following registration days.

A special enrollment for all parties on the second Tuesday in May in every year after 1898.

The seventh Tuesday before the general election day to be the annual primary day, with an additional day on the first Tuesday in June when a Governor is to be elected.

Wards and Assembly districts to be divided into primary districts to consist of two contiguous election districts, the primary of the party casting the highest number of votes for Governor being held at the polling place in one of these districts, and the primaries of all other parties at the polling place in the other election district, the Republican election Inspectors conducting one primary and the Democratic Inspectors the other.

The regular voting booths to be used, with tickets of uniform color for each party.

All unvoted ballots to be returned to the Inspectors.

Special Provisions for New York.

These are the main general provisions of the bill. The special provisions for 1898, however, are expected to attract most attention in New York City. These are:

Enrollment by certificate from April 17 to 30 this year.

A general public enrollment for all parties on May 10.

On June 7, a primary election for delegates to Assembly district conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties.

These conventions to meet and organize June 14 and select members of a new County Committee, consisting of at least one member for each Assembly district and one additional for each 1,000 votes at the last election for Governor.

Each new County Committee is to meet June 21, organize, and adopt rules for the party.

The Bureau of Elections in New York City is to provide places for the primaries and the Assembly District and County Conventions, apportion delegates to the election districts and members of the County Committee to Assembly districts, and to have the same control over the party reorganization that it has over general elections.

In cities of less than 800,000 inhabitants, a special provision is made that any voter who registered in 1897 may vote at the primary of his party this year.

The provision for the separation of the two parties is the result of a suggestion made by Gov. Black. To provide two polling places in each election district would be too expensive, it was urged, so the expedient of combining two districts and letting each party use the polling place of one was hit upon. In this way the objection that the so-called "better element" of Republicans might be kept away from the primaries if they had to come in contact there with the Tammany "hoi polloi" is removed.

Republicans Refused to Delay.

The fear entertained by the independent conferees who helped to draw the bill is that the General Committee of the Fifty-three Organization, which is to meet Saturday night, may reject it. The leaders of that organization have objected strenuously all along to the new enrollment this Spring, and in deference to their wishes Assemblyman Laimbeer endeavored to-night to get the conference to consent to hold the bill until Monday. In this, however, he was defeated.

The bill in its present form represents the agreement reached by Gov. Black and Messrs. Lexow, Pavey, Cravath, Laimbeer, and Hotchkiss at their Tuesday night conference at the Executive Mansion. It contains departures from the text of the Union League Club bill, to which Messrs. Pavey and Laimbeer consented as being reasonable concessions to the organization. Mr. Cravath was willing to yield these points so far as he personally was concerned, it is said, but he did not feel authorized to give the approval of the Union League Club and the Committee of Fifty-three. Lengthy conferences with the independent leaders in New York failed to bring about an adjustment of these matters, and Mr. Cravath returned to New York this morning, with a view to securing their acceptance of the compromise. He took with him a copy of the bill.

The provision for a new enrollment and complete party reorganization in May was not in the Union League bill, but was insisted on by Gov. Black and Senator Lexow. The alternative proposition was that the registration list of last year be used to start off with, any voter whose name appeared on that list to be allowed to participate in the first primaries on declaring his party affiliation. To this plan the objection was urged that it opened the door to unlimited frauds, substitutions, and "repeating," and that it would be worse than the old discredited rolls.

Position of the Fifty-Three.

The objection to the proposed enrollment this Spring is that if it were generally participated in by the Republicans of New York City it practically would wipe out the new Republican organization launched by the Committee of Fifty-three. The men at the head of this movement do not feel that its mission will have been fulfilled so soon and are not prepared to subscribe to a bill which may result in the absorption of their own enrollment.

As it is to bring back into the ranks these very men that a primary bill is being pushed by Gov. Black and the machine, the refusal of the Fifty-three's organization to accept the measure drawn here might, it is feared, defeat the whole purpose of the movement. The only body authorized to speak for the new organization being its General Committee, which meets Saturday night, its final decision on the compromise measure cannot be known until then. By Monday it is hoped that the hitch in New York, which now threatens to be serious, may be straightened out.

PRIMARY LAW PROBLEMS.

Paul D. Cravath Talks About His Conferences in Albany with Gov. Black.

Paul D. Cravath, Chairman of the Union League Club Committee on Primary Election Reform, returned from Albany yesterday. In reference to his visit to Albany and the condition of the primary law discussion he said:

"It is true that I spent yesterday and [illegible] day, and while I attended no such conferences as are reported to have occurred by the morning newspapers, I did have several conversations with the Governor on the subject of primary election legislation.

"There can be no doubt that it is the earnest purpose of the Governor to do what he can to secure the passage of a primary measure which will meet with the approval of the Republicans of New York whom Gen. Swayne's committee and the committee of the Union League Club are trying to represent. The recommendations of those committees have been before the Governor for several days, and there is every reason to expect that those recommendations will, in all substantial respects, be embodied in any primary election bill that may be passed.

"There are, of course, honest differences of opinion regarding many questions of detail, more or less important. It must be remembered that the bill, if it becomes a law, will affect all parties in all parts of the State. It accordingly must be framed so as to meet a great variety of conditions. It is that fact, rather than any serious difficulty of opinion, which has made so much deliberation necessary before a completed measure could be put forward."

Mr. Cravath conferred yesterday with Elihu Root, William Houston Kenyon, Chairman of the Committee of Fifty-three; Gen. Wager Swayne, and others, about certain points in the proposed measure on which there is still no agreement. The greatest difficulty in the way of drafting a bill that will satisfy all concerned is in the scheme of enrollment. It is agreed that the Kentucky system of having the enrollment on the same day as the registration must be embodied in the new primary law; but while this is satisfactory in general, it is impossible for this year. The registration days, as provided by the election laws, fall in the third and fourth weeks prior to the election. The scheme of enrollment contemplated for the new law would not answer this year, therefore, for the official primaries in June and September, as the registration days occur after the primaries. It will be necessary to provide specially for the primaries this year.

Quarantine Commissioners Confirmed.

ALBANY, March 3.—The nominations of Jacob M. Patterson, Edmund J. Palmer, and Frederick H. Schroeder of New York City as Quarantine Commissioners of New York were reported to-day to the Senate from the Finance Committee and confirmed without objection.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—J. B. Wells, Nottingham, England; C. F. Amsinck, Hamburg.

ASTOR—John W. Byron, National Military Home, Ohio; C. H. McNeil, United States Army; C. F. Biddulph, Ireland.

BUCKINGHAM—J. H. Nye, Amsterdam, Holland.

FIFTH AVENUE—Frank Hiscock, Syracuse; Capt. George F. Cooke, United States Army.

HOLLAND—Charles M. Hoyt, Montreal; Granville Stuart, Montevideo, Uruguay; J. H. Johnston, Lima, Peru.

HOFFMAN—J. K. Jackson, Secretary of State, Alabama.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Anderson, J. H., & Co., Hopkinsonville, Ky.; J. H. Anderson, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. P. Cator, white goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Allen, H. W., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; F. D. Abernethy, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; I. Tolman, dress goods; 3 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; E. P. Yost, furnishing goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bacon, Chappell & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. H. Groat, ribbons; Union Square Hotel.

Baer & Brother, Vicksburg, Miss.; V. Bear, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; A. L. McKittrick, laces and embroideries; Park Avenue Hotel.

Campbell & Smith, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. Campbell, millinery and cloaks; Westminster Hotel.

Clarkson, E. E., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; E. E. Clarkson, furnishing goods, cloaks, and ribbons; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Dey, dry goods; 66 Grand Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Eisenberg Brothers, Lonaconing, Md.; S. Eisenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Elliott, W. H., Detroit, Mich; dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; G. W. Campbell, notions and ribbons; Colonnade Hotel.

Fahey, J., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss K. A. Judge millinery; Miss K. Naber millinery; 66 Grand Street; St. George Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Moloney, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Garver Brothers & Co., Strasburg, Ohio; G. A. Garver, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Georger & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. L. Georger, hats and caps; St. Denis Hotel.

Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss K. Donohue, umbrellas; Hotel Albert.

Glenn, Hugh & Co., Utica, N. Y.; H. Glenn, dry goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.

Gilchrist & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. W. Warnock, underwear, corsets, and waists; Park Avenue Hotel.

Howell, T. V., & Son, Hamilton, Ohio; D. L. Howell, cloaks and furnishing goods; 328 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; W. Swallow, laces and embroideries; Stuart House.

Hieber, J. C., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. C. Hieber, dress goods; 214 Church Street; St. George Hotel.

Hutzler, A., Sons, Richmond, Va.; C. Hutzler, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. McKittrick, prints; 115 Worth Street.

Hills, C. S., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; C. S. Hills, white goods, cloaks, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Murray Hill Hotel.

Isaacson, N. W., & Co., Princeton, Ill.; N. W. Isaacson, carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. F. Finney, ladies' shoes; J. E. Pilling, silverware; H. I. Belcher, jewelry; 8 Greene Street.

Jackson, Metzger & Co., Savannah, Ga.; J. W. Jackson, notions and furnishing goods; 340 Broadway; Sturtevant House.

Jones & Andette, Johnstown, N. Y.; C. Andette, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. W. Glover, hats and caps; 8 Greene Street; Stuart House.

Johnson & Fore, Wilmington, N. C.; C. H. Fore, millinery and ribbons; W. Johnson, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. W. Coombs, silks and velvets; J. Wentworth, dress goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; J. G. Lamson, laces, ribbons, and embroideries; Broadway Central Hotel.

Larrabee, B. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. M. Larrabee, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Leboutillier & Simpson Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. F. Bear, black goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss L. A. Wallingsford, underwear and corsets; Hotel Normandie.

Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. Murray, furnishing goods; Miss A. Deegan, ladies' furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

McKillip, Smith & Co., Burlington, Vt.; Miss J. E. McMahon, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

McFarland & Brother, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. McFarland, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Marx, J., & Co., Demapolis, Ala.; J. Marx, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. H. Walters, fancy goods; Hotel Normandie.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; F. T. Christie, fancy goods; 487 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Newman Dry Goods Company, The, Arkansas City, Ark.; A. A. Newman, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

O'Gorman, J., & Co., Providence, R. I.; J. O'Gorman, notions and furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

O'Neill & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Murphy, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Pogue, H. & S., Co., The, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss J. Marsh, fancy goods; Miss M. Whitaker, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Normandie.

Quackenbush Company, The, Troy, N. Y.; W. W. Loomis, ladies' and infants' wear; Park Avenue Hotel.

Sherwood, Higgs & Co., Raleigh, N. C.; S. Higgs, hats and caps; St. Denis Hotel.

Root & McBride Co., The, Cleveland, Ohio; J. M. Cook, flannels; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Sherer, C. T., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; C. T. Sherer, carpets and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. B. Millard, millinery; 102 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; G. E. Tanner, shoes, 454 Broome Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Stern & Mann, Canton, Ohio; M. Stern, notions, cloaks, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Vendome.

Smalley & Morehouse, Findlay, Ohio; Miss C. McCahan, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Sullivan, Hettrich & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. A. Ray, carpets; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Weill, Raphiel, & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. J. Kennedy, cloaks and suits; 51 Leonard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; H. P. Wasson, silks; 385 Broadway.

Williams & Rodgers Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; H. Chartrain, dress goods; 385 Broadway.

Wells, J. B., Son & Co., Utica, N. Y.; E. L. Wells, hosiery and gloves; Park Avenue Hotel.

Well, H., Evansville, Ind., dry goods; Hoffman House.

White, R. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; A. McLachlan, cloaks and suits; 480 Broome St.; Hotel Normandie.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. C. Lane, hosiery and underwear; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Woodall, Dillon & McGuire, Fall River, Mass.; M. J. Dillon, notions and laces; New Amsterdam Hotel.

[illegible]

Results of a Disagreement Behind the Scenes at New Brunswick, N. J.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 3.—There was trouble on the stage of the Wonderland Theatre last night, and the sound of angry voices reached the large audience which was awaiting anxiously the raising of the curtain on the thrilling melodrama "Thrown Upon the World."

John Leishan, who lives at 120 Warren Street, Newark, when he is not acting, was cast to play the part of the blind man in the drama, but after he had half finished his make-up he decided that he would strike for his pay before going on, and he demanded of F. K. Hoffman, the manager of the Marie Arkwright company, that he be paid on the spot.

"Not a dollar until the end of the week," was the ultimatum of the manager.

"But I need a pair of shoes, and will not go on until I get some money," replied Leishan.

"Then you will have to walk home," replied Hoffman.

Thereupon Leishan took off his stage clothes and sat down in the corner of the men's dressing room and sulked. The manager could not induce him to go on.

"No money, no blind man," persisted Leishan, and no amount of argument could move him. As the blind man appeared in every act, and there was nobody to take his part, there was nothing to do but to turn the audience away and refund its money. Hoffman told the company that he would appear at the theatre at 9 o'clock this morning to pay salaries. The company responded, but Hoffman has not been seen since. Mrs. E. M. Oliver and Henry Frisch, boarding-house keepers, hearing of the financial straits which the actors of the Marie Arkwright company were in, attached the trunks, and the Constable levied on them. The entire troupe is stranded, and are figuring on the distance to their homes.

DENOUNCES THE LAW.

Magistrate Kramer Believes the Oleomargarine Measure Defective.

Magistrate Kramer, in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday vigorously denounced the law relating to oleomargarine, and said it should be wiped from the statute books. His words were prompted by the case against Christian Gabelman, keeper of a small restaurant at 721 Wythe Avenue, who was accused by John McGuire, an inspector attached to the State Board of Agriculture, of serving him with oleomargarine instead of butter when he ordered a meal in Gabelman's place three months ago.

Gabelman testified that he purchased the substance in good faith from a near-by grocer, that he used about two pounds a day, and that he had no reason to doubt that the substance was anything else than genuine butter. Gabelman added that his profits were so small that he was not in a position to hire a chemist whenever he bought butter and have an analysis made.

In holding Gabelman for trial at Special Sessions, Magistrate Kramer said that the law, as amended in 1893, was unjust, and that it should be obliterated from the statute books. He added that the persons who ought to be punished were the wholesale dealers in the substance and not the storekeepers.

The Magistrate favors the summoning instead of the arrest of offenders, to court and cause them to give information which would lead to the arrest of the wholesalers and punish them severely. He said further that if this were done, there would soon be only pure butter in the market.

Woman Struck by a Trolley Car.

Mrs. Mary Antonio, fifty years old, the wife of a fruit dealer of 148 Ainslie Street, Williamsburg, was struck by Trolley Car No. 2,112 of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Line at Metropolitan Avenue and Rodney Street last night, and seriously injured. She waited for a wagon to pass before crossing the track, but failed to notice the car. Mrs. Antonio declined to blame the motorman, who was allowed to proceed. An ambulance took her home.

Cut this out and preserve for future reference.

HAVE YOUR COAL WEIGHED

The following scales have been designated by the Mayor as weighing stations for coal and coal vehicles under the provisions of Chapter 174 of the Laws of 1897:

Under this law every purchaser of coal in New York City has the legal right to send any load of coal so purchased to any of the following scales to be weighed, provided that the scales shall be not more than one-half mile distant from the place of loading or of the place of delivery of said coal.

The weighmaster is entitled to a fee of 15 cents a ton, which must be paid by the purchaser, and which may be given to the driver or sent by any other person.

After the loaded vehicle is weighed and the coal delivered to the purchaser the driver must take the empty vehicle back to the scales to be weighed, and the weighmaster will then send a certificate of the weight to the purchaser.

LOCATION OF SCALES.

West Side.	East Side.
477 Washington St.	245 South St.
608 Greenwich St.	Delancey St. & E. River.
508 West St.	88 Mangin St.
14th St. and 10th Av.	4th St. and East River.
560 West 23d St.	5th St. and East River.
293 9th Av.	14th St. and Ave. D.
373 10th Av.	20th St. and East River.
475 11th Av.	32d St. and East River.
46th St., North River.	610 1st Av.
555 West 55th St.	49th St. and East River.
646 West 55th St.	56th St. and East River.
95th St. and Boulevard.	208 East 65th St.
227 St. Nicholas Av.	74th St. and East River.
572 Boulevard.	502 East 80th Street.
2,118 Boulevard.	94th St. and East River.
151st St. and 7th Av.	107th St. & East River.
13 West 136th St.	2,330 1st Av.
	444 East 138th St.
	Bedford Park.
	496 Southern Boulevard.
	161st St. and 3d Av.

In case of the refusal of any driver to take his load of coal to the official scale when so ordered, please notify this association.

If so requested we will send our inspector to call upon any consumer to explain the law or to assist in having coal weighed.

The Coal Trade Protective Association.
45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard H. Mitchell, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of February, 1898. TARRANT PUTNAM, GEORGE A. BARKER, Executors. RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. f11-law6mF

BLACK, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. BLACK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1897. LOUISA A. BLACK, Executrix. BLACK & KNEELAND, Attorneys for Executrix, 44 Pine Street. d10-law6mF

CAMERON, JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE CAMERON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John C. Coleman, No. 100 Broadway in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of March, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of September, 1897. ALEXANDER CAMERON, JR., Executor. JOHN C. COLEMAN, Attorney for Executor, No. 100 Broadway, New York City. sept10-law6mF

COUDERT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES COUDERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1898. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Executor. ja21-law6mF.

GRUNER, SIEGFRIED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIEGFRIED GRUNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of December, 1897. HENRY SCHAEFER and CARL MEISSNER, Executors; ANNIE J. GRUNER, Executrix, BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. d31-law6mF

JUDSON, SOPHRONIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHRONIA JUDSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 742 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of November, 1897. W. STEBBINS SMITH, [illegible]

[illegible]

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1898.

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DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
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One Year......................$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month.....................$2.00

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Gypsy Baron—8:15.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15. Matinée Musicales—2:30 P. M.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Minstrelsy—8:15.
DALY'S—Lili Tse—The Country Girl—8:15. Illustrated Lecture—3:00 P. M.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—El Capitan—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Under the Red Robe—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Wedding Day—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The Bat—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Travelers' Fair—Day and Evening.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Hockey Matches—8:15.
WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL—Maine Concert—9:00 P. M.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:20.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

MR. M'KINLEY'S FIRST YEAR

President McKINLEY enters on the second year of his term to-day with graver burdens to bear than he could have foreseen, and with a hold on the respect and confidence of the people distinctly firmer for the way in which he has met these burdens.

Up to the time that the disaster in the harbor of Havana drove all thoughts of other things from the public mind there was much difference of opinion as to the President among those who had supported his election, and much ground for it. Some features of his policy and conduct had been good; others had been disappointing. The gravest source of disapproval and, for a long time of apprehension, in his course was the manner in which he forced legislation upon the tariff, along extreme lines, without real demand from even his own party, in hindrance rather than aid of National industry and entirely futile as to revenue, while at the same time he ignored the mandate of the country with regard to the establishment of the principle of sound currency which was an indisputable element in his election. The criticism to which he was subjected was just, and it had its effect. He met Congress on its assembling for its regular session in December with more emphatic expressions on the currency question than he had before used, and with a plan from his Secretary of the Treasury entirely frank and direct in its purpose to strengthen the gold standard. And at the close of January, seizing the occasion of the Teller resolution pending in the Senate, he made a stirring appeal to his party to advance their standard in finance and make an aggressive movement, recognizing that, as things then stood, this was an imperative political necessity. These facts it is well now to recall, because if the foreign complications now occupying the public mind shall be disposed of without serious results—as is the undoubted desire and intention of the President—the financial issue will again become controlling.

In that portion of his Administration which includes the exercise, direct and indirect, of the power of appointment, Mr. McKINLEY's record for his first year has been curiously varied and even contradictory. He surprised his own party and delighted all good citizens early in his term by the extension of the merit system in subordinate appointments and the addition to the rules of requirements as to removals more radical than any President had contemplated, and he has opposed a very steady resistance to the unintermitted and strenuous pressure of the office seekers and office brokers to secure a partial abandonment of that system. In his direct appointments, notably in his selection of the Secretaries of the Treasury and the Navy, and of some of the higher diplomatic officers he adopted a high standard of character and ability. On the other hand, he has used the great body of appointments not within the civil service rules in open and unblushing conformity to the old spoils [illegible] Senatorial bosses of the various States and shirking all responsibility for the results, which, in many cases, have been shockingly bad. The purpose of such a policy would seem to be to secure party harmony. Harmony between the President who gives and the boss who receives these lavish benefits at the cost of the people has been attained. Harmony between factions, and harmony of Presidential action with sound and respectable principles, has not been reached. These facts, also, it is well now to recall, for though the conduct of the civil service is not a conspicuous general issue, it does affect the judgment of a large and influential class, and at any time may be controlling. Yet, weighing the good with the bad, that class would, as the record is so far made up, prefer Mr. McKINLEY to any one with whom he is likely to have to stand comparison.

On the whole, making all fair deductions for the things that have proved unsatisfactory, serious as some of these are, it is our judgment that Mr. McKINLEY stands better with the country than at the time of his election, and has given his fellow-citizens cause for substantial confidence which we profoundly trust will be increased and rendered more stable as time passes.

ENTANGLING ALLIANCES.

If we keep clearly in view the fundamental difference between treaties of alliance and commercial treaties, ex-Secretary OLNEY's lecture to the Harvard students presents no really new doctrine and is not in disaccord with WASHINGTON's advice that it would be "unwise in us to implicate ourselves in the ordinary vicissitudes of her [Europe's] politics, or in the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities." The Father of His Country never intended that its commerce should be cramped by a narrow and hide-bound interpretation of his Farewell Address. It is as an impediment to commercial expansion that Mr. OLNEY deprecates political isolation. Even when he approves of an alliance for the purpose of affording better protection to American citizens living abroad, or as a means of obtaining more prompt reparation in such a case as the ill treatment of our missionaries in Turkey, commerce is still the primary interest involved. If we undertake to trade with foreign countries we must be prepared to protect the lives and property of our citizens residing in those countries.

JOHN ADAMS declared that the invariable guide of his conduct "in all situations as Ambassador in France, Holland, and England, and as Vice President and President of the United States," was "the principle that we should make no treaties of alliance with any European power; that we should consent to none but treaties of commerce." That is as sound doctrine as ever it was. It is at bottom the doctrine of Mr. OLNEY's lecture. There is a necessary addendum, however. Our commercial relations and interests have extended far beyond anything that WASHINGTON and ADAMS dreamed of, and the policies we ought to adopt for their protection and growth are such as would have been uncalled for and might have been dangerous in the infancy of the Republic.

An alliance with Great Britain for the maintenance of open ports in China would be of the highest advantage to us if it happened to check the exclusive designs of Russia and Germany. Yet such a treaty, though purely commercial in its object, would touch so nearly the domain of European politics and even of military possibilities that it would give grave concern to those who stick to the letter of the Farewell Address.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty is the one exception to our rule of declining to treat with European powers for the settlement of American questions. Our experience of its working is not so happy as to encourage us to make other exceptions of that nature. But if our Minister at Berlin who participated in the conference about African questions, to which Mr. OLNEY refers, and declined to sign the report in order to avoid American responsibility, had committed us to full participation, should we not by mixing up with Old World affairs have given Europe good reason to claim representation in our Congresses for settling American questions? We want all the trade there is to be had with Africa, but we can have nothing to say about the government of the Congo Free State or the apportionment of spheres of influence.

THE PEOPLE AND THE BOSSES.

The Hon. THOMAS F. GRADY, in his speech in behalf of Senator ELLSWORTH's bill to restrain the liberty of the press, entered into an encomium of the bosses of the city and the State, respectively, which seems to be worthy of more attention than it has received. Senator GRADY observed, in the course of a demonstration of what an outrage it was that a licentious press should wound the sensibilities of the shrinking Senator PLATT and the sensitive Mr. CROKER, that neither of those statesmen had ever turned his back upon a friend or a foe, or words to that effect. Of course nobody would have been surprised if the eloquent Senator had confined his eulogium to his own boss. That gratitude which has been defined to be a lively sense of favors to come would have sufficed to account for any amount of praise of Boss CROKER from Senator GRADY. But why this ostensibly gratuitous and apparently impassioned tribute to Boss PLATT? Senator GRADY is not only a Tammany man, but, like a statesman whom he no longer venerates, "he is a Democrat." To him, in that capacity, a Republican boss is the incarnation of all evil, and one would expect him to denounce PLATT in the same breath in [illegible] founding the two in a common eulogy.

Nevertheless the Senator is quite right. It was long ago explained, by a political veteran of long experience in Albany, narrating a piece of rascality in which members of both parties were engaged: "You know, there is no politics in politics." There is no politics in politics now. Senator GRADY is a humble private, or promising subaltern, in the ranks of the tax-eaters of which the bosses are the honored leaders. So long as the Republican rank and file can be induced blindly to follow PLATT, and the Democratic rank and file to follow CROKER, the future of the tax-eaters is secure, whether they march with GRADY behind CROKER or with ELLSWORTH behind PLATT. It is with the politicians now as it was with the Highlanders in old days, when Baillie Jarvie explained to his English guest that they might give one another ill words and now and then a shock with a claymore, "but in the lang run they will join together against a' decent folk that hae siller in their sporrans, and breeks on their hinder eends."

The real enemy and dread of the boss is not the rival boss, whom he is supposed to hate, but the independent voter, upon whom he cannot count to vote the regular ticket, and who is liable to upset his calculations. A good many deluded persons in this municipality last Autumn were disposed to be indignant when it was pointed out to them that in voting for PLATT's man they were really voting for CROKER's man. But they can now see in the eulogy with which Senator GRADY extols the two bosses that the tax-eater does not care which boss ostensibly wins. What he is really concerned about is that the "decent folk" shall not have their way, and that government of the bosses by the bosses for the bosses shall not perish from the earth.

THE SPANISH JINGOES.

We ought not to forget, in imposing moderation upon ourselves with reference to the loss of the Maine, that the Government and the decent people of Spain have their own jingoes to contend with. They will make it as hard as they can for Spain to act with justice and moderation. The more reason why we should make it as easy as we can.

The Spanish jingoes are worse than ours, because they are more brutal, not, of course, in the sense of being more crude, but in the sense of being more inhumane. This is a racial difference that was to be expected. It is the same inhumanity which depopulated Cuba of its aboriginal inhabitants that has lost Spain every one of her American possessions except Cuba. Of Spanish barbarity and inhumanity WEYLER is perhaps the most conspicuous living exemplar. His administration in Cuba was as contemptible as it was cruel, and yet his mere cruelty, in the absence of any military or political ability, in spite of a huge military and political failure, has raised him up a party in Spain. It is a small party, according to all the evidence accessible, but it is large enough to have an organ in the press. This organ openly exulted, until its exultation was suppressed by the Spanish censorship, in the destruction of the Maine and the massacre of her crew, and assumed the responsibility of it for Spain. One cannot imagine such a thing here. The "boyish unluckiness" of our jingoes has nothing to do with this fiendish spirit. If the Vizcaya has been blown up and sunk while she was in this harbor, we do not believe that The New York Journal would have been capable of publishing such a commentary on the disaster, even after the provocation furnished by the destruction of the Maine, as its Madrid analogue tried to publish upon the loss of the Maine without any provocation whatsoever.

But it is to be borne in mind that this inhuman newspaper no more represents the public opinion of Spain than our own reckless jingo press represents the public opinion of this country. The remarks of the jingoes on each side are communicated to the other, because they are of a more sensational interest than the utterances of justice and reason. We find the brutal insolence of the Spanish jingoes very hard to bear, as Spaniards find the reckless insolence of our jingoes hard to bear. We are apt to forget on our side the calmness and reasonableness with which the Spanish press in general has treated a difficult situation, just as Spaniards are apt to forget in the howls for war at any price that are wafted to them that the howlers are comparatively few. "The noise of a savage signifies nothing but his hunger." It is our business to rely upon the good sense and the sense of justice of Spain, until the reliance has been proved to be vain, as it is the business of sensible Spaniards to rely upon ours.

SECRETARY LONG AND "EXTRAS."

We observe with interest that our esteemed freak contemporaries are deeply disgusted with the behavior of the Hon. JOHN D. LONG, Secretary of the Navy. Secretary LONG observed casually and personally and unofficially, as he was careful to explain, and without any information that was not accessible to everybody, as he was careful to add, that, in his judgment, "the element of Spanish official responsibility had been eliminated from the incident of the disaster to the Maine." Truly, the Secretary should have been even more guarded than he was, although he was very guarded. He should have explained that what he meant by the elimination of "Spanish official responsibility" was that there was no evidence accessible to the public upon which the complicity of the Spanish Government or of any of its authorized agents in the disaster to the Maine could be charged, or from which it could be assumed. It did not follow that the Spanish Government might not be [illegible] Maine to be approached and destroyed while she was under the protection of the Spanish Government in the harbor of Havana.

But this is not the main point with our esteemed freak contemporaries. The main point is that the Secretary expressed his personal opinion while explaining that he had no information which was not in the possession of the public. His statement reassured the public, and the public reassurance was reflected in the stock market. Thereupon our esteemed freak contemporaries not obscurely charge him with having gone into a "bull pool" to which his contribution was the reassurance in question, and of which the net profit was $20,000,000. They further allege that his "elimination of Spanish treachery" in the Maine affair is incompatible with his activity in making "preparations for war," and they produce the wildest zebras of Congress, JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS of Washington and LEONIDAS F. LIVINGSTON of Georgia, to declare that the Secretary has "exceeded his powers."

It is easy to see why our esteemed freak contemporaries should be touched and grieved. The most infuriating point of the Secretary's statement to them is his declaration that he knows no more about the facts than anybody else. The theory upon which our esteemed freak contemporaries have been operating for the past fortnight is that the President, as well as every member of the Cabinet, is seething with private information about the loss of the Maine, and that the Secretary of the Navy in particular knows all about it, and has an exclusive photograph of Marshal BLANCO in a diving suit prepared to blow up the American battleship. If Secretary LONG, instead of saying, unadvisedly and prematurely, that "the element of Spanish official responsibility had been eliminated," had simply said that he had no more information about the loss of the Maine than everybody else had, he would equally have disgusted our esteemed freak contemporaries, because he would have shown that the tremendous rub-a-dub they have been making "has nothing to do with the case." Their real grievance against him is not that he has been bulling stocks, but that he has been bearing "extras." Nobody will believe that our esteemed freak contemporaries are better informed about the loss of the Maine than the Secretary of the Navy.

That they should resent Mr. LONG's interference with their business is perhaps not unnatural. But that they should give scurrilous expression to their resentment is indiscreet. They seem to forget that there is a bill pending at Albany to restrain the liberty of the press for which their own behavior furnishes the pretext. Is it prudent or businesslike for them at this juncture to furnish additional pretexts for the passage of this outrageous measure?

The manifesto of the Democratic members of the Legislature, framed by a committee of a caucus, contains only one feature of much real importance. This is the declaration in favor of the policy of home rule. That is a matter in which the people of New York are deeply interested and as to which they have well defined views, and it is one on which the two great parties in the State are divided so that it can constitute a political issue in State politics. The other questions of Trusts and gas and telephone rates will influence some votes, but not many, because they cannot really be made distinct issues. Both parties profess the same purposes regarding them, and neither party has a very definite record of action regarding them. They are of the class of subjects which are believed by politicians to excite a good deal more interest than is actually felt about them. Home rule is a practical matter, on which, so far, the record of the Republicans is not good, and if the Democrats expect to get any political advantage out of that fact, they must avoid, as they would avoid the defiling pitch all deals of every sort with the Republicans. That at present is their real danger.

It does not appear clear to the lay mind that the appeal made to the Court of Appeals in the coal companies' case is likely to result in any final decision. If, however, the court shall conclude that the case requires a judgment on the constitutionality of the law, its determination will be of great interest. It is at present the view of the minority in the Legislature that the Republican Party failed purposely to make the Lexow Anti-trust bill effective. There is much more reason to think that the authors of the bill intended to make it very effective indeed, not to suppress Trusts, but to blackmail corporations accused of being Trusts. They were disappointed by the vigorous resistance offered by the first corporations against which operations were directed, and by the prompt manner in which Justice CHESTER poked the fingers of the court through all the weak places of the statute. It would be a great advantage to the State if the Court of Appeals should see its way clear to making a decision that would guide public opinion on the question of what can and cannot be done by the Legislature on this subject. At present it is the football of shallow demagogy for both parties in the Legislature.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Unofficial reports of happenings at Vassar, it is to be feared, are more often inspired by a desire to be amusing than by the determination to state facts and nothing else. Cautious people, therefore, will suspect the existence of some exaggeration in the current stories about a great rebellion among the students against the rule under which all lights must be extinguished at 10 o'clock. But despite the evidences of undue emphasis, plainly apparent to anybody who knows the high average of seriousness characterizing Vassar minds, there is one detail common to [illegible] on general principles, would be open to doubt. The demand for the rule's abrogation, we hear, is confined entirely to the lower classes, while the seniors, who are soon to be free from all professorial restrictions, assert that it is a very good rule, indeed, and that the younger students will profit much from its enforcement. It is ungracious to say that this is just like a woman for all the world, but isn't it? Immeasurably self-sacrificing in certain directions, the fairer half of humanity does see the relational aspects of justice, and even of propriety, more easily than the absolute aspects. It was to be expected, consequently, that the Vassar students would divide on this issue exactly as the correspondents say they have divided. As to the merits of the controversy, a masculine opinion is of little value, perhaps, but it does seem rather absurd that young women, presumably competent to pursue advanced studies, should be sent to bed so soon after sunset, as if they were children or chickens.

—As queer a bill, probably, as was ever drawn is now awaiting action by the Massachusetts Legislature. Its object is to protect from threatened extermination within the State's limits the plant known to some New Englanders as the trailing arbutus and loved by them all as the mayflower. To accomplish this almost pious end the bill provides a fine of $20 or imprisonment for twenty days as alternative punishments to be inflicted upon anybody who, in any town of which he or she is not a resident, "disturbs, gathers, and carries or sends away" a single root, leaf, or flower of this species. At a recent committee hearing advocates of the measure stated that in Southeastern Massachusetts it was common for Italians and Portuguese to make invasions on private lands and gather the mayflower to send away for sale. They not only took the flower, but the roots as well, and their depredations were having a sad effect on the supply of this New England favorite. The foreigners, however, are not the only offenders, for it was also asserted that in Hampshire County girls from Smith and boys from Amherst gathered vast quantities of mayflowers, and took no care to avoid exterminating the plants in any locality to which they had access.

—Now that the plans for carrying provisions to the moderately well supplied Klondike miners have been given up, there can be no particular harm in expressing doubt as to the wisdom of making the introduction of reindeer an essential part of the Government's scheme. Reindeer certainly have their uses—to people near the bottom of the scale of civilization. Therefore the chances are that the Alaskan natives will find them a valuable addition to the fauna of their desolate land, both as beasts of burden and as a means of increasing the available food supply. What the miners could do with reindeer, however, except to eat them up at once, it is rather hard to see. One railway will transport more freight and passengers, and do it more cheaply, as well as more quickly, than all the reindeer Alaska can support, and there seems to be no reason why railways cannot be built and operated over any of the passes. The development of the Klondike region is to be rapid and on lines far removed from those suggested by the methods of Lapland. The reindeer, therefore, should be given to the poor Indian, whose untutored mind leaves a lot of time on his hands, while the civilized invaders of the new gold fields may safely enough be left to their own far from insignificant resources.

PERSONAL.

—Facts in relation to the DREYFUS family that tended to remove the presumption of guilt from the accused Captain were, of course, ignored and, whenever possible, suppressed, both at the trial of DREYFUS himself and at that of ZOLA. They are slowly coming out, however, and they have much weight in enabling one to reach a conclusion as to whether justice as well as law was violated by the unhappy man's condemnation. At the close of the Franco-Prussian war the four DREYFUS brothers—JACQUES, LEON, MATHIEU, and ALFRED—were, like all other Alsacians, compelled to choose between French and German citizenship. The selection of the former was, naturally, a serious matter for a man with large business interests in the conquered province, and, therefore, the oldest brother, who had already passed the age for military service, reluctantly became a subject of the Kaiser. The other three brothers decided without hesitation to retain their old allegiance, and to remain Frenchmen, as they always had been. The head of the family showed that he acted entirely from business considerations, for he resolved that his six sons should each take the oath to France as soon as the German law permitted, which was on reaching the age of seventeen. In 1894, when the charge of treason was brought against their uncle, two of these lads were preparing respectively for the Ecole Polytechnique and St. Cyr. They were not allowed to present themselves for examination. In 1895 and 1896 two of their brothers reached the prescribed age, and, in spite of the disgrace attached to their name, went to France. Finally, JACQUES DREYFUS himself abandoned his home and his business, settled at Belfort, and petitioned to be readmitted to French citizenship. All this proves little, indeed, but it does show that the DREYFUS family was not one likely to take small bribes from Germany.

—A man has been found in Rome who once endured for several years the torture of imprisonment on the Ile du Diable. He is Gen. PAOLO TIBALDI, who, with LEDRU-ROLLIN, MAZZINI, and CAMPANELLA, was condemned to deportation for life on the charge of conspiring against NAPOLEON III. He says that, in his day, the island was a bare rock, without a tree or a blade of grass, and each of the prisoners had no shelter from the sun until he made a hut of driftwood. The Government provisions, sent daily from the adjacent Royal Island, consisted of a pound and a half of the worst bread for each convict, a piece of old meat or salt fat, beans or rice, a little oil, and six centiliters of tafia, a kind of spirit. "It is impossible," says the General, "to describe the sufferings to which we were subjected by our cruel keepers. According to their caprice we were chained and kept for months on bread and water, or beaten almost to death with ropes, and so obliged to remain in bed for weeks at a time, suffering horribly. In 1857, $5,000 was raised to organize an expedition to rescue me, but several attempts of the kind only served to make my situation worse. Finally, however, the press and public opinion in France claimed my liberation, which I obtained at last, arriving in time to fight for the French Republic, and to have the sad privilege of signing with TROCHU the capitulation of Paris to the Germans."

AGES OF GRADUATES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How has it come about that the average graduate of an American college is about twenty-three years old when he should be about twenty? In this morning's paper you comment upon an address by Prof. Remsen of Baltimore, in which, as it appears, the responsibility for this condition of affairs is traced back to the German universities. I have not yet seen the address of Prof. Remsen, and shall take great interest in reading what he has to say. Meanwhile I venture to express the opinion that there must be something wrong with his general [illegible] about the adoption of German ideas in American education, the fact remains that the German boy is graduated from the gymnasium or realschule at the age of about nineteen. He then goes to the university or the technical school and spends from three to five years in his professional training. In other words, the evil of which THE TIMES very justly complains does not exist in Germany. How, then, can imitation of the Germans be made responsible for its existence in this country? To say the least, we must have imitated our model very awkwardly.

But what is of more importance than a correct historical explanation of the evil is the practical question of a remedy. What should be done? That something should be done is becoming more and more evident, and THE TIMES is performing a public service in agitating the question. There are many of us, however, who think that the right remedy is not to be sought in any general lowering of the requirements for admission to college, but, first, in a shortening of the college course itself. Many of our best institutions have already started in this direction by making arrangements whereby the work of the senior year is permitted to lap over into the domain of professional study. But this is only a partial remedy. The time must come when a three years' course will be deemed sufficient for the bachelor's degree, if that degree is to be retained in American education.

In the second place, attention must be directed strenuously and systematically to the saving of time in the lower grades. When we compare the schools of Europe with our own, as these have grown up much more in imitation of England than in imitation of Germany, it is not so very difficult to locate our weakness. The American boy's time is lost between his sixth and his fourteenth year. It would make this letter too long if I tried to show just how and where and why the time is lost, but the general fact is as I have stated. Even now a fairly competent private teacher would have no difficulty in taking a boy of good capacity at the age of six and getting him ready for Harvard or Columbia in ten years. He can do it "hands down," and give the youngster a plenty of time for play all along the route. Why cannot the schools do the same thing? This is not an easy question. On the contrary, it is a very hard question which is connected ultimately with our social organization. Unlike the children of Europe, American children cannot usually be labeled at the age of six or eight as candidates or non-candidates for a liberal education. But, however great the difficulties which beset the matter, it is here, I am persuaded, that the problem in which THE TIMES is interested must be attacked.

CALVIN THOMAS.

Columbia University, Feb. 27, 1898.

POSSIBILITIES OF AN ACTUAL WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The jingo organ informed us last night that our auxiliary navy consisted of sixty-one merchant steamers, and that their armaments were ready to be put on board. It is not supposed that this popgun flotilla will be employed in the reduction of forts or in the bombardment of cities. They are confessedly mere "commerce destroyers." If Spain is actuated by the same patriotic desire to destroy commerce, she may likewise fit out sixty-one vessels of the same description for the same purpose.

Now let us see what these 122 destroyers may accomplish. They are intended to sweep all Spanish and all American merchant ships from the seas. Even if they maintain their present status there are very few of them to be swept off anyway, for the merchant marines of Spain and of the United States are among the smallest of civilized nations, thanks in our case to restrictive navigation laws.

But how long will these vessels remain Spanish or American? Not one day in either case, after a declaration of war. Their owners will adopt the same methods which we availed ourselves of when the civil war broke out. We transferred our ships to foreign flags, and they were safe from capture. All the occupation the 122 steamers would have would be that of fighting each other, and this would be more serious business than that of merely firing a gun to bring to an unarmed merchantman. That would not harm the auxiliary cruiser, whereas broadsides from two such vessels might result in sinking them both—that is to say, each one would be likely to sink herself.

It is generally understood that this war is to be fought out by iron-clads. There will be none of the old-fashioned seamanship like that exhibited by Hull, Perry, Decatur, and Bainbridge, that was as instrumental as gunnery in achieving victory, but it will be a mere question of the calibre of guns and of the thickness of iron. The Spanish iron-clads will be supposed to bombard Portland, Boston, New York, Baltimore, and Charleston, and ours will bombard Havana, Cadiz, Malaga, and Barcelona; for those are the principal points d'appui. Then we must not forget Manila, which can be approached from the west coast. Naturally, we shall annex Cuba, and that is perhaps the greatest misfortune the war can bring upon us, but it will please the jingoes, and they will be still further pleased if the iron-clad that starts on her mission to reduce Manila should have under her convoy a large fleet of steamers carrying troops to subdue and occupy the Philippine Islands, that are at about the same distance from our future outpost of Hawaii that Hawaii is now from the United States.

I have set down these various evolutions as possibilities, but the only sure thing about them is the conquest of Cuba, which would be so disastrous to ourselves and at the same time on the whole so satisfactory to Spain inasmuch as she is bound to lose it, and would prefer to get rid of it honorably after a fight. I don't believe that a Spanish iron-clad would dare to approach one of our great seaports. They will have a wholesome fear of torpedoes, which are more formidable weapons of war than any that they themselves carry.

It will be remembered that in the late war in the Levant the Greek fleet was infinitely superior to that of the Turks, and yet it accomplished nothing. It was scarcely more than a day's sail from Constantinople. If it had made its appearance off that city the Admiral could have dictated his own terms of peace. But he knew that the channel of the Dardanelles was strewn with torpedoes, and he dared not take the chances. This is only another illustration of the lesson I endeavored to inculcate the other day that the building of iron-clads and battleships beyond what we now have is a waste of money, and sometimes of the lives of those who man them, and that our main reliance is to be placed in taking methods to prevent their approaches to our shores.

JOHN CODMAN.

Mohegan, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1898.

NEGLECT OF THE INDIANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is gratifying to read the earnest plea for the Pima Indians in Mr. Whittemore's letter, which you print this morning, and it is to be hoped that full justice will be done in this particular case. The Government generally and the whites have as a rule had very slim respect for justice in all dealings with the Indians, and the men appointed by the Government to represent the Indians and act as agents have mostly utilized their positions for their own personal enriching, and not for promoting the welfare of the tribes.

In this connection I might cite the case of the Navajos, in the special matter of their weaving operations, an industry entirely their own. This has never been encouraged to the slightest degree, and the agents to the Navajos have sat by for years and witnessed them selling their wool to buyers for about 5 cents a pound, and turning around and paying the traders some 30 cents or more a pound for dyed Germantown wools.

Obviously, if the Government had treated this tribe from the standpoint of even common sense, the persons having authority would years ago have taught the Navajos modern dyeing and spinning, and thus enabled them to use their own wools on the ground. The Navajo is one of the quickest of all Indians to learn, too, and is a good worker in iron, silver, and copper, which he has himself acquired knowledge of.

FREDERICK S. DELLENBAUGH.

New York, March 3, 1898.

St. Luke's Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The item in to-day's NEW YORK TIMES regarding the musicale held yesterday afternoon in aid of St. Luke's Home for Old Ladies recalls to my mind a story, current a few years ago, about St. Luke's Church and its Home for Aged Couples on Hudson Street. Whether the story is true or not I do not know.

It is said that a stranger to New York, walking on Hudson Street, said to a passer-by: "Can you tell me where St. Luke's Home is?" "No," said the passer-by. "That (pointing to St. Luke's Church) is his church, but where he lives I don't exactly know."

NEW YORKER.

New York, Feb. 27, 1898.

His Sole Performance.

From The Mount Gilead (Ohio) Union [illegible] (Dem.)

So far as drawing the salary and performing the social functions of the position, John Sherman is Secretary of State, but no further.

The Absent Name.

From The Chicago Chronicle, (Dem.)

There is notable absence of the name of John Sherman in the current dispatches, though the counsel and action of the head of the State Department are now of more moment than at any time since the inauguration of the President who placed him at the head of that department.

A New Man Needed.

From The Charleston (West Va.) Gazette, (Dem.)

The army and navy may be ready, but the State Department is not ready for war. John Sherman is in his dotage, and Day, the acting Secretary, has neither the ability nor experience to fit him for the place. McKinley should call in a competent head for the State Department.

The Danger Should Be Removed.

From The Ogdensburg News, (Dem.)

THE NEW YORK TIMES voices a general feeling when it says: "There is no longer any ground on which the retention of Mr. John Sherman can be excused or palliated." THE TIMES points out that the object of Sherman's premiership, namely, to provide a seat in the Senate for Mark Hanna, is now accomplished. The country should no longer be subjected to the danger, especially great at this period, of a Secretary of State who is in his dotage.

The Public Interests Paramount.

From The Lockport Journal, (Rep.)

Inasmuch as THE TIMES is not a "yellow" newspaper, but rather an honest and straightforward one, what it says with regard to Secretary Sherman is evidently entitled to a respectful hearing. Mr. Sherman is one of the oldtime statesmen, of whom there are unfortunately few now remaining. He deserves well of his country and should be treated with the greatest consideration. At the same time if what THE TIMES says it is true, and doubtless it has much foundation in fact, probably something should be done about it in best public interests.

A High Price to Pay.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times, (Dem.)

The demand that Mr. Sherman get out of the Cabinet, for the sake of safety and the National honor and dignity, would certainly not long be disregarded by a President who had proper pride in his great office. It is said Mr. McKinley is only waiting for the Spanish complication to settle somewhat before he makes the change. But the answer to this comes in the form of a question, Why did he not make the change when Sherman's fearfully indiscreet interview on the murder of Premier Canovas gave him a pretext sufficient for the reconstruction of the whole Cabinet? He has merely contented himself with making Judge Day Secretary in fact, without his being Secretary in law or by virtue of full responsibility; and Sherman may, any hour, again humiliate the country by giving rein to his dotard's tongue. He is dangerous as dynamite. It is no use searching for mild words to characterize such a spectacle. It is shameful, scandalous. It never should have been; and it would not, only the President must—as he thought—provide a seat in the Senate for a coarse-grained Ohio politician, who has far more capacity for buying of delegations to a National Convention than he has for any form of honorable public service. Mr. McKinley ran the risk of wrecking his Administration and doing his country irreparable harm to enable him to pay for the personal services of a rather tough sort of boss.

NUGGETS.

Two Points of View.

Minnie (admiring her new ring)—Isn't it a dear little thing?

Jack, (who bought it)—Indeed, it is!—The Jewelers' Weekly.

No Aid from Him.

"My face pains me, doctor; what shall I do?" asked the patient.

"I'm sure I don't know," replied the doctor; "you know I have no way of improving your looks."—Yonkers Statesman.

Something Besides the Rent.

"What are you going to give up for Lent?" asked the landlord, who had come for the month's rent.

"I am going to give up this house for one more comfortable," replied the tenant.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Swept the Field.

"How in the world did you get elected Probate Judge, Slicker?"

"It was easy. I just took the stump, made war speeches, and said that this country could whip anything under the blue dome of heaven. The other fellow talked good government and fitness for office."—Detroit Free Press.

A SCOTCH NIGHT.

From The Glenrowan Australian.

If you chance to strike a gathering of half a dozen friends
Where the drink is Highland whisky or some chosen "Border Blends,"
And the room is full of "speirin'," and the "gruppin' of brown han's,"
And the talk is all of "tartans" and of "plaidies" and of "clans,"
You can take things douce and easy, you can judge you're going right,
For you've had the luck to stumble on a "wee Scotch night."

When you're pitchforked in among them in a sweeping sort of way,
As "anither mon an' brither" from the Tweed or from the Tay,
When you're taken by the oxter and you're couped into a chair,
While some one slips a whusky in your tumbler unaware,
Then the present seems less dismal and the future fair and bricht,
For you've struck earth's grandest treasure in a "guid Scots nicht."

When you hear a short name shouted and the same name shouted back,
Till you think in the confusion that they've all been christened "Mac,"
When you see a red beard flashing in the corner by the fire,
And a giant on the sofa who is six foot three, or higher,
Before you've guessed the color and before you've gauged the height,
You'll have jumped at the conclusion it's a "braw Scotch night."

When the red man in the corner puts his strong voice to the proof
As he gives "The Hundred Pipers," and the chorus lifts the roof,
When a chiel sings "Annie Laurie," with its tender, sweet refrain,
Till the tears are on their eyelids and—the drink comes round again,
When they chant the stirring war songs that would make the coward fight,
Then you're fairly in the middle of a "wee Scotch night."

When the plot begins to thicken and the band begins to play,
When every tin-pot chieftain has a word or two to say,
When they'd sell a Queensland station for a sprig of native heath,
Where there's one "Mac" on the table and a couple underneath,
When half of them are sleeping and the whole of them are tight,
You will know that you're assisting at a (hic) Scotch night.

When the last big bottle's empty and the dawn creeps gray and cold,
And the last clan tartan's folded, and the last big lie is told,
When they totter down the footpath in a brave, unbroken line,
To the peril of the passers, and the tune of "Auld Lang Syne,"
You can tell the folk at breakfast as they watch the fearsome sicht,
They have only been assisting at a "[illegible] Scots' nicht."

[illegible] Show a Net Gain of [illegible] Seats and the Moderates of Two Seats.

[illegible] MAJORITY OF TWENTY-FOUR

[illegible] Denbigh Fails to Defeat John Burns in Battersea—Earl Russell Defeated—Extreme Socialists Returned.

LONDON, March 3.—The elections for the County Council to-day have passed off with [illegible] incident. The attempt of the [illegible] Denbigh to oust John Burns in Battersea failed. Earl Russell, Progressive candidate, was defeated at Hammersmith. Among those re-elected are the Earl of [illegible]wicke, Baron Monkswell, Sir Horace Farquhar, M. P.; the Right Hon. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre, and Sir J. Blundell Maple, M. P.

The latest returns show that the Progressives have elected sixty-seven of their candidates and the Moderates forty. A recount will be necessary in Chelsea, and the results in the city, (proper,) Fulham, and Wandsworth will not be declared until to-morrow. Thus far the Progressives show a net gain of thirteen seats. The Moderates have only gained two seats in Central Finsbury, and this was owing to a split in the Progressive ranks.

The polling showed no marked increase over previous elections, but the return of a number of extreme Socialists is a feature of the result. It is expected that the Progressives will have a majority of at least twenty-four in the new County Council.

Despite the disagreeable sleet and rain great crowds awaited the results in Fleet Street, at Battersea, and other centres of exciting contests. There was a great gathering of Liberal politicians at the National Liberal Club, where the Progressive victories were hailed with delighted cheering.

Although the Conservative Party made strong attempts to infuse politics into the contest, resulting in a somewhat increased poll, the increase was not in the direction they desired. The Progressives secured 15,000 votes increase, against an increase of 5,000 for the Moderates, thus improving their position almost everywhere, in addition to the seats gained.

The Daily News will say to-morrow:

"We hope Her Majesty's Government feels comfortable this morning. They deliberately descended into a purely municipal arena and have been soundly thrashed for their pains."

FOR A HUDSON BAY ROUTE.

Admiral Markham Says It Is Open Four Months and Possibly Six Months a Year.

LONDON, March 3.—In the course of an interview to-day Rear Admiral Albert Markham, the well-known explorer of Hudson Strait and Bay, expressed his surprise at the account received from Ottawa of the experiences of the exploring steamer Diana, while along the Labrador coast and in Hudson Strait and Bay.

This account, he said, was at variance with all previous experience. In his opinion the Hudson Bay route is open certainly four months, and possibly six months, a year. He declares that it would be an immense boon to commerce, cheapen the transport of cattle and wheat to Great Britain, be invaluable from an Imperial standpoint in saving time in the transport of men and stores to the naval base at Vancouver, and afford a duplicate British route "should the Canadian Pacific Railway be seized by America in time of war."

According to the report which is the subject of Rear Admiral Marknam's observations, the Diana was only able to reach the mouth of Hudson Strait as late in the season as June 23. Even then the passage was badly blocked with ice. The steamer's daily journal from that date furnishes a terrible record of hardships and difficulties in making the passage. The Diana stuck fast in the ice for days together, and was frequently jammed and crushed in the terrible ice floes.

Her rudder was lost, her screw smashed, and the vessel was frequently thrown entirely out of water. At times her situation was so critical that the lifeboats were made ready to quit ship. Capt. Wakeman, her commander, says that no heavy vessel could have withstood the ice, which was often from twenty to thirty feet thick. The whole time until July 16 was occupied in pressing through the strait into the bay.

"BLACK BLISTER" IN INDIA.

Fifty Deaths from the Epidemic Occur Daily in Hyderabad.

BOMBAY, March 3.—An epidemic of "black blister" has broken out in the State of Hyderabad. Fifty deaths are occurring daily.

NEW ISLAND NEAR BORNEO.

Apparently Due to the Recent Earthquake and Growing in Size.

PARIS, March 3.—An island, it is announced here, has suddenly appeared on the northwest coast of Borneo, opposite the town of Labuan. Its apparition appears to be due to the earthquake which happened in September near Kudat, in British Borneo.

The island is composed of clay and rock. It measures 200 yards in length by 50 in width, and it has gone on increasing since its first apparition.

DR. ALLAN, THE GOLFER, DEAD.

Winner of the Amateur Golf Championship Dies in England.

LONDON, March 3.—Dr. Allan, the amateur golf champion, is dead.

Dr. Allan was graduated last year from Edinburgh University, but soon afterward he became consumptive. His death was not unexpected. The doctor won the amateur golf championship last May at Muirfield, representing his university.

Lady Cartier Dies at Cannes.

CANNES, March 3.—Lady Cartier, widow of Sir George Cartier, the Canadian statesman, is dead.

American Commissioners in London.

LONDON, March 3.—Mr. Thomas W. Cridler, the Special Commissioner of the United States at the Paris Exposition of 1900, and Col. Louis Hamburger, the Assistant Special Commissioner, who have just arrived here from New York, spent the day in London and will proceed to Paris to-night in company with Consul General [illegible].

German Naval Bill Progressing.

BERLIN, March 3.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day adopted several additional paragraphs of the Naval bill. Its ultimate passage is regarded as assured.

Federal Convention at Melbourne.

MELBOURNE, March 3.—The Federal Convention has adopted the proposal that the capital of Australasia be Federal territory, like Washington, the existing capitals being [illegible].

Col. Henry Challenges Picquart.

PARIS, March 3.—Col. Henry, one of the witnesses called in the recent trial of M. Zola to contradict minor points of testimony given by Col. Picquart, has challenged the latter to a duel.

[illegible] William Goes to Sea.

[illegible], March 3.—Emperor [illegible] to-day on the first-class [illegible] Friedrich Wilhelm and [illegible]

[illegible]

The $16,000,000 to Be a First Charge on Increased Revenues.

LONDON, March 4.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"The loan contract specifies that in the event of a revision of the tariff, the £16,000,000 shall be a first charge on the increased revenues."

KAISER AND THE EAGLE'S CLAWS

He Says Country Once Seized Is German and Will Remain German.

BERLIN, March 3.—The semi-official North German Gazette says the following passage occurred in the speech which Emperor William delivered on Tuesday last at Wilhelmshaven, upon the occasion of swearing in the naval recruits there:

"Where the German eagle has seized hold and fixed its claws that country is German, and will remain German."

England's Eye on Wei-Hai-Wei.

SHANGHAI, March 3.—The China Gazette says Great Britain will occupy Wei-Hai-Wei, in the event of Japan withdrawing from that port.

The Deer Island Concession.

LONDON, March 4.—A dispatch to The Times from Kobe, Japan, says:

"The Deer Island concession to Russia is strongly disapproved in Korea, and it is reported that the representatives of some of the foreign Governments recommend making the island a foreign settlement."

A QUEEN'S LITERARY HONORS.

University of Budapest Makes Carmen Sylva a Doctor of Letters.

PARIS, March 3.—Carmen Sylva, as Queen Elizabeth of Roumania is known to the literary world, has just received her diploma constituting her a Doctor of Letters and honorary member of the University of Budapest.

The diploma is a veritable work of art, and is inclosed in an artistic case of great intrinsic value. Accompanying it is a letter from the Council of the University written in four languages—Hungarian, Wallachian, Latin, and French.

PAPAL CEREMONIES IN ROME.

Leo Intones the Te Deum After a Mass in the Sistine Chapel.

ROME, March 3.—The Pope to-day received in separate audience each member of the Diplomatic Corps accredited to the Holy See, who called to congratulate his Holiness upon the twenty-first year of his Pontificate, which opens to-day.

Afterward there was a commemorative mass in the Sistine Chapel. The Pope, wearing the triple crown, arrived in the sedia gestatoria, surrounded by the usual guards and other officials. The galleries were occupied by the members of the Sacred College, the diplomats, the Knights of Malta, and the Roman patricians. Cardinal Vannutelli celebrated mass, and at its conclusion the Pope intoned the Te Deum and pronounced the apostolic benediction. There was an immense congregation present, and his Holiness was warmly acclaimed.

POLISH FESTIVITIES PROHIBITED

Police Will Not Permit Poet Mickiewicz's Birthday Celebration.

BERLIN, March 3.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Warsaw says the police have prohibited all festivities in connection with the centenary of the birth of the Polish poet Adam Mickiewicz.

The prohibition has made a great sensation.

Mickiewicz, the Polish poet, was born in 1798 and died in 1855. In 1825 he visited the Crimea, which inspired a collection of sonnets greatly admired for elegance of rhythm and rich Oriental coloring. Three years later appeared his "Konrad Wallenrod," a narrative poem describing the battles of Knights of the Teutonic Order with the heathen Lithuanians. Here, under a thin veil, he represented the sanguinary passages of arms and burning hatred that had characterized the long feuds of the Russians and Poles. The objects of the poem, though evidently many, escaped the Russian censors, and it was suffered to appear. With his "Pan-Tadeusz," usually considered his masterpiece, it did much to stimulate the efforts of the Poles to shake off their Russian conquerors.

TOWED INTO HALIFAX.

The Disabled Steamer Maria Richmers Assisted by the Alpha.

HALIFAX, March 3.—About 5 o'clock this morning the steamer Alpha, Capt. Dekher, of Amsterdam, arrived here having in tow the steamship Maria Richmers, owned by the Richmers Company of Bremerhaven, with a broken tail shaft. The Alpha is bound from Baltimore for Baltic ports, via Queenstown.

The Maria Richmers is a new vessel on her maiden voyage. She left Bremen Feb. 10, calling at Southampton on the 16th, and is bound for Baltimore, with a general cargo and 160 steerage passengers, all Germans. She has a crew of fifty. She is a vessel of 4,480 gross tons.

The accident to the Maria Richmers occurred last Sunday morning at 6:30 o'clock in latitude 39.30 north and longitude 63.30 west. An immense wave struck the vessel, snapping off the main shaft as far aft as the box. An examination was made and it was seen that the steamer was helpless. About 7 o'clock the Alpha hove in sight, and the Captain of the Maria Richmers signaled for assistance, and the Captain consented to take the Richmers in tow. Halifax being the nearest port, it was decided to come here immediately.

The disabled boat has an extra shaft on board, and will go into dock in order to effect repairs. The Alpha will proceed on her voyage at once. The passengers on the Maria Richmers are all bound for the western part of the United States, and will stay here until the steamer is repaired, going forward with her to Baltimore. The agents expect to have her ready the first of next week.

An Appeal for Relief.

An urgent appeal is made to the public by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor for money to enable it to efficiently carry on its work of general relief, and contributors who have deferred sending their usual subscriptions are especially requested to renew their assistance. The need, the officers say, is pressing, as, while the cases of privation and sickness requiring prompt attention have increased, there has been a serious falling off in donations. Checks should be made payable to Warner Van Norden, Treasurer, 25 Nassau Street, and may be sent to him or to William H. Tolman, General Agent, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Wife's Death Preyed on His Mind.

Paul Bergman, brother of Siegmund Bergman, who is a dealer in electrical supplies, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon by inhaling gas at his residence, 1,444 Park Avenue. He was removed unconscious to the Harlem Hospital. His condition is said to be serious. Mr. Bergman's wife died last Summer, and this preyed on his mind. He lived with his son, Charles, seventeen years old, his two younger children having been sent to live with friends. He and his son are employed by his brother at Thirty-fourth Street and First Avenue.

Winifreda's Maiden Trip.

The new steamer Winifreda of the Wilsons and Furness-Leyland Line sailed from London yesterday bound for New York on her maiden trip. She is the fourth in a fleet of sister ships built for this service. She has a capacity for 10,000 tons of freight, 700 head of cattle, and saloon accommodations for 125 passengers. One more similar vessel is building.

Dr. Brooks Will Recover.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Dr. Francis Brooks, the young physician who, in a fit of temporary insanity, armed himself with a knife and threatened the occupants of his home, 4,643 Lake Avenue, is confined to his bed to-day and is suffering from two slight flesh wounds. He narrowly escaped being killed when he was shot by an officer, who was sent to the house to subdue him at the request of the endangered persons. The wounds are not dangerous.

Mexico Leases a Railway.

MEXICO CITY, March 3.—Arrangements have been concluded between the Government and Sir Wetman Pearson, an English contractor, whereby the latter leases the railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec for ninety years.

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

Hofmann Gives His First Piano Recital at Carnegie Hall.

Josef Hofmann, the young pianist, gave his first recital yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. To fill this auditorium has come to be regarded as a matter of pride with pianists of more ambition than wisdom ever since the record went forth to the world that in recital after recital the great Paderewski packed it to its capacity. No one but he has ever succeeded in so arousing the interest and curiosity of the general public as to do this. Yet it need not be construed as evidence of a lack of attractive power on the part of young Hofmann that there were so many empty seats and boxes.

He had a large audience, one that could not have been held by any ordinary recital hall, and it was composed of persons who do much toward supporting good music in New York. Those who expected that this public would go into hysterics over young Hofmann must recollect that it took three or four concerts by Paderewski before we were, as the politicians phrase it, "on the run." We may possibly come to it yet in the present case, but there were no indications of anything of the kind yesterday. The young pianist had a solid and satisfying success. The audience acted toward him in a distinctly sane manner, yet there was abundant proof that he had made a deep impression.

His programme was as follows: Bach's prelude and fugue in D major; Beethoven's sonata, opus 101; three of Mendelssohn's songs without words—A minor, F major, and C major ("Spinnerlied")—variations and fugue on an original theme by the pianist, nocturne in E major, three preludes—G major, B major, and E flat major, and the polonaise in A flat of Chopin; the Schubert-Liszt "Gretchen am Spinnrade," and "Erl-König," Rubinstein's barcarolle in A minor, and Liszt's sixth Hungarian rhapsody.

This programme was one suited to a tolerably full revelation of the powers of any pianist, and while its performance showed clearly the limitations of young Hofmann, it stamped him as a virtuoso of the highest rank. The promise of the genius of the little boy of ten has been fulfilled as far as it could possibly be in the young man of twenty. The development of this remarkable boy is apparently perfectly normal. His temperament and his intellect are healthy, and are growing naturally. There is nothing weird or unusual about the present state of the young man's inner life, so far as can be judged from his piano playing; and this fact leads to a proper estimate of his limitations.

At the age of twenty Josef Hofmann is a true pianoforte genius, but he does not play like one who had sounded the depths of human experience. Intelligence, insight, feeling, passion, are all present in his work, but the artistic conception is still lacking in that calm survey, that broadened view, that all-embracing sympathy combined with completed measure of proportions which are the fruit of artistic maturity as much in the heaven-born genius as in the plodding talent. Beethoven did not write the fifth symphony, nor Mozart his "Don Giovanni," nor Mendelssohn his "Elijah" in boyhood.

But the elements of the ability to express all that can now be expressed through the medium of the piano are in this boy, and in such compositions as adapt themselves to the present state of his artistic conceptions he reveals himself as a master. It will readily be undrestood that these compositions are such as appeal to his youthful ardor, his impetuosity, the glowing warmth of the early Summer of his young manhood, and—may it be added?—to those fond fancies and yearnings which ought naturally to breathe themselves through his secret thoughts. The thunderous proclamation of the Bach fugue Hofmann uttered tremendously. The octave passages of the Liszt rhapsody he played with precisely the same overwhelming vigor and technical daring.

The Beethoven sonata was played with judgment, with tenderness, with proper sobriety of tonal tints, and with chaste expression, but the performance was not masterful. It lacked the declaration of authority. The Chopin nocturne was graceful, but not exactly filled with the spirit of night. The polonaise was played magnificently, and here for once the young pianist touched, in the softer passage, the true Chopin note. The love tones of the "Gretchen am Spinnrade" were beautifully sung, but the "Erl-König" lacked the tragic utterance.

There will be more to say about this boy. Yesterday's recital was only the first. There will be something to say yet about the pianist's personal magnetism, about his command of touch and technic, about certain idiosyncrasies of his method of singing cantabile melodies, and about his intimate understanding of pedal effects. But for the present he must be dismissed with a brief summary of his art in the assertion that he is a genius not yet at the complete stage of development, but a very influential and winning genius, for all that. Those who do not go to hear him will miss a valuable experience.

THE RICHARD ARNOLD SEXTET.

The Richard Arnold String Sextet gave a concert last night at Mendelssohn Hall. There was a large audience, and the vigorous efforts of the performers were encouraged by abundant applause. The instrumental numbers were Svendsen's quintet, opus 5, an aria by Bach, a minuet by Boccherini—not those so frequently heard—and Rameau's "Le Tambourin," arranged for sextet, and Tchaikowsky's sextet, opus 70, entitled "Souvenir de Florence." The Rameau composition was interesting because it proved that more than 100 years ago the famous composer of "Castor et Pollux" was imitating Dr. Antonin Dvorak by building chamber music on negro melodies with a French accent. The Richard Arnold String Sextet is a hard-working organization which ought to have great success in country lyceum courses. There does not appear to be any very good reason why it should play in public in a city where there are several good amateur quartets.

The soloist of the concert was Mrs. Marie Gramm, who sang two songs by Xaver Scharwenka, one by Bruno Oscar Klein, and two by Brahms. She was well accompanied by Mr. Klein, and was very charitably applauded.

THE ORCHESTRA OF NEW YORK.

A Name Chosen for the New Permanent Musical Organization—Officers to be Chosen.

Those persons who have most interested themselves in the movement to establish a permanent orchestra in this city completed their organization at a meeting held yesterday afternoon at the home of Dr. W. H. Draper, 19 East Forty-seventh Street. The society is to be known as "The Orchestra of New York."

Dr. Draper, as Chairman of the meeting, appointed a committee of five to nominate officers and twenty-four Directors, of whom twelve are to be men and twelve women. The Nominating Committee is as follows: Richard James Cross, James Speyer, Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. Richard Derby, and Mrs. Charles A. Post.

The Chairman also announced that, acting under authority given him at the previous meeting, he had added the following to the General Committee: Miss Damon, the Misses Weber, Miss K. E. Clark, Mrs. John Minturn, Miss Welling, Mrs. William Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. H. F. Dimock, Mrs. Charles Senff, Mrs. West Roosevelt, Carl Schurz, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Godkin, Mr. and Mrs. Sorchan, Dr. C. C. Rice, Mrs. W. A. Perry, Mrs. W. B. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Tams, Mrs. Gilbert Jones, Mrs. J. L. Riker, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Perkins, Jr., Mrs. McCoskry Butt, Miss Ingersoll, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. H. B. Hollins, and Mr. Penfold.

Henry W. Poor, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported that he had met with great encouragement, and thought that the movement would be successful. Another meeting will be called by Dr. Draper at his discretion.

FRAU SORMA'S ENGAGEMENT.

Plays in Which She Will Appear in the Irving Place Theatre.

Frau Agnes Sorma, the German actress, who is due to arrive here on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse on Monday, will open her season in this city at the Irving Place Theatre on Monday, March 14. Her répertoire for the subscription performances, with their dates, is as follows: March 14, 15, 16, "A Doll's House," by Ibsen; March 17, 18, 19, "Maiden's Dream," by Bernstein, (new;) March 21, 22, 23, "Unfaithful," by Backs, (new;) March 24, 25, 26, "Sunken Bell," by Hauptman; March 28, 29, 30, "Divorcons"; March 31, April 1, "Taming of the Shrew."

At the close of this season Frau Sorma will make a tour of four weeks, playing her répertoire in Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis,

[illegible] will in all probability give a supplementary season, in which she will probably be seen in an elaborate production of Sudermann's "Johannes."

Mr. Holmes at Daly's Theatre.

One of the most attractive and the most largely attended of E. Burton Holmes's lectures in the Daly matinée series was given yesterday on the Yellowstone National Park. To those who have never seen this picturesque part of this country the lecture was extremely interesting. At the end of the lecture a number of motion pictures were thrown on the screen, showing several of the more noted geysers, the ridiculous, bubbling "paint pots," and several of the greater falls of the Yellowstone, which called forth warm applause. This lecture will be repeated to-day at 3 P. M. and to-morow morning at 11 A. M. Next week Mr. Holmes will devote the first three days to the "Oases of the Algerian Sahara," and will close his prsent season in New York with "More About Japan" on the last three days.

Another Week of "The Country Girl."

Miss Rehan will play another week in "The Country Girl," so great has been the advance orders for seats. In fact, this is a red-letter season for Mr. Daly. Previous to Miss Rehan's appearance as Peggy each night the performance is cleverly led up to by the presentation of the dainty Japanese opera, "Lilli Tse," in which Miss Semon has made a great success. "School for Scandal" is underlined for the 15th, and this revival will be marked by new costumes and scenery and an excellent cast. Miss Rehan's Lady Teazle will be in great contrast to the wheedling little Peggy.

The Commercial Travelers' Fair.

The Commercial Travelers reaped a harvest last night, when more people crowded into Madison Square Garden than at any other time this week. The sham battle by the Eleventh Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., of Mount Vernon, had been such a success Wednesday night that it was repeated. It was officially announced that Richard Croker and Mrs. Croker would be guests of the fair management this evening.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Tony Pastor has engaged Miss Marie Le Blanc, the English character singer. She will make her first appearance on March 28.

J. M. Barrie lately wrote in twenty-four hours a one-act play or "duologue" called "Platonic Friendship," which will be acted in London by Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Maude (Winifred Emery.)

The plot of the new Gaiety Theatre musical comedy has been printed in London. It is an "original" piece, by Harry Nicholls and Seymour Hicks; is called "The Gipsy Girl," and reminds one very much of the story of "Falka."

Forbes Robertson and Mrs. Patrick Campbell actually intend to produce, on an elaborate scale, an English version of Maeterlinck's weird, mystical "Palléas and Mélisande." Original music is to be composed by Gustave Faure, and Sir Edward Burne-Jones will design the pictures and dresses.

Professor Aristide Frauceschetti of Rome, who is to sing this evening at the Maine concert to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria, will give for his part of the programme ancient classical music. He claims to be the practical reviver of historical music, and has developed a method adapted to these songs only.

Judgment for $5,682 was awarded to Carrie Sweeney against Charles W. Bertram, proprietor of "The Pulse of New York" Company, yesterday in the Supreme Court, for salary due her as star of the "Hoss and Hoss" company, which stranded in January, 1895. The defendant let the case go by default.

The management of Koster & Bial's has been informed that "Charmion," the Parisian trapeze performer, is announced to appear in numerous places throughout the country. This is incorrect, and no one is authorized to announce such appearance, as Miss Charmion will remain at the Thirty-fourth Street music hall for the rest of the season.

At a dramatic entertainment to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on the afternoon of March 18, under the auspices of the New York Orthopedic Dispensary, William H. Crane will present for the first time A. E. Lancaster's one-act comedy entitled "His Last Appearance." The play is said to tell a charming story which is ingeniously worked out by five characters. Miss Haswell, Miss Lester, Miss Bronson, and Mr. Hale have kindly consented to assist Mr. Crane in the production of the play.

In the recent storage warehouse fire in London Sir Henry Irving's losses of scenery (his costumes were all stored elsewhere) were much greater than was at first reported. The entire scenic outfit of more than thirty plays was destroyed. Two hundred "cloths," painted by the foremost scenic artists of this era, and many elaborate scenes stretched on frames have gone forever. Some of these "sets" will never be reproduced, though the original designs and models are all in existence, and the work of painting new scenery for the plays always conspicuous in the Lyceum's repertory will begin at once.

After the performance of "The Highwayman" last night at the Broadway Theatre all of the members of the business staff gave to Manager Andrew A. McCormick and the members of the company a banquet on the stage in commemoration of the day, which was the tenth anniversary of the theatre. A particular feature of the gathering was the fact that, with two exceptions, the executive staff remains the same as it was when the house opened, the two exceptions being Frank Sanger, now manager of Madison Square Garden, and Benson Sherwood, who died several years ago while acting as superintendent of Madison Square Garden.

Eleonora Duse continues to employ no press agent. But she has a "close personal friend," who, as Signora Duse intends to act in London this Spring, has begun to supply to the London press "budgets" of "exclusive Duse matter." Duse's hatred of publicity and the newspaper press, it seems, now amounts to a mania; it has increased so greatly as to be worth at least half a column daily in every wide-awake newspaper when she is acting. In private life Duse associates only with persons of royal blood, who thrust their society upon her. She gives diamond rings to dressmakers, and "chez elle wears white satin." She eats in silence and solitude, but is, presumably fond of macaroni and chianti. She hates the sound of people's voices, and in this peculiarity many persons not so gifted but as long suffering as she will deeply sympathize with her. She wears no corsets. Nevertheless, her "close personal friend" (presumably of "royal blood") insists that she is a charming woman, and that her conversation is "startlingly brilliant."

Sir Squire Bancroft Bancroft, being merely a retired actor, came into this city like an ordinary mortal, and little fuss has been made about his visit. Yet he is a man of great distinction in the theatrical world, was one of the leading spirits in the "renascence of English drama," and, with his wife, was a sponsor of the Robertson school of comedy. He was also the original actor of Tom Stylus, Jack Poyntz, Captain Hawtree, and other characters in Robertson's plays. He was the second English actor to receive the honor of knighthood in consideration of his services to his art. He never came to this country professionally because his wife (without whom he never had a professional existence) always has been afraid of the ocean. But he says he was in New York once, about thirty-nine years ago, and he remembers seeing "Our American Cousin" at Laura Keene's Theatre, when Sothern, Jefferson, Couldock, Sara Stevens, Varrey and Laura Keene herself were in the cast. He was surprised to find Varrey, still hale, and acting Jack Moody at Daly's. But Jefferson is still very much alive, Sara Stevens is in "'Way Down East" at the Manhattan Theatre, and Couldock still acts occasionally. "Our American Cousin" was produced by Miss Keene Oct. 18, 1858, and held the stage until the next Spring. Sir Squire will sail for Liverpool to-morrow.

West Point Candidates.

The result of the competitive examination for the appointment to a cadetship in the Military Academy at West Point from the Ninth Congressional District, which was held in Grammar School No. 34, in Broome Street, on Feb. 19, was made known yesterday. There were seventeen contestants for the place. Charles L. Apfel of 171 Rivington Street, who received 92 per cent., was chosen as candidate. Frank Brennan of 2 Pike Street received 90 per cent., and will go to West Point as an alternate for the final examination.

Charter Day Celebration.

The Committee on Railroads and Transportation of the Charter Day celebration met yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and a committee was appointed to confer with the officers of the various railway systems regarding reduced rates at the time of the celebration. The committee appointed consists of Edwin Hawley, O. S. Cockey, and E. V. Skinner. A similar committee was appointed to see the officers of the steamboat and coastwise steamship lines.

CORNELL WINS IN DEBATE.

Awarded the Supremacy Over Pennsylvania in the Contest Held at Ithaca.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 3.—The Cornell debaters defeated those of the University of Pennsylvania in their debate held here to-night in the Lyceum Theatre. The contest was the fifth held between the universities and in respect to the number of victories won this decides the supremacy in favor of Cornell.

The question discussed was—"Resolved, that immigration into the United States should be restricted to persons who can read and write the United States Constitution in some language, except that a satisfactory provision should be made for those dependent upon qualified immigrants."

Pennsylvania upheld the affirmative and Cornell argued on the negative. Cornell was represented by Miss Gail Laughlin, Walter M. Zink, and Clinton F. Horton. Pennsylvania was represented by Thomas R. White, William C. Johnston, and Ray W. White. The judges were President Elmer H. Capen of Tufts College, Prof. Theodore S. Woolsey of Yale, and the Hon. Theodore Bacon of Rochester, N. Y. The presiding officer was Provost Charles C. Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania, who had a cordial reception when introduced by President Schurman of Cornell. The first speaker for Pennsylvania was Thomas R. White. Mr. Zink opened for Cornell.

The Pennsylvania speakers based their argument on the evil caused by the admission of illiterate foreigners, unrestricted, to our country. The affirmative argued that qualified restriction would not eliminate this evil. Miss Laughlin of Cornell was logical, and in summing up made strong and effective rebuttal. Ray W. White was forcible and persuasive. Carleton Sias and Bertram D. Rearick were alternates for Cornell and Pennsylvania, respectively.

The judges rendered a decision within ten minutes after debate was finished, giving a majority report in favor of Cornell. President Capen of Tufts addressed the audience, which numbered nearly 2,000 persons, after the debate had been concluded.

COLLEGE ORATORS COMPETE.

William D. Loucks Wins the Intercollegiate Prize at Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 3.—The annual contest of the New York State Intercollegiate Oratorical Association took place in this city to-night. The orators and their subjects were as follows: "Liberty and Oratory," Ira S. White, '98, Rochester; "The Rock of Our Nation, George Washington," H. J. Neff, '98, Syracuse; "Napoleon Bonaparte," William Dewey Loucks, 1900, Union.

The committee unanimously awarded the prize to Union's representative, Mr. Loucks.

FRENCH STUDY AT HARVARD.

The Academy Thanks Prof Sumichrast for His Services.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 3.—A letter has been received by Prof. F. C. De Sumichrast of Harvard from G. Boisser, the Secretary of the French Academy, acknowledging the various services done to the study of French literature in America. It says:

"You will ere this have received a letter from the French Academy with regard to your translation of 'Athalie,' which you have presented to it, but the Academy considered that a mere acknowledgment did not suffice to express fully its gratitude to you. It is acquainted with the services you are rendering to our tongue, and it has expressly charged me to thank you for them.

"It further desires me to inform you how much it appreciates the work done so intelligently by the Cercle Francais of Harvard University, to spread the knowledge of and taste for our great writers, and it will be greatly obliged by your expressing to the circle the gratitude of the Academy."

AMERICAN PICTURES TO BE SOLD.

It is many years since so large a collection of American pictures as that formed by Mr. Pincus Chock, one of New York's fashionable tailors, and which are now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries, to be sold at auction there on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings next, has been put upon the market by any private individual. Mr. Chock began some years ago to study and then to collect American pictures, and, although not so old a collector as Messrs. William T. Evans, Thomas B. Clarke, and Samuel Shaw, he has succeeded by constant pursuit of his hobby and continued visits to studios and galleries in acquiring some 318 canvases, for the most part by younger American painters, and which he has now determined to sell without reserve.

The exhibition is too large to be studied, much less described in detail. It must be judged as a whole, and as a whole it offers valuable instruction to the art public in the growth of painting in America. We cannot entirely agree with the author of the introduction to the catalogue that "the collection is largely made up of pictures by men who prepared themselves in American schools and perfected their art abroad, without allowing themselves to become copyists and echos of foreign masters." While there are undoubtedly many canvases in the collection which show individuality and originality, there are far too many which recall too strongly, if they are not almost direct copies of, the work of foreign masters. This is, of course, natural under present art conditions in this country, and many of those who are even unconsciously imitating the Barbizon men, Cazin and the French impressionists, may grow into individual painters, but is it not unwise to make so positive an assertion which the collection as a whole, with silent voice, so controverts?

Mr. Chock has evidently purchased his pictures in pursuance of the idea that he would buy so as to have an example of each of the better known young American painters in his gallery, and he has not always purchased with discrimination. The collection is not a bad one, but it is not a great or even an exceptionally good one. It is somehow reminiscent of Autumn Academy exhibitions, and we find in it no examples of J. G. Brown, of George Inness, of Homer Martin, Winslow Homer, Julian Rix, or other excellent and promising American artists that certainly ought to be present to entitle the collection to be called a thoroughly representative one. There are, however, good examples of Chase, Mowbray, Vonnoh, Ochtman, Denman, Ranger, W. L. Lathrop, Childe Hassam, Reid, Simmons, Snell, Dearth, Birney, Maynard, Dessar, Curran, Carlsen, Dolph, Eaton, the Moran brothers, Newman, Arthur Parton, J. G. Tyler, Franzen, Horatio Walker, Carleton Wiggins, and also the water colorist Gruppe, who shows some of the best pictures in the exhibition.

Commissioner Fitchie's Marriage.

Commissioner of Immigration Thomas Fitchie and Miss Ethel Tymeson, daughter of Mrs. Jennie Tymeson of 268 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, were married on Dec. 16, 1897, and cards announcing the fact were received yesterday by his assistants at the Barge Office. There had been rumors for two or three months past that the marriage was to take place, but all information was withheld. Commissioner Fitchie said yesterday that the announcement had been withheld because of the death in November of a brother.

SOCIETY NOTES.

There was a successful benefit for St. Vermilye's Chapel in the chapel building, 416 West Fifty-fourth Street, last night. Music and recitations were on the programme.

Prof. Ware gave the second of the Lenten lectures in the Society of Decorative Art course, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Sherry's large ballroom. More than 100 persons heard him speak on "The Louvre and the Tuileries." Stereopticon views were used. Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman, and Mrs. Richard Irwin were in the audience.

Miss Georgina Roberts gave the second of her Lenten lectures for children under fashionable patronage in Sherry's small ballroom at 4 P. M. yesterday. She talked on South Africa, illustrating her lecture with stereopticon views. Among the patronesses for this course, which is an immensely popular and delightful one, are Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mrs. Henry Parrish, Jr., and Mrs. Frederic W. Vanderbilt.

The Drawing Room Club held its monthly meeting in the East Room of the Waldorf-Astoria last night, and heard F. F. Mackay, the former actor, discuss "Romeo and Juliet." Mrs. Neftel, the President, occupied the chair, and among others present were Smith Ely, W. R. Willcox, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wells Champney, and W. S. Logan. Mr. Mackay read several passages from the tragedy with admirable feeling and expression.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Englewood Presents a Petition Favoring the Grade Crossing Bill—Bill for Gatling Gun Companies.

TRENTON, N. J., March 3.—The Senate held a single session to-day and then adjourned until Monday night.

Senator William H. Johnson presented a petition of the Common Council of Englewood favoring the grade crossing bill introduced by him. An understanding has been reached between Senator Johnson and the railroads and the bill will be reported next week with two amendments. One is that the Court of Chancery shall upon application of municipal bodies determine the necessity for protection at grade crossings by gates or flagmen; the court shall also have the power to determine how much, if any, of the expense of protection at crossings hereafter established shall be borne by the municipality where the crossing is situated.

These Senate bills were passed: Allowing $4,000 to be spent annually for the expense of teachers' institutions; providing that a boundary road between two counties may be macadamized by joint action of the Boards of Freeholders of those counties; empowering the Governor to cause to be organized one or more companies of the National Guard for Gatling gun drill; prohibiting cities from issuing bonds in excess of 10 per cent. of their assessed valuation.

Chairman Engle, from the Committee on Game and Fisheries, reported a substitute for the Senate bill, regulating the opening of the season for game.

The Senate defeated Senator Packer's bill providing that ordinances in third-class cities shall be published in two newspapers, one Democratic and one Republican.

Senator Martin notified the Judiciary Committee that he was patiently waiting for it to consider his bill reducing the Governor's salary to $8,000 a year.

The joint Legislative Committee on Appropriations decided not to allow an appropriation for the erection of a New Jersey building at the Omaha Exposition.

THE ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY.

The Members Adopt a New Flag and Display the Colors.

The St. Nicholas Society held its regular stated business meeting last evening at Delmonico's, Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. The members present numbered nearly 100. President Stanton presided.

The first business of the evening of any importance was the passing of an amendment to the society's constitution. The amendment was in relation to the St. Nicholas insignia. Article IX. was amended to read:

> The recognized insignia of the society shall be a badge pendant from a ribbon, of the following description: The badge shall be three-quarters of an inch in length and width, made of gold or of silver gilt; upon the obverse the seal of the society; the reverse, plain, with the number of the body stamped upon it. The ribbon shall be orange, watered and ribbed, and one inch as displayed length, suspended from a gold bar bearing the words "St. Nicholas Society."

The society also adopted a new flag, being the same as the old Dutch flag adopted by the society in 1839, with the coat of arms of the City of New York painted in white in its centre.

Mr. A. B. Valentine, Chairman of the Flag Committee, presented the colors to the society, and in a short address told of the various flags hoisted by the colonists. Being the historian of the Society of Colonial Wars, Mr. Valentine is thoroughly versed in the subject, and for several minutes spoke interestingly upon the flags of the past century.

The society then passed a resolution authorizing the historian of the society to cooperate with the State authorities in publishing the old records of colonial days, now in the possession of the State Department at Albany. After the meeting a luncheon was served.

JOHN P. ROBERTSON DEAD.

He Was Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's Sunday School Teacher.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, March 3.—John P. Robertson, philanthropist and temperance advocate, died Thursday, aged ninety years.

He was Robert G. Ingersoll's Sunday school teacher, and lived fifty-four years and died in the house in which Col. Ingersoll's father lived.

Obituary Notes.

CYRUS G. WOOD, woolen manufacturer of Worcester, died yesterday, aged seventy-eight.

Judge W. B. C. PEARSONS died yesterday at Holyoke, Mass., aged seventy years. He was a brother of Dr. D. K. Pearsons, the Chicago millionaire and philanthropist.

Judge CHARLES VANDERBURGH, a native of Saratoga County, N. Y., a resident of Minneapolis since 1856, and for ten years a Justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court, died yesterday in Minneapolis.

HENRY G. CLARK, President of the Providence Coal Company, died yesterday at Providence, aged seventy-five years. He had served as a member of the Rhode Island Legislature and of the Providence City Council and Board of Aldermen.

JOHN O. CHAMBERS, fifty-five years old, a well-known race track patron of Trenton, was stricken with apoplexy while driving with his wife Wednesday, and died yesterday. He had accumulated considerable wealth. Besides his wife, he leaves two daughters.

Dr. JENNIE TAYLOR GORDAN, who was known to those interested in foreign missions as "Dr. Jennie," died at Malange, Angola, Dec. 29. Her husband is an African missionary, and her parents reside at Mechanicsburg, Penn. She lived for years in Africa, and was noted for her medical skill.

Dr. JAMES J. STEPHENS, forty years the owner of André's Prison at Tappan, died yesterday at his home in Tappan of apoplexy. He was seventy-six years of age. He leaves a wife and two daughters. Dr. Stephens was born in New York City, and went to Tappan fifty-three years ago. He was eccentric, but was a skillful physician and surgeon. He sold André's Prison last November to Charles A. Pike. Mr. Pike at once opened the property to public inspection.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dorflinger's American Cut Glass.
Some new and exclusive
lines of table service.
No. 915 Broadway and No. 36 Murray St., N.Y.

E. & W. "Loma." E. & W.
A new collar.

MARRIED.

GRAY—FERGUSON.—At the Church of St. Mary's-on-the-Highlands, Birmingham, Ala., on Wednesday, March 2, by the Rev. Owen P. Fitzsimmons, Laura, daughter of Frederick S. Ferguson of Birmingham, to Arthur Romeyn Gray of New York.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., March 2, Adelaide Thompson Armstrong, widow of Francis Asbury Armstrong, and daughter of the late Rev. Henry Lounsbury.

Funeral on Saturday, March 5, at 10 A. M. from her late residence, 5 Ellis Place. Interment at Greenwood.

FLETCHER.—A memorial service for the late Mary E., wife of William B. Fletcher, will be held at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 139 West 46th St., Friday, March 4, at 11 A. M. Friends invited.

GRAY.—Sarah Elizabeth Gray, widow of the late Commodore Alfred Gilliat Gray of New York, passed to the higher life suddenly, March 2.

Funeral services, Christ Church, Boulevard and 72d St., Sunday, 2:30 P. M.

London papers please copy.

HENRY.—At Englewood, N. J., on Tuesday, March 1st, of heart failure, Helen Sinclair, daughter of the late Michael Henry of New York City.

Funeral on Friday, March 4th, at the residence of her niece, Miss M. E. C. Bancker, on Grand Avenue, on arrival of train leaving Chambers Street at 11:30 A. M.

JACOT.—At Bath, England, Feb. 16, 1898, Matilda, widow of William Jacot and daughter of Henry and Eliza Eagle, late of New York City, deceased.

LIVINGSTON.—On Thursday, March 3, Mary Lawrence, daughter of Henry B. and Frances Redmond Livingston, in the 15th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOTT.—At White Plains, March 2, Mariana S., wife of Jordan L. Mott.

Funeral services Friday, March 4, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at her late residence, 2,122 Fifth Avenue, corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

[illegible]

The Congress Invalidates the Contract with the Bank.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, (via Galveston, Texas,) March 3.—The Nicaraguan Congress has declared null and void the contract of 1886 between the President of Nicaragua and the Bank of Nicaragua, by the terms of which the bank was authorized to transact a mercantile business and to change its name to the London Bank of Central America, and its domicile to London.

Rafael Reyes, the successor of Señor Castellanos, who last January resigned his membership in the Diet of the Greater Republic of Central America, arrived here to-day.

The vigorous efforts of Señor Leala, the Spanish Consul General aa Managua, to induce the Diet of the Greater Republic to expel from Nicaragua Señor Pedro Salcedo the Cuban, has failed.

DEATHS REPORTED MARCH 3.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Mar.
APPL, Feige, 246 Rivington St.	56	2
ARGENZA, Joseph, 211 Spring St.	48	1
BERMAN, Alexander, 347 E. 72d St.	69	2
BRIGGS, George M., 169 E. 118th St.	79	1
BLOCH, Lehman, 575 9th Av.	24	2
BUCKLEY, Thomas, 4 Albany St.	48	1
*BELL, Bridget, 334 Pearl St.	28	28
*BERTRAM, Alfonse B., 627 E. 152d.	25	28
BURNS, Cornelius, Almshouse	68	1
*COUGHLIN, Cornelius, 240 E. 47th.	45	28
CONSIDINE, Mary, 165 W. Boulevard.	64	1
CANAVAN, Daniel, N. Y. Hospital	18	2
CARROLL, Bernard, 1,539 Av. A	59	1
CORCORAN, Jane, 419 W. 39th St.	67	2
CRESCI, Marguerite, 498 Pearl St.	4	3
CARY, Anna, 28 W. 128th St.	67	2
COWLES, Jerome W., 118 W. 114th.	1	2
CRAGIN, George D., 148 W. 74th St.	81	2
*DURNIN, Eugene, 416 W. 147th St.	61	28
DONNELLY, Patrick, 526 W. 37th St.	27	1
DONOVAN, Ann, 156 W. 33d St.	55	2
*DAVIS, John, 207 E. 31st St.	67	28
DI MARIA, Simon E., 563 Morris Av.	3	1
DUFFY, James F., 2,717 8th Av.	39	2
ETZEL, Rudolph, 150 W. 124th St.	36	1
EMERLINZ, Friedrich, 515 E. 81st.	53	2
*FEENEY, Lottie, 108 Division St.	39	28
FOULKE, Clara, 697 E. 179th St.	70	1
FALKNER, Eleanor E., 867 9th Av.	8	2
GUINAZZO, Tony, 117 W. Houston.	2	2
GENNINGEF, Edward, 123 W. 26th.	44	1
HAUSE, Annie, 351 E. 33d St.	6	2
*HILL, John S., 458 Grand St.	48	28
HEARN, John, 316 W. 59th St.	21	2
HENES, Gregor, 210 E. 84th St.	31	3
HELY, Frances, 235 W. 35th St.	80	1
HASKOWITZ, Michael, 181 Ludlow.	20	2
KIDNEY, Theresa, 297 Henry St.	52	2
KAUFMAN, Jacob, 105 E. 109th St.	33	1
KRONENBERG, Frank, 448 W. 33d.	65	2
LOPEZ, Frank, 825 W. 36th St.	54	2
LEVI, Abraham, 103 Av. B	6	2
*LAPHAM, Laveina K., 39 W. 126th.	81	28
LEVINE, Isaac, 455 Grand St.	25	2
*LOCKBAUM, Martin, 254 E. 10th St.	76	28
LEVENTES, Samuel, 346 E. 4th St.	1	2
LAUGHLIN, L., Manh. State Hosp.	71	1
LE MOIR, Bertha, 1,043 Park Av.	82	2
McKENN, Ann I., 201 E. 33d St.	78	1
McGURK, Helen, 315 Hudson St.	40	2
MESSERSCHMIDT, L., 436 W. 49th.	1	2
MACCHIA, Antonio, 237 E. 114th St.	29	2
MULLEN, Partick, 428 W. 13th St.	52	2
MURPHY, Frank, 473 Pearl St.	58	1
O'CONNOR, James J., 1,154 2d Av.	31	1
PETTIBONE, F. T., 158 E. 65th St.	24	2
PAGONNO, Rosa, 213 W. 54th St.	28	2
PEREIRA, Rosa, 307 E. 125th St.	25	2
POLEVOJ, Helen, Brooklyn	30	3
POWERS, John, 126 1st Av.	48	2
*QUIRK, Oscar C., 185 E. 122d St.	64	28
*REUTZER, Annie, 488 W. 39th St.	18	28
STOKES, John J., 577 Grand St.	28	2
STEINMAN, William, 150 E. 128th St.	27	2
SULZER, George, 140 W. 52d St.	1	2
SHERRY, Thomas, 216 E. 90th St.	64	1
SALDIA, Rebecca, 182 Chrystie St.	63	1
SHOY, Elsie, 577 Eagle Av.	1	2
SHERMAN, J. C., Ogdensburg, N. Y.	48	2
SMITH, Ann J., 225 W. Houston St.	85	1
SING, Jim, 1,885 Washington Av.	50	1
VIERNO, Pasquale, 173 Elizabeth St.	25	1
VIERECK, E. S. W., 529 W. 125th.	2	2
WINCHESTER, May W., 123 W. 44th.	31	2
WINTERS, Catharine, 144 Cherry St.	54	1
*WILLIS, Maggie, 87 E. 114th St.	21	28
*WILKE, F. M., 533 E. 134th St.	39	28

*Date of death in February.

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Mar.
ADAM, Pauline C., 54 Floyd St.	50	2
BENNETT, Frederick J., 796 Bergen	58	1
BECK, Louisa, 769 Park Av.	10	1
BRUCE, Frank, 456 Humboldt St.	44	1
BOYLAN, Philip, 143 Decatur St.	60	1
CAMPBELL, Bridget, 50 Pearl St.	78	2
COONS, Mary, 363 Pearl St.	24	2
CLAUSEN, Caroline, 99 Atlantic Av.	68	1
DALTON, Mary J., Hog's Point, S. H. Bay	8	2
EDGETT, Bessie M., 287 9th St.	7	2
FOSTER, John J., 522 Vanderbilt Av.	1	2
FORBES, Olive W., 862 Park Place	1	2
FITZGIBBONS, W. L., 306 Monroe St.	43	2
GILL, Joseph, 204 26th St.	6	2
GUNSEN, Gustave A., 11th Av. and 59th St.	20	2
GORMAN, H. F., 114 Miller Av.	47	1
GILLIGAN, Julia, St. Peter's Hosp.	29	1
HICKS, John H., 236 46th St.	76	1
HANSEN, Catharine, 765 Metropolitan Av.	65	2
HALLIGAN, Albert, Infants' Hosp.	1	2
HUGHES, Joseph, Infants' Hosp.	1	1
HAY, Jane, 106 Penn St.	51	1
HUCK, Lintarda, 224 Knickerbocker Av.	62	2
HOOPLE, Elizabeth, 35 Kingston Av.	67	2
HALL, Alice T., 106 40th St.	1	3
IRWIN, Nappier, 108 Floyd St.	1	1
KOSHOPSKY, Rose, 321 Metropolitan Av	1	3
KENNY, Nora M., 292 Furman St.	28	1
KLEIN, Morris, 5 Auburn Place	1	2
LAVIN, Annie, 668 6th Av.	3	2
LAIRD, Frank, 330 Throop Av.	38	2
LEVY, Abraham, 173 Osborne St.	1	3
LOUGHRAN, J. P., 155 Prospect St.	36	1
MERKLE, Philip, 40 Montrose Av.	53	1
MURPHY, Mary, 770 Bergen St.	57	1
MANNING, F. R., 259 Hicks St.	71	2
MOORE, T. F., 121 Wolcott St.	27	1
McALEER, John W., 156 Nassau Av.	43	1
McAVOY, Emma, 56 Hopkins St.	32	1
NELSON, Axel G., Infants' Hosp.	1	2
NELSON, Ellen, 148 Guernsey St.	55	2
NASH, F., St. Peter's Hosp.	66	2
O'NEIL, Catharine, 69 Manhattan Av.	61	3
OSBORN, Marion, 610 Lorimer St.	50	3
PERRELA, Constanza, 779 Grand St.	1	2
PITCHER, Marie, 588 Marcy Av.	1	1
PIETRZAK, Joseph, 223 26th St.	1	3
REMSEN, Rachael J., 220 Van Buren St.	56	1
REILLY, Mary F., 272 S. 5th St.	21	1
ROSE, Albert, 236 Van Siclen Av.	74	2
STAFFORD, T. H., 115 Halsey St.	52	2
STRUCK, W. M., 365 Evergreen Av.	1	2
STOTHARD, R., 315 Marcy Av.	48	1
SOHL, Katherine, 888 Bedford Av.	94	1
*STOKES, J. M., 362 Atlantic Av.	1	28
SULLIVAN, John, 357 Furman St.	84	1
STITES, Mary, 827 Myrtle Av.	57	1
SESNON, D. T., 107 Adelphi St.	23	2
WEIMAR, Rebecca, 590 Bergen St.	73	2
WALDHAUSER, Florence E., 68 Bushwick Av.	1	2
WALKENSHAW, William 153 40th St.	2	2

*Date of death February.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

At the American Art Galleries.
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.
FREE VIEW DAY AND EVENING.
9 TO 6 AND 8 TO 10.
OVER THREE HUNDRED
AMERICAN PAINTINGS,
Water Colors and Pastels,
BELONGING TO
PINCUS CHOCK.
Dates of Sale } Evenings of
March 9th, 10th & 11th,
at 8 o'clock.
Illustrated Catalogues, with introductory by Charles De Kay, mailed on receipt of 35 cents.
THOMAS E. KIRBY will conduct the sale.
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers,
6 EAST 23D ST., MADISON SQUARE SOUTH.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.'S
EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL
WITH PEPSIN & QUININE
is the best Cod Liver Oil preparation in the world. It is the only Emulsion prescribed by the Medical Faculty. Order from your druggist.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Broom of the War-God.

A Story of the Recent War between the Greeks and Turks. By HENRY NOEL BRAILSFORD. 12mo. Cloth, $1.25.

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Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the plan of reorganization heretofore announced, the SECOND INSTALLMENT OF 25 PER CENT. of the amounts to be paid by the above described security holders is called and is payable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on March 7th, 1898.

Payments made will be stamped on Trust Company certificates of deposit.

NEW YORK, February 17, 1898.
F. P. Olcott, Chairman,
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn,
} Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
The Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

New York, March 1, 1898.

The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage securing the bonds named above, will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Friday, April 1, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened, and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1898. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on Oct. 1, 1898, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.

The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

OFFICE OF THE CANTON COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,
N. E. Cor. Toone and Second Sts.,
Canton, Baltimore Co., Md., March 2d, 1898.

By resolution of the Directors, notice is hereby given to the stockholders that Forty Thousand Dollars will be expended in the purchase of shares of the capital stock of the CANTON COMPANY OF BALTIMORE for cancellation, in accordance with its charter.

All offers to sell must be in writing and inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed "Proposals to sell stock."

All offers received before 12 o'clock noon on the 23d day of March, 1898, will be considered and the said sum will be expended in the purchase of shares offered at the lowest prices, the Company, however, reserving the right to reject any or all offers.

W. B. BROOKS, President.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.
5% GOLD BONDS.
Interest payable April and October.
After careful investigation of the above security, we recommend the bonds as a safe and profitable investment, yielding over 5% per annum.
Special circular furnished on application.
CLARENCE H. WILDES & CO.,
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a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

There was a marked falling off yesterday in the volume of Stock Exchange business, less than 300,000 shares making up the total of the day's dealings, and it is probable a fair estimate that 75 per cent. of that total consisted of transactions between room traders. The public is holding aloof, and virtually the uniform counsel of conservative commission firms to customers is to remain out of the market till something certain is disclosed in the Cuban situation.

⁂

Most of the small fry of the Street have gone short of stocks over and over again in the recent feverish markets, but on the average have probably made few net profits. Upon the other hand two or three conspicuous operators, whose trades are large, have doubtless scooped fat spoil in some of the stocks where fluctuations have been widest, notably in Sugar Trust and the local transit shares.

It looks at the moment as if the short interest had, however, been much decreased throughout the general market. Some stocks, lately commanding a premium in the Stock Exchange "loan crowd," were last night in quite ample supply.

⁂

The foreign buying of American stocks has slackened, but it is apparent that the movement may revive. Important houses with London, Paris, and Berlin connections are almost all agreed that recent purchases were not to make the usual "turns" for a quick profit, but were largely for investment accounts. There is in this the suggestion of an advantageous market development.

⁂

Trade reports from all over the country indicate improvement in almost every business interest.

⁂

Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $15,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 125⅝ @125; $50,000 do, coupon, at 125, and $30,000 5s, coupon, at 112⅛.

⁂

In State bonds $300 Louisiana consolidated 4s, small bonds, sold at 98, and $8,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 70¼.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅝	Illinois Central	½
Am. Tobacco	1⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Ann Arbor pf.	1¼	N. Y. Central	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Penn. R. R.	½
Brook. Rap Tr.	½	People's Gas, Chic.	1⅛
Can. Southern	½	Pullman Car	½
Canadian Pacific	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chi. Gt. West	½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Chi. & Northwest	½	Tenn. C. & I.	½

Stocks Declined.

Brook. Union Gas	⅞	Met. Street Ry.	½
Chi. & Alton	3	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
C., H. V. & T. pf.	6	National Lead Co.	½
Erie 2d pf.	⅝	Or. Imp., 5th in. pd.	⅝
Evans. & T. H. pf.	⅝	Pacific Mail	⅝
Gen. Electric	½		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. 1st, Parks Br.	1½	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	1	Or. Sh. Line inc., B.	1
C., C., C. & I. con.	1	P., D. & Ev. 1st, t.r.	1
E. T. & Ga. Div. 5s.	1½	Pitts. & West. 1st	1
Flint & P. M. 6s.	1½	St. L. & I. M. 5s.	2
Gal., H. & H. 5s.	1½	Texas Pacific 2d	1⅛

Bonds Declined.

B. & O. 5s, 1925	3	Long Isl. Fy. 4½s	1½
Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	1	Or. Imp. 1st, t. r.	1
C. & O. 6s, Series A.	1	Penn. 4½s	1
Chi. & N. W. con 7s.	2⅝	Tenn. C. & I. 1st Bir.	2

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent. and upward for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $166,925,617; balances, $8,917,185; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $124,835.

Money on call in London, 2¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅞ per cent. for short and 2 15-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firmer. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82@$4.82¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.84½ for demand, $4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.21¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94 5-16@94⅜ and 94 11-16@94¾, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50@60c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—12½c discount and par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ⅝, to 117½; St. Paul, ½, to 96⅝; Illinois Central, ¼, to 105½, and Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 56⅝. Declined—Pennsylvania, ⅜, to 59⅝; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 86⅝, and Erie, ⅛, to 14⅝. Atchison sold at 12¼, and Reading at 9⅜. British consols were steady at 112 1-16 for money, and 112 5-16 for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes from the last report: Reserve decreased £878,000, circulation increased, £683,000, bullion decreased £194,761, other securities increased £533,000, other deposits decreased £848,000, public deposits increased £216,000, notes, reserve, decreased £817,000, Government securities decreased £7,000. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 44.10 per cent., is now 43.02 per cent., against a decline from 53.41 to 52.96 same time a year ago.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 20,460,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 520,000 marks, other securities increased 17,660,000 marks, notes in circulation increased 31,900,000 marks. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 94,025,000 francs, Treasury accounts decreased 48,575,000 francs, gold in hand decreased 11,825,000 francs, bills discounted increased 48,025,000 francs, silver in hand increased 1,325,000 francs.

In Paris, rentes sold at 104f 80c, and exchange on London was 25f 28½c. In Berlin, exchange on London, 20 marks 47 pfennigs. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 171.20.

SPANISH GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Although nervous and irregular, Spanish Government bonds of late have not shown that weakness which might have been expected in view of the sensational talk of war between the United States and Spain. In fact, they have shown altogether too much firmness to suit the purchasers of puts on them, which of late have been offered liberally in Wall Street. Thirty-day puts on the bonds at the market can be bought for a trifling amount.

The firmness of Spanish Governments has been construed as meaning that financial interests at Paris and Berlin, having accurate information of the plans of the Spanish Foreign Office, have no fears of [illegible] between the two countries, and among Wall Street bulls there are to be heard many allusions to the reply of Napoleon, who, when asked "Is there to be war?" replied "How are consols?"

IMPROVEMENT LOST SIGHT OF.

Discussing the present stock market outlook, Mr. J. Fletcher Shera of the Stock Exchange house of Townsend & Shera, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"This talk of war and the sensationalism attending the Maine disaster with which we have been deluged makes useless all calculations of the position of the stock market, based on actual conditions. At present all eyes are turned toward Washington, Havana, and Madrid. What is taking place in our own country among our industries and railways is lost sight of, and nobody in Wall Street pays any attention to the continued improvement in the American business world.

"That the diplomatic trouble should engage Wall Street's whole attention, however, is only what is to be expected. With rumors of war on every side, there is very naturally much apprehension, and there will continue to be apprehension until the matter is settled. You cannot expect security holders to be otherwise than nervous as long as the present uncertainty lasts, nor can you expect them to do much in the way of adding to their holdings.

"I do not believe that we are to have a war with Spain, and consequently I do not expect to see any more crashes in the market. There would be much to lose and but little to gain by a war, and I think the powers at Washington realize this. But as long as the talk of war continues, and as long as it remains the dominant factor in Wall Street, I expect to see a dull and nervous market, made up almost entirely of professional operations. I do not believe that the more important and powerful financial factors will make any attempt to pull prices up as long as there is a fear of war hanging over the Street. They may accumulate stocks while the scare is with us, but I do not think that they will try to do much with prices until that disturbing element is out of the way.

"On sharp breaks I think stocks are a purchase, but the purchaser should be content with the small and quick profits which the rallies provide. It is not a market to get into very heavily, nor one to stay in very long.

"However, it will prove wise to keep in mind the excellent underlying conditions that are producing such magnificent results in the business world. In the Spring and Summer I believe that last year's boom in stocks is to be outdone. Everything points to this, and in many well-informed quarters, as well as among powerful financial interests, great preparations are being made for it. In such a market as we are now having there will be many bargains to be picked up by the observant and thoughtful investor."

SUGAR TRUST SELLING.

Sugar Trust was by far the most active stock in yesterday's market, its sales making up one-quarter of the total transactions. The stock was very erratic, but covering by traders who were sellers on Wednesday, kept it up above 127 during the greater part of the day. The trading in Sugar Trust was largely professional, but there were again evidences of steady selling by interests close to the management of the company. Many deliveries of the stock during the past few days have borne the names of two prominent Sugar Trust insiders, the quantity of such certificates having been estimated at 6,000 shares.

THE LAKE SHORE MERGER.

New York Central became conspicuously strong yesterday afternoon when the news came of the passage of the Ellsworth bill by the Assembly. Much of New York Central's recent weakness has been due to statements that, according to the law of the State, the merging of the Lake Shore with the property is illegal and to rumors that the Ellsworth bill, which was designed to remove all legal obstacles to the merger, was likely to fail of passage. On this latter rumor there was some short selling of the stock, and it was this that put New York Central up close to 115 yesterday when it became known that the bill had passed the Assembly.

YESTERDAY'S LIGHT TRADING.

But little more than 285,000 shares were dealt in on the Stock Exchange yesterday—the smallest total for a full day that Wall Street has known since Jan. 5. With the exception of Sugar Trust, only one stock—St. Paul—was traded in to the extent of 20,000 shares, and there were only half a dozen having more than 10,000 shares to their credit. The inactivity yesterday was all the more apparent because of the heavy trading which has recently marked the course of the market.

TOBACCO MISINFORMATION.

American Tobacco was notably strong yesterday, selling up to 92⅛, and making a net gain for the day of 1⅜ points. Throughout the recent weakness of the market Tobacco has been one of the strongest stocks on the list. For a month or more Wall Street has been receiving assurances "straight from the inside" that immense profits were to be made by selling the stock short. Since then there has been a panic, but Tobacco has stood up without showing a semblance of weakness—which shows that Wall Street's inside information on Tobacco is not always what it should be.

A SIX-POINT DROP.

Hocking Valley preferred attracted attention yesterday by a drop of six points on the sale of a single 100 shares. This was only another of the erratic movements for which the stock has become noted of late. There was no apparent reason for the decline, and but little significance was attached to it. Chicago and Alton, a stock of a very different character, also made a loss of three points on transactions aggregating about 300 shares. A small amount of stock offered when the general market was weak caused the decline.

CHICAGO ACTIVITY.

Chicago's record of bank clearings for the month of February is a remarkable one. Total exchanges were $411,332,351, a gain of $128,047,717, as compared with the same month last year. This total is larger than that for any previous February in the history of the Clearing House. The year 1897 started out with the clearings showing a big decrease, and the decrease continued until August. This year an entirely different state of affairs is being shown. The first two months of 1898 are $238,282,618 ahead of the same months in 1897, the net gain for the whole of the latter year being only $162,000,000.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

The rather absurd rumor that the Maryland Legislature intends passing a bill to reorganize the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has served to bring out the fact that the two Reorganization Committees are much closer to each other than they have been heretofore. It cannot be said that they are working in entire harmony, but discordant notes are to be heard much less frequently.

The events of the past month seem to indicate that the interests which have not heretofore been friendly to the receivers have decided to let matters progress for a while and give Messrs. Cowen and Murray an opportunity to work out their plans. This is indicated by the withdrawal of the opposition [illegible] freight cars, some 5,000 in number.

Persons familiar with both sides of the case are of the opinion that the Baltimore and Ohio could be readily placed on a paying basis, but that it would be folly to reorganize immediately. There is much detail in improvement to be carried out on the line. Its traffic is increasing, but rates are not stable, and until the trunk lines and soft-coal-carrying roads agree to demand living rates the Baltimore and Ohio will have to suffer in its earnings.

Railroad men who have recently gone over the line are generous with their praise of the receivers' policy of rehabilitation. The general opinion is that they have made new lamps from old and have succeeded in manufacturing silk purses from sows' ears. One General Manager is credited with the remark:

"I never would have believed that the Baltimore and Ohio could have been made as good a road as it is. I saw nothing during my trip that would indicate that any but master hands, with real railroad intelligence behind them, are operating the property."

Under present conditions it is probably safe to say that reorganization is not a thing of the immediate future. The receivers are confronted with a disheartening situation at Washington, where $2,000,000 must be spent next year in elevating the tracks, without the prospects of an additional dollar in revenue.

CHICAGO OPINION.

E. L. Brewster & Co.—It is evident that Wall Street believes that war with Spain is not among the immediate probabilities, and, as the prices of the best securities in the country necessarily reflect the sentiment of a large element of the country, it is significant that prices are advancing every day. They are still very low in comparison with a short time ago.

F. G. Logan says: "The Cuban situation has settled into a waiting one, and the maximum rate opinion has not yet been delivered. War spirit and fear are fast disappearing. We look for steady, firm market for the time being."

John C. King & Co.—The traders claim that Flower bought 40,000 Rock Island, the Equitable Life 25,000 New York Central, and Standard Oil interests 25,000 St. Paul last week, all taken out of the Street.

A. O. Slaughter & Co.—Cotton continues very firm, and under this condition it is not likely that futures will decline materially from present level.

Lamson Brothers & Co.—Brokers in the Sugar crowd say there is no doubt that the short interest has been increased, but there is a dispute as to whether this means that long stocks have been sold against it for future delivery or not.

Hubbard, Whipple & Co.—It is reported that Platt and Croker have joined hands for the purpose of passing the dollar-gas bill in Albany. The recent buying of Sugar is said to be based on the expectation that the regular dividend will be declared by the Directors at their next meeting.

C. A. Whyland & Co.—All sorts of reports are current as to the reason why the Supreme Court failed to hand down a decision in the maximum rate case. It is also asserted that the maximum rate case decision is in the printers' hands, and will be published next Monday.

U. G. Peters & Co.—Sentiment seems to be mildly bullish, commission houses are rather inclined to advise customers to buy on declines.

Alfred L. Baker—The market in New York will continue to do better unless we get more war rumors, as general conditions favor higher prices.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Gold coming here from France.

North American Oil Company stock quoted for the first time on the Consolidated Exchange.

Corn movement, according to traffic officials of corn belt roads, greater than for many years.

Incorporation of the Nebraska, Kansas and Gulf Railway with a capital of $26,000,000. General counsel of the St. Paul Road one of the incorporators.

Increase of 1,442 instruments in net output of Bell Telephone Company for month ended Feb. 20.

Estimated that production of anthracite coal for March will not exceed 2,500,000 tons.

Order placed for fifteen new engines for the Reading.

Negotiations said to be in progress for a close traffic alliance between the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf and the Minneapolis and St. Louis.

No change in Bank of England rate of discount, but an early rise not unexpected.

Denial by President Depew of reports of a legal impediment to carrying out New York Central-Lake Shore deal.

Election of Clement A. Bromley to membership in the Stock Exchange.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in Feburary showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$9,175
Denver and Rio Grande	31,500
Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf	37,815
Kansas City and Suburban Belt	355
Minneapolis and St. Louis	5,431
St Joseph and Grand Island	3,480
Wabash	18,695

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55¼@56½. No sales.

Bar silver in London 25d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 54c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 44⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 354,044.42 ounces of silver bullion.

⁂

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Creede and Cripple Creek sold at .04 seller .10, 500 shares Gould and Curry at .20, 400 shares Mexican at .30, 100 shares Mollie Gibson at .23. On the Mining Exchange 500 shares of American Flag sold at .20, 3,000 shares Gold Magnet at .008½ buyer 60 @.007½; 5,000 shares Pilgrim at .004, 5,200 shares Rocky Mountain at .10@.13, buyer 60; 120 shares St. F. Cariboo at 2.75, 8,000 shares Alamo at .02½@.02¼@.02¼, 1,000 shares Anaconda at .40@.40½@.38, 400 shares Anchoria Leland at .92@.92¼, 8,000 shares Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10¾@.11@.10⅞, 2,000 shares Cannon Ball at .003¾@.004, 1,300 shares Elkton at .82⅜@.82½@.81¼, 12,000 shares Garfield Gr. at .06½@.06⅜@.06, 1,200 shares Golden Fleece at .44@.46¼@45, 700 shares Isabella at .25¼@25⅜, 10,000 shares Jefferson at .05@.05½@.05, 56,000 shares Justine at .02½@.04 buyer 3@3½; 1,100 shares Lillie at .74⅜@.74⅜.74¼, 1,300 shares Mollie Gibson at .20½@.20⅜@19, 5,500 Mount Rosa at .13@.13¼@.13¼, 600 shares Portland at .77@.76, 200,000 shares Sentinel at .006¼ buyer 30@.008¼ buyer 30 @.005¾@.007; 9,500 shares Union at .12½@.13½ seller 5 @.12⅜; 7,500 shares Work at .03⅝@.04@.03⅜.

On the Stock Exchange the closing quotations [illegible] as follows with those of Wednesday:

MINING STOCKS.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
Alice	.75		.75	
Alta	.05		.05	
Best & Belcher	.35		.30	
Breece	.30		.30	
Brunswick	.10		.10	
Chrysolite	.09	.12	.09	.12
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	.04	.03	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.80		.80	
Deadwood		1.25		1.25
El Cristo		.05		.05
Enterprise Mining Co.	.15		.15	
Father De Smet	.15		.15	
Horn Silver	1.30		1.30	
Iron Silver	.40	.50	.40	.50
Kingston & Pem. Iron	.16	.22	.16	.22
Leadville	.08		.08	
Little Chief	.12		.12	
Phoenix Gold	.07	.09	.07	.09
Plymouth Consolidated	.08		.08	
Standard Consolidated	1.60	1.75	1.60	1.75

On the Consolidated Exchange the closing quotations for mining stocks compare as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
Alice		1.10		
Belcher			.20	
Best & Belcher	.30		.30	
Breece	.30		.30	
Brurswick Con	.10		.10	
Belmont	.10			
Caledonia B. H.	.60		.50	
Chollar	.30		.30	
Crown Point			.10	
Con. Imperial	.10			
Chrysolite	.09		.09	
Con. Cal. & Va.	.75		.75	
Com. Tun. Co., stock	.03		.03	
Com. Tun. Co., bonds	.03		.03	
Com. Tunnel Co., scrip.	.03		.03	
Crescent	.05		.05	
Catalpa	.08		.08	
Deadwood Terra	.90	1.00	.90	1.00
Eureka Consolidated	.10		.10	
Father De Smet	.17		.17	
Gould & Curry	.15		.20	
Hale & Norcross	1.40		1.35	
Horn Silver	1.25		1.20	
Iron Silver	.43	.60	.43	
Julia Consolidated	.01		.01	
Kingston & Pembroke		.21	.15	
La Crosse			.16	
Leadville Con	.09	.10	.09	
Little Chief	.15		.15	
Mexican			.30	
Maryland Coal	.30			
Moulton			.20	
Mono	.20			
New Central Coal			5.50	
North Star	5.50			
Ontario	2.50		2.50	
Ophir	.40		.40	
Occidental	1.25		1.30	
Plymouth			.08	
Phoenix, Arizona			.10	.15
Potosi	.10			
Quicksilver	1.00		1.00	
Quicksilver pf			2.00	
Savage	.20		.20	
Sierra Nevada	.90		.90	
Standard	1.70	1.85	1.70	1.75
Small Hopes		1.00	.85	
Union Consolidated	.30		.30	
Utah	.05		.05	
Victor	1.00		1.00	
Yellow Jacket	.20		.20	
Argentum Juanita	.18		.19	
Alamo	.02		.02	
Anaconda	.35		.37	
Cripple Creek Con.	.10		.10	
Creede & Crip. Creek			.03	
Gold & Globe	.02		.02	
Golden Fleece	.40		.40	
Isabella	.24		.24	
Mollie Gibson	.20		.20	.24
Mount Rosa	.12		.11	
Pharmacist	.05		.05	
Portland	.74		.73	
Specimen	.02		.02	
Union	.12		.11	
Work			.03	

On the Mining Exchange the closing quotations compare as follows:

LISTED STOCKS.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
American Flag		.18½	.07	.18
Annetta	.35	.43		.40
Gold Magnet	.004	.008	.004¼	.007½
Japan	2.50	3.00	2.50	5.00
Miami		.39		.39
Pilgrim	.008¼	.005	.004	.005
Rocky Mountain		.15	.12	.15
Red Mountain				.09
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75
Yukon	.10½	.12	.10½	.12

UNLISTED STOCKS.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	.02	.02½	.02¼	
Anaconda	.41	.44	.40	
Cripple Creek Con.	.10⅞	.11		
Cannon Ball	.003¾	.003¾	.003¾	.004
Elkton	.77	.78		
Gold Coin	1.50			
Garfield Gr	.06½	.07	.05½	
Golden Fleece	.45	.47		
Isabella	.25½	.26	.25	.27
Jefferson	.05	.07	.04	.05
Justine	.03½	.03⅞	.03½	.04
Lillie			.74	
Mollie Gibson	.20¾	.21		
Mt. Rosa	.13¼		.13	.14
Old Gold		.004¾	.003½	.01¼
Portland	.76	.78½		
Sentinel	.005½	.006	.006¾	.007
Tamarack				.007
Union	.12½	.12⅞	.12½	
Work M. & M. Co.	.03½	.04	.03½	.04

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	307
4th week Feb.	$31,001	$21,826	$25,557
Month	122,500	88,488	88,634
From Jan. 1	259,210	181,822	174,184
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,657
4th week Feb.	$138,600	$107,100	$136,500
Month	549,700	427,400	502,300
From July 1	5,656,348	4,673,659	5,132,468
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	814	603	339
4th week Feb.	$65,971	$28,156	$16,304
Month	249,511	100,721	51,361
From Jan. 1	512,151	200,825	97,082
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
4th week Feb.	$9,571	$9,216	$7,423
Month	36,335	28,769	23,203
From Jan. 1	71,895	53,886	41,074
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	370	370	370
4th week Feb.	$39,284	$33,863	$45,508
Month	142,782	135,170	148,375
From July 1	1,532,925	1,359,800	1,424,915
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
4th week Feb.	$22,764	$19,284	
Month	107,978	108,818	
From July 1	862,719	622,764	
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,936	1,935
4th week Feb.	$248,265	$224,570	$283,002
Month	952,811	862,858	926,269
From July 1	8,708,036	7,831,974	9,095,289

LONG ISLAND SYSTEM for January—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$246,471	$202,773	$43,698
Op. expenses	238,311	220,562	17,749
Net earnings	8,160	*17,789	25,949
Def. other sources	858	2,028	†1,170
Balance	7,302	*19,817	27,119
Charges and taxes	111,743	106,626	5,117
Net deficit	104,441	126,443	†22,002
From July 1 to Jan. 31—			
Gross earnings	2,993,444	2,737,604	255,840
Op. expenses	1,953,370	1,804,992	148,378
Net earnings	1,040,070	932,612	107,462
Other income	98,175	74,069	24,106
Total income	1,138,249	1,006,681	131,568
Charges and taxes	796,589	793,814	2,775
Surplus	341,660	212,867	128,793

*Deficit. †Decrease.

In the January statement there was $6,000 charged to operating expenses and credited to reserve fund and a similar item of $69,220 enters into the statement for the seven months of the current fiscal year.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
IOWA CENTRAL for January—			
Gross earnings	$133,729	$114,328	$167,472
Op. expenses	99,931	85,674	103,375
Net earnings	33,798	28,654	64,097
From July 1 to Jan. 31—			
Gross earnings	1,110,434	929,009	1,114,674
Op. expenses	732,408	648,972	678,740
Net earnings	378,026	280,037	435,934
NEW YORK, ONT. & WEST. for January—			
Gross earnings	287,787	256,869	272,260
Expenses & taxes	213,352	214,562	209,363
Net earnings	74,435	42,307	62,897
From July 1 to Jan. 31—			
Gross earnings	2,470,368	2,383,574	2,319,487
Expenses & taxes	1,694,458	1,644,750	1,599,545
Net earnings	775,910	738,824	719,942
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for January—			
Gross earnings	38,415	26,490	36,370
Op. expenses	17,308	16,456	20,911
Net earnings	21,107	10,034	15,459
Other income	15	998	
Total	21,122	11,032	15,459
Fixed charges	17,898	14,107	14,347
Surplus	3,224	*3,075	1,112
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	248,798	253,827	305,945
Op. expenses	143,388	138,187	138,178
Net earnings	105,410	115,640	167,767
Other income	2,131	2,349	
Total	107,541	117,989	167,767
Fixed charges	102,738	98,746	99,684
Surplus	4,803	19,243	68,083

*Deficit.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES for January—			
Gross earnings	4,367,707	3,665,610	
Op. expenses	2,871,112	2,608,288	
Net earnings	1,496,595	1,063,322	
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	32,838,221	30,117,882	
Op. expenses	19,325,702	18,614,437	
Net earnings	13,512,519	11,503,445	
WESTERN N. Y. & PENN. for January—			
Gross earnings	226,956	205,994	199,178
Op. expenses	178,254	166,145	165,584
Net earnings	48,702	39,849	33,594
From July 1 to Jan. 31—			
Gross earnings	2,073,781	1,877,131	2,019,693
Op. expenses	1,287,350	1,205,081	1,463,262
Net earnings	786,431	672,050	556,431

NEW ORLEANS TRACTION COMPANY for January—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$107,222	$101,259	$5,963
Op. expenses	63,065	70,032	*6,967
Net earnings	44,157	31,227	12,930

NORTH SHORE TRACTION for January—

	1897.	1896.	Increase.
Gross earnings	98,864	92,705	6,159
Op. expenses	64,387	68,234	*3,847
Net earnings	34,477	24,471	10,006

*Decrease.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON & BALTIMORE reports for January, 1898, and for the three months ended Jan. 31—

	January.	Three Mos.
Gross earnings	Inc. $62,800	Inc. $213,700
Expenses	Inc. 49,800	Inc. 143,500
Net earnings	Inc. 13,000	Inc. 70,200

West Jersey & Seashore reports for January: Gross earnings increased $17,200, expenses increased $4,900, net earnings increased $12,300.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	209	213
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	201	203
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 1st asst. pd.	8½	9
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	82	83
Buffalo Street Railway cons	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	64	67
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Kings County Traction	48	50
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	103
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	13	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	184	186
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	115	117
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16	18
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf. ex div.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	73	76
Union Ferry	59	61
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	29	30
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	102½	103½
Columbus Gas	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	86	88
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	135	141
Standard Gas, New York, pf	155	161
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	17	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	82	84
Western Gas Company bonds	103¾	104½

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	43	48
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	60	67
Glucose common	38	39
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	91½	92½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	½	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	45	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf	114	117
Malt common	23½	24½
Malt preferred	73½	74½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit com	23	25
National Biscuit pref	79½	81
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf	55	59
Standard Oil Trust, ex div	384½	386
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	163	165
Worthington Pump pf	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel	105	108
Commercial Cable stock	185	189
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	51	52
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf	38	42
Wool Exchange	110	120

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—The official closing quotations for minnig stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wed'day.
Alta	.15	.15
Alpha Con.	.08	.03
Andes		.09
Belcher	.21	.19
Best & Belcher	.34	.31
Bullion		.07
Caledonia	.28	.29
Challenge Con.	.26	.26
Chollar	.35	.34
Confidence	.65	.64
Con. Cal. & Va.	.81	.80
Con. New York	.02	.02
Crown Point	.13	.11
Exchequer	.04	.03
Gould & Curry	.17	.16
Hale & Norcross	1.45	1.45
Julia		.01
Justice	.30	.30
Kentuck Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.30	.28
Occidental Con.	1.55	1.55
Ophir	.43	.42
Overman	.11	.11
Potosi	.16	.13
Savage	.22	.23
Scorpion		.05
Sierra Nevada	.95	.95
Silver Hill		.01
Standard	1.55	
Union Con.	.33	.32
Utah Con.	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket	.21	.20

Silver bars 55½; Mexican dollars, 45½@46; drafts—sight, 20; telegraph, 22½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 3.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2	2½	2¼	2½
Anaconda	38	40	38	42
Anchoria	92½	93	90	95
Argentum	19½	20¼	19	20½
Consolidated	10¼	10⅝	10⅜	10⅞
Elkton	82½	82⅞	82⅝	83
El Paso	9	9¼	9	9¼
Gibson	20¼	21½	20⅝	20⅞
Gold Coin	89½	90	89	90
Gold King	52	60	55	56
Golden Fleece	43	48	44	47
Grouse	5⅝	6	6	6¾
Isabella	25	25⅜	25⅜	25⅞
Jefferson	4½	7	4½	7
Lillie	74¼	75½	74¼	75
Matao	13⅝	14	13½	13⅞
Moon Anchor	97½	97⅞	97½	97⅞
Pharmacist	6	6¼	6	6¼
Portland	76⅝	76⅞	76½	.78
Rawlings	21¾	23	24	24½
Rosa	13	13½	13	13½
Union	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞
Work	2½	2½	3½	3⅜

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Mercantile	160
Chatham	290	Merchants'	145
City	850	Merchants' Ex.	115
Columbia	150	Metropolis	425
Commerce	205	Nassau	140
Continental	125	National Union	235
Corn Exchange	280	New Amsterdam	235
East River	125	New York	235
Fifth Avenue	2900	New York County	800
First Nat. of S. Is.	125	Ninth National	90
Fourth National	180	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Gallatin National	300	Pacific	180
Garfield National	750	Park	277
German-American	115	People's	200
Greenwich	165	Phenix	90
Hanover	390	Republic	155
Hudson River	150	Seaboard National	174
Irving	140	Second National	450
Leather Manufact'rs	170	Seventh National	108
Manhattan	230	Shoe & Leather	95
Market & Fulton	225	State of New York	110
Mechanics'	180	Tradesmen's	110
Mech. & Traders'	100	West Side	290

There was a sale of 25 shares of Park at 278.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$225,552,795
Gold reserve	167,947,557
Net silver	13,886,238
United States notes in the Treasury	35,811,260
Treasury notes of 1890	5,880,047
Total receipts this day	1,915,056
Total receipts this month	4,184,475
Total receipts this year	278,742,436
Total expenditures this day	3,072,000
Total expenditures this month	5,549,000
Total expenditures this year	277,086,825
Deposits in National banks	31,405,533
National bank notes received for redemption	251,980
Government receipts for customs	443,745
Internal revenue	402,639
Miscellaneous, (including $1,000,000 from Kansas Pacific sale)	1,068,672

Credit Men and Bankruptcy.

An adjourned meeting of the New York Credit Men's Association was held yesterday afternoon in the Stewart Building to consider the provisions and assist in the passage of Senator Nussbaum's State Bankruptcy bill, now pending. Senator Nussbaum of Albany was present and explained the bill, which provides against preferences, makes fraudulent transfers a felony, and provides for the establishment of a bankruptcy court, doing away with referees.

[illegible]

President Charles H. Ham of the [illegible] States General Appraisers announced [illegible]terday the following reappraisements of merchandise:

17,143.—Parchment paper, from [illegible] Kraut, Berlin, Dec. 21, 1897. Entered at [illegible] advanced to .40 mark per kilo. [illegible]cluded. Deduct inland freight.

17,289.—Vegetables, n. o. p. f., from [illegible] & Thran, Konigsberg, Dec. 24, 1897. Lentils [illegible] bags of 50 kilos each, entered at from [illegible] 31.60 marks per 100 kilos, add bags at [illegible] per bag. No advance on lentils, bags advanced to .62½ mark per bag.

17,319.—All silk, piece dyed, from M. [illegible]hardt, Lyons, Feb. 3, 1898. Mousseline brilliante, 54 c-m, qual. 407, entered at .85, advanced to [illegible] per meter. Mousseline brilliante, 108 c-m, [illegible] 407, entered at 1.70, advanced to 1.80f per [illegible]. Discounts, 20 per cent. and 1 per cent.

17,318.—All silk, piece dyed, from Gindre [illegible] Co., Lyons, Feb. 4, 1898. Toile d'araignee, [illegible] c-m, No. 958, entered at 1.40, advanced to [illegible] per meter. Discounts, 20 per cent. and 1 per cent. Add packing.

17,231.—Manufactures of silk and cotton, and manufactures of silk, from Frey-Ruegg & Co., Aarau, Jan. 15, 1898. Taffetas a bords, P952, 9.10 meters, entered at .10½f, advanced to .12½f per line, per piece of 14.40 meters. Mosul Moire Soleil, P949, No. 22, entered at 5.30, advanced to 6.29f per piece of 14.40 meters. Do, P950, No. 40, entered at 6.24, advanced to 7.41f per piece of 14.40 meters. Reduction for 9.10 meters. Discount, 22 per cent. Deduct inland freight and legalization. Packing included.

17,219, 17,278.—Flax lace tidies, &c., from H. von der Horst, Paris, Jan. 12-26, 1898. Renaissance veils, 441, 20x20, entered at 2f, less 15 per cent. and 2 per cent., advanced to 1.67f net each. Do, 441, 32x32, entered at 6f, less 15 per cent. and 2 per cent., advanced to 5f net each. Do, 442, 8x8, entered at .53f, less 15 per cent. and 2 per cent., advanced to .45f net each. Do, 442, 20x54, entered at 6.60f, less 15 per cent. and 2 per cent., advanced to 5.50f net each. Do, 443, 20x20, entered at 2.40f, less 15 per cent. and 2 per cent., advanced to 2f net each. Do, [illegible] 20x72, entered at 7.50f, less 15 per cent. and 2 per cent., advanced to 6.25f net each. Do, [illegible] 16x16, entered at 1.45f, less 15 per cent. and 2 per cent., advanced to 1.21f net each. Do, [illegible] 16x16, entered at 2f, less 15 per cent. and 2 per cent., advanced to 1.67f net each. Do, 420, 16x16, entered at 1.55, less 7 per cent. and 2 per cent., advanced to 1.41f net. Do, 420, 20x20, entered at 2f, less 7 per cent. and 2 per cent., advanced to 1.82f net. Do, 423, 32x32, entered at 8f, less 7 per cent. and 2 per cent., advanced to 7.29f net. Do 423, 30x60, entered at 9.40f, less 7 per cent. and 2 per cent., advanced to 6.56f net. Doylies, 541, entered at 3f, less 15 per cent. and 2 per cent., advanced to 2.50f per dozen. Do, 543, entered at 3.36f, less 15 per cent. and 2 per cent., advanced to 2.80f per dozen. Do, 547, entered at 4.56f, less 15 per cent. and 2 per cent., advanced to 3.80f per dozen. Pelotes, 541, entered at .24f, less 15 per cent. and 2 per cent., advanced to .20f each. Do, 547, entered at .38f, less 15 per cent. and 2 per cent., advanced to .32f net each. Do, 544, entered at .30f, less 15 per cent. and 2 per cent., advanced to .25f net each. Similar goods, similar advances. Add cases.

17,101, 17,128.—Colored cotton velvet, from Langworthy Brothers & Co., Manchester, Dec. 30, 1897, and Jan. 6, 1898. 19½ inches, C 60, entered at 8¾d per yard. No advance. 21½ inches, C 65, entered at 6¼d per yard. No advance. 21½ inches, C 70, entered at 7d per yard. No advance. 19½ inches, in black silk-finished Lion, entered at 5¾d per yard. No advance. Similar goods, similar prices. Less 1-37th discount, 2½ per cent. Add boxes at 5d each, advanced to 8d each. Add making up at 4d. Add cases.

17,191.—Hatters' furs, not on skin, from [illegible] Wiener, Vienna, Nov. 5, 1897. Bauchhaar, entered at 1 florin, advanced to 1.50 florins per kilo.

17,263, 17,284.—All-silk yarn, dyed and weighted, from James Morton, Lyons, Jan. 24 and 27, 1898. Black radzimi, 54 c-m, 2,341, entered at 2.85, advanced to 3f per meter. Black radzimi, 58 c-m, 2,334, entered at 3.80f per meter. No advance. Black satin, 60 c-m, 2,430, entered at 4.55f per meter. No advance. Black satin, 60 c-m, 2,431, entered at 5.05, advanced to 5.25f per meter. Black jean cachemire, 56 c-m, 2,045, entered at 3.50, advanced to 3.75f per meter. Black damas, 58 c-m, 705, entered at 3.50, advanced to 3.75f per meter. Colored damas, 58 c-m, 835, entered at 5.20, advanced to 5.50f per meter. Colored damas, 60 c-m, 834, entered at 5.70f per meter. No advance. Black taffeta quadrille, 55 c-m, 3,016, entered at 3.05f per meter. No advance. Black figured grenadine, 110 c-m, 22,671, entered at 7.25f per meter. No advance. Figured muslin, white, 110 c-m, 21,840, entered at 5.75f per meter. No advance. Black taffetas, Pekin, 55 c-m, 3,051, entered at 3.05f per meter. No advance. Similar goods, similar prices. Discounts, 20 per cent. and 1 per cent. Add cases.

4,393 O. P., Philadelphia.—Colored silk and cotton, yarn dyed, from J. Gobl & Sohn, Vienna, Dec. 18, 1897. Armure, 60 c-m, entered at .75, advanced to .80 florin per meter.

FINANCIAL.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.
220. BROADWAY NEW YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $1,500,000.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
Acts as Executor, Guardian and Administrator
Sells Foreign Exchange and Letters of Credit.
PAYS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
OFFICERS.
JOHN E BORNE, President.
BOSWELL P. FLOWER, } Vice-Presidents.
CHAS. C. DICKINSON, }
JAMES W. TAPPIN, Secretary.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Asst. Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES.
Henry O. Havemeyer, Cord Meyer,
Roswell P. Flower, Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer, Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne, Chas. C. Dickinson,
Richard Delafield, Henry N. Whitney,
Daniel O'Day, Theo. W. Myers,
Percival Kühne, L. C. Dessar,
Frank Curtiss, Geo. Warren Smith,
Vernon H. Brown, John S. Dickerson,
Seth M. Milliken, Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.

LA FAYETTE GAS COMPANY.
FORT WAYNE GAS COMPANY.
OHIO AND INDIANA GAS COMPANY.
LOGANSPORT AND WABASH VALLEY GAS COMPANY.
INDIANA NATURAL AND ILLUMINATING GAS COMPANY.

At meetings of Directors of the first four Companies above mentioned, held on February 19th, 1898, the Treasurer was authorized to purchase in the open market, for redemption and cancellation, $10,000, par value, of the Mortgage Bonds of the La Fayette Gas Company, and $15,000, par value, of the Mortgage Bonds of each of the said other three Companies, at the lowest price at which the said Bonds might be offered for sale. Offers to sell the whole or any part of the said Bonds will accordingly be received by the undersigned, at 45 Broadway, New York City, Room 96, at any time prior to March 8th, 1898. In case of several offers at the same price, the right to apportion or reject the same is reserved.

Out of $180,000, par value, of Bonds of the Indiana Natural and Illuminating Gas Company, held in its treasury for betterments, $100,000, par value, have been canceled, by order of the Board of Directors.
A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.
New York, Feb. 21st, 1898.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A MEMBER OF THE CONSOLIDATED EXchange would like to form a connection with another to do a commission business. Address F. G. Box 198 Times.

DIVIDENDS.

The Commercial Cable Company,
(Mackay-Bennett System,)
No. 253 Broadway, New York.
DIVIDEND NO. 35.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company is hereby declared, payable on the 1st day of April 1898, out of net earnings, to all stockholders of record on March 21, 1898. The Transfer Books will close March 21 instant, and reopen on April 2, 1898.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. C. PLATT, Treasurer.
Dated March 1, 1898.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company.
40 Wall St., New York, February 10, 1898.
The Directors have this declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable March 10, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 28th. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from March 1st to March 10th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

EDEN MUSEE AMERICAN CO. (Limited).
A quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared, payable on March 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record of March 7th, 1898. The transfer books will be closed from March 8th to March 16th, 1898.
FREDERIC VIEWEG, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ADjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of the Nicaragua Company will be held on THURSDAY, March 10, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, at the office of the company, Nos. 54 and 56 Broad Street, in the City of New York, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting. By order of the Stockholders' Meeting.
FREDERICK F. THOMPSON, Chairman.
THOMAS B. ATKINS, Secretary.
Dated New York, February 21st, 1898.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE [illegible] Marion Street Maternity Hospital will be held on Thursday, March 10th, 1898, at [illegible] Av., New York City, at 5 P. M.
J. P. J. [illegible]
New York, March 1, 1898.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, March 3, 1898.

[illegible]	[illegible]	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
[illegible]	[illegible]	87	Adams Express	105	107	105	105	……
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	73	73	73	73	……
[illegible]	[illegible]	5	American Express	125½	125½	125½	125½	……
[illegible]	8¼	90	American Spirits Mfg.	7½	7½	7½	7½	……
[illegible]	128	70,535	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	126	128⅝	125⅝	127⅝	+1⅝
[illegible]	114	70	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	113¼	113¼	112	112	……
[illegible]	92	16,780	American Tobacco	90½	92½	90½	91¾	+1⅝
[illegible]	87½	150	Ann Arbor pf	87	87	87	87	+1½
[illegible]	11⅞	220	At., T. & S. F.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	−⅛
[illegible]	28¼	3,495	At., T. & S. F. pf	27¾	28⅝	27¾	28¼	+½
[illegible]	17¾	8,055	Baltimore & Ohio	17	18	17	17¾	+¾
[illegible]	6¾	400	B. & O. Southw. pf	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅝
[illegible]	8½	2,235	Bay State Gas	8⅛	8½	8⅛	8½	……
[illegible]	41½	10,090	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	40⅝	41⅝	40⅝	41¼	+½
[illegible]	117½	210	Brooklyn Union Gas	117	117	117	117	−½
[illegible]	6¼	700	Bruns. Co., 3d in. pd.	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+½
[illegible]	50½	200	Canada Southern	49½	50½	49½	50½	+⅝
[illegible]	84½	1,200	Canadian Pacific	83¾	84½	83¾	84½	+⅝
[illegible]	13¾	50	Central Pacific	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	……
[illegible]	21½	2,075	Chesapeake & Ohio	21¼	21⅝	21½	21½	−⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	833	Chicago & Alton	160	160	158½	158½	−3
[illegible]	95¾	12,138	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	95¼	96⅛	95¼	95¾	+½
[illegible]	11½	2,400	Chi. Gr. West	10⅝	11⅝	10½	11½	+½
[illegible]	27½	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½	−½
[illegible]	94	21,672	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	93⅝	94⅝	93½	93⅞	+⅝
[illegible]	148	62	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	148	148	147½	147½	……
[illegible]	123¾	870	Chi. & Northw.	122⅝	123½	122⅝	123⅛	+½
[illegible]	87¾	9,013	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	87⅛	88⅛	87	87½	+½
[illegible]	9½	844	Chi. Term. Trans.	9½	9⅝	9½	9½	+½
[illegible]	80¾	925	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	80⅛	80½	80¼	80¼	+¼
[illegible]	32	210	C., C., C. & St. L.	31⅛	31½	31⅛	31½	+½
[illegible]	14¼	1,400	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	……
[illegible]	6¾	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
[illegible]	22	100	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	20	20	20	20	−6
[illegible]	184	1,320	Consolidated Gas	182¼	184	182¼	183¼	+½
[illegible]	111	408	Delaware & Hudson	110⅝	110½	110⅝	110⅝	+⅝
47½	47⅝	850	Denver & R. G. pf.	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	−⅝
		60	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	……
[illegible]	38⅝	800	Erie 1st pf.	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	……
[illegible]	19⅛	100	Erie 2d pf.	18¼	18½	18¼	18¼	−¾
39	41	100	Evans. & T. H. pf.	40	40	40	40	−½
		81	Ft. W. & D. C., st.	24½	24⅞	24¼	24¼	……
33½	33⅝	1,165	General Electric	33⅝	34	33⅛	33⅞	−½
30	31	903	Hawaiian Sugar	32	32	30½	31	……
102½	103	460	Illinois Central	102⅞	103	102½	102¾	+½
30	31	10	Iowa Central pf.	31	31	31	31	……
191	192	1,079	Lake Shore	190¼	191	190¼	191	+⅝
42	50	50	Long Island	42½	42½	42½	42½	……
54⅝	54¾	2,590	Louisville & Nashville	54¾	55⅛	54⅝	54¾	……
106	106½	17,095	Manhattan Con	106	107⅝	105½	106	+¼
149¼	151	10,125	Metropolitan St. Ry.	150	152¼	148½	149⅝	−½
107½	108½	125	Michigan Central	107½	107½	107½	107½	……
28⅝	29	5,700	Minn. & St. Louis	28½	29⅛	28	29	−¼
55	56	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	55½	55½	55½	55½	+½
11¾	12	320	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	−⅛
36⅜	36⅝	500	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	36⅝	36⅝	36½	36½	−1
27⅝	28	2,390	Missouri Pacific	27¾	28¼	27½	27½	−¼
31	33	855	National Lead Co.	31½	31½	31	31	−½
104¾	107½	90	National Lead Co. pf.	106¼	106½	106	106½	……
7	8	20	New Central Coal	8	8	8	8	……
93½	94	300	New Jersey Central	93½	94	93½	93½	−¼
		100	New York Air Brake	24	24	24	24	+2
114½	114¾	16,570	New York Central	112¾	114⅝	112½	114⅝	+1¼
34½	35	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	35	35	35	35	……
		12	N. Y., Lack. & West.	123½	123½	123½	123½	……
12	14	87	N. Y., Sus. & West.	12	12	12	12	……
33	34	10	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	33	33	33	33	……
14	15	45	Norfolk & West.	14	14	14	14	……
48¼	48½	3,370	Norfolk & West. pf.	48¼	48½	48	48¼	−¼
5⅝	5⅞	400	North American	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	……
24	24¼	2,850	Northern Pacific	23⅞	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+⅜
62⅞	63	6,886	Northern Pacific pf.	62⅝	63⅛	62⅝	62⅞	+⅜
15⅜	15⅝	515	Ontario & Western	15½	15⅝	15½	15½	……
27	28	100	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	−⅝
29¼	29½	650	Oregon Short Line	29½	29½	29¼	29¼	−½
26¾	27	2,295	Pacific Mail	28	28	27	27	−⅛
116⅞	117	1,559	Pennsylvania R. R.	116¾	117	116¼	117	+⅛
93	93¼	6,595	People's Gas, Chicago	91⅞	93½	91⅞	93¼	+1½
178¼	179½	725	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	179	179½	179	179½	+½
19¼	19½	240	Reading	19⅛	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+⅛
45	45½	1,270	Reading 1st pf.	44⅝	45¼	44½	45¼	+½
6⅞	7½	200	St. L. & San Fran.	7	7	7	7	+⅛
56½	56⅞	25	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	57	57	56¾	56¾	……
25⅝	25⅞	475	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+⅜
4½	5	4	St. Louis Southw.	5½	5½	5¼	5½	……
10	10⅜	210	St. Louis Southw. pf.	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+¼
72½	73	750	St. Paul & Omaha	72½	72¾	71¾	71¾	+¼
18	18¼	800	Southern Pacific	18¼	18¼	18	18	−¼
8⅝	8¾	400	Southern Railway	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	……
28½	28⅝	750	Southern Railway pf.	28⅝	29	28¼	28⅝	+½
4	4⅝	100	Standard R. & T.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
21¼	21½	720	Tenn. Coal & Iron	21½	22	21½	21⅝	+½
185	187	100	Third Avenue	184¼	184¼	184¼	184¼	−¼
21⅝	22¼	280	Union Pacific Ry.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	−¼
55½	55⅝	13,161	Union Pacific pf.	55	55⅝	55	55½	+⅜
30	30¼	7,370	U. P., all in. pd.	30	30½	29⅝	30	−¼
9⅛	9⅝	450	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	……
42	45	9	United States Express	44½	44½	44½	44½	……
6½	7	100	United States Leather	6½	6½	6½	6½	−¼
62	62⅝	730	U. S. Leather pf.	62½	62½	62¼	62¼	……
16	16½	390	Wabash pf.	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	……
		600	West Chi. Street	98	98¼	97¾	97¾	+¼
87½	88¼	6,408	Western Union Tel.	88	88½	87⅝	88	−⅛
2⅜	2½	145	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2¼	2½	2¼	2½	……
10⅞	11	135	W. & L.E. pf., $1 as. pd.	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+⅛
1⅞	2	100	Wisconsin Central	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
Sales.		286,886						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
2,000........84½
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s
500........92
500........92
32,000........91¾
1,000........91⅞
1,500........91⅝
8,000........91⅝
3,000c........91¾
9,000........91⅝
5,000........91¾
Adjustment 4s
1,000........60⅞
5,000........61
20,000........60⅞
15,000........61
60,000........61⅛
20,000........61
10,000........61⅛
500........60⅞
1,000........60¾
25,000........61
1,000........60⅞
10,000........61
Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
5,000........116½
5,000........116⅝
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925
4,000........98
Brooklyn Elevated 1st, Trust Co Certfs
3,000........83½
5,000........84
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s
5,000........95½
5,000........95¾
6,000........95⅞
10,000........95½
37,000........95
Canada Southern 1st 5s
1,000........110
Canada Southern 2d
3,000........108
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc
20,000........41
Central of N J Gen 5s Registered
21,000........113¼
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st, Series A
1,000........119½
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s
6,000........80
58,000........79⅞
2,000........80¼
2,000........80
7,000........80⅛
5,000........80¼
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
1,000........115⅝
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s
4,000........116¼
2,000........116
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s
5,000........106
4,000........105½
Chicago & Erie 1st
5,000........112
Chicago & Northwestern Cons 7s
10,000........141
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s
14,000........105¾
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s
5,000........105⅛
Chic Term & Tr 4s
9,000........85½
10,000........85⅝
6,000........85½
10,000........85¼
Cleve & Canton 1st, Trust Co Certfs
1,000........73¼
C, C, C & Ind Cons
2,000........137
Colorado Midland 1st, Trust Co Certfs
3,000........64⅞
Colorado Midland 4s, Trust Co Certfs, All Instlmts Paid
3,000........20½
East Tenn, Va & Ga Con 5s
1,000........110¼
East Tenn, Va & Ga Divisional 5s
3,000........114
Erie Gen Lien 3-4s
1,000........72
Erie 4s, Prior Bds
9,000........90⅝
Flint & P M 6s
3,000........116½
Galv, H & H 5s
1,000........92
Iowa Central 1st 5s
7,000........100½
Gal, Harg & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
10,000........95½
Kans Pac 1st Cons, Trust Co Certfs
6,000........107½
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s
5,000........108
Long Island Ferry 4½s
1,000........88½
Louisville & Nashville, Pens & Atl 1st
1,000........104½
Manhattan Ry Con 4s
2,000........96
Metropolitan Elev 1st
1,000........118½
Met St Ry Gen 5s
3,000........111½
7,000........111¾
5,000........111⅝
Mexican Int Cons
10,000........71¼
5,000........71½
5,000........71⅝
5,000........71½
Mil & St Paul Cons
1,000........141
Milwaukee & St Paul, Chic & Mo Riv 5s
10,000........114½
Chicago & Pac Wn 5s
8,000........116
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
2,000........88½
1,000........88⅝
Mo, Kansas & Tex 2d
1,000........61½
9,000........62
4,000........61⅞
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s
2,000........81
5,000........81¼
Missouri Pacific Cons
1,000........97⅞
Mob & Ohio Gen 4s
1,000........76½
N Y Cent 1st Coup
5,000........116¾
N Y Central Deb 5s, Registered
3,000........108¼
1,000........108
N Y & R Beach 1st
5,000s20f........100
N Y, Sus & Wn 1st, Refunding 5s
1,000........108
N Y, Sus & Wn G M
10,000........92
2,000........93
Norfolk & W Ry Con 4s
1,000........81½
9,000........81¼
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s
5,000........61¼
500........61⅜
1,000........61⅝
8,000........61½
1,000........61⅝
4,000........61⅜
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s
11,000........95⅞
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s
6,000........96
500........96¼
1,000........96
500........96½
2,000........96¼
Ohio & Mississippi 2d
5,000s20f........121
Omaha & St Louis 1st
9,000........79
Oregon Improvement 1st
5,000........109¼
1,000........109
Oregon Imp Co Con 5s, Trust Co Certfs, 5th Instlmt Paid
1,000........58
7,000........57½
13,000........57
5,000........57½
5,000........58
10,000........57⅝
Oregon Short Line 6s
8,000........123
Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s
8,000........100¼
7,000........100½
1,000........100¼
15,000........100½
Inc B & Col Trust
10,000........47¼
23,000........47½
20,000........48
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st, Trust Co Certfs
2,000........100½
Oregon R & Nav 4s
1,000........95
Ott, C F & St P 1st
5,000........109
Penn 4½ Coup
8,000........112½
Pittsburg & Wn 1st
3,000........84
Reading Co Gen 4s
6,000........83⅞
25,000........83¾
3,000........83⅝
21,000........83¾
Rio Grande Wn 1st
2,000........82½
Rome & W Cons
1,000........122½
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s
1,000........73¾
St L & Ir M Gen 5s
5,000........90¼
26,000........91
2,000........91¼
10,000........91½
2,000........91¾
5,000........92
St L & S F Gen 5s
8,000........103½
St L Southwestern 1st
2,000........75
So Pac of Ariz 1st
8,000........103¼
South Pac of Cal 5s, Consolidated
10,000........97
Southern Ry 1st 5s
4,000........91⅞
1,000........91¾
5,000........91⅞
6,000........91¾
Tenn Cl, Ir & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st
7,000........84
Texas & Pac 2d Inc
40,000........34¼
6,000........34
15,000........34⅛
25,000........34
10,000........34⅛
17,000........34
84,000........34¼
100,000........34½
55,000........34¼
24,000........34⅜
127,000........34½
55,000........34⅜
Tol, St L & K Cy 1st, Trust Co Certfs
2,000........86
Union Elevated 1st 6s, Trust Co Certfs
13,000........82⅝
2,000........83
5,000........83½
Union Pacific 4s
52,000........94
10,000........94¼
500........95
500........95
3,000........94¼
11,000........94⅛
5,000s15f........94⅜
25,000........94
20,500s15f........94
5,000........94⅛
500........95
7,000........94¼
53,000........94⅜
1,000........94¼
36,000........94⅜
1,000........94½
1,000........94⅜
15,000........94¼
1,000........94⅜
11,000........94¼
10,000........94½
500........94½
1,000........94⅜
500........94⅜
7,000........94⅛
53,000........94
Un P, Den & Gulf 1st Trust Co Certfs
35,000........57½
19,000........58
5,000........57⅝
5,000........57¾
10,000........58
Wabash 1st 5s
6,000........108
Wabash 2d 5s
6,000........78½
4,000........79
Wn N Y & Penn Gen
5,000........52¾
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs
5,000........40⅝
5,000........41¼
27,000........41½

Total sales........$2,076,000.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Yukon Gold Dredging Company of Buffalo; capital, $25,000. Directors—E. J. Hingston, T. S. Phillips, W. E. Hingston, J. A. [illegible], and B. H. Phillips, Buffalo.

C. C. Riotte Company of New York City, to manufacture machinery; capital $10,000. Directors—William H. Peck, Walter Law[illegible], and C. C. Riotte, New York City.

[illegible] Rubber Tire Wheel Company of Rochester, to manufacture rubber tires; capital, $2,500. Directors—W. H. Clements, [illegible] Clements, and J. C. Clements, Rochester.

[illegible] Crouch & Son Company of Rochester, to manufacture lumber, sashes, doors, and blinds; capital, $100,000. Directors—Charles T. Crouch, Charles N. Crouch, and C. C. Beahan, Rochester.

John Jacob Astor, Henry B. Ely, James R. Roosevelt, Alfred M. Napier, and Douglas Robinson certified yesterday to the Secretary of State that the Tidewater Building Company of New York City, of which they are directors, had increased its capital stock from $10,000 to $25,000. The company has debts and liabilities amounting to $14,558.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99	..	Del., L. & W.	152	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	25
4s, r., 1907	111	111¾	Den. & R. G.	12	13	N. Y. & N. H.	187¼	189¾
4s, c., 1907	112½	113¼	D. M. & Ft. D.	12	14	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12½	14
4s, r., 1925	124¾	125¼	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	75	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
4s, c., 1925	124¾	125½	D., S. S. & A.	2½	4	Norfolk So.	62	66
5s, r., 1904	112¼	113	D., S. S. & A. pf.	5	6½	Ont. Mining	3½	..
5s, c., 1904	112¼	113	E. E. Ill. of N. Y.	129	133	Ore. R. & N.	48	51
Currency 6s, 1899	103¾	..	Eighth Avenue	325	..	Ore. R. & N. pf.	68	71
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103½	..	Erie	14⅛	14½	Penn. Coal	340	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103½	..	Ev. & T. H.	20	25	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1¼
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118	..	Ft. W. & R. G.	14	16	Peo. & Eastern	4	7
			Gt. Nor. pf.	155	158	P., C., C. & St. L.	44	45½
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Green Bay & W.	30	40	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	67	69
American Coal	120	140	Homestake	44	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	169	..
Am. Cot. Oil	18	19	Ill. Cent. l. l.	92	98	Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	28	Ill. Steel Co.	47	51	Quicksilver	1¼	2
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	19½	20½	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	25	Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Am. T. & C.	90	..	Iowa Central	8¼	8½	Reading 2d pf.	23⅝	24
Am. Tobacco pf.	115	119	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Ann Arbor	12½	13½	Kan. C., P. & G.	20½	21¾	Rome, W. & O.	121½	122½
Boston A. L. pf.	106	108	Kanawha & Mich.	6	7½	St. Jo & G. I.	6¾	7
Buff., R. & P.	28	30½	Keokuk & D. M.	3½	4½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	48	50
Buff., R. & P. pf.	61	64	K. & D. M. pf.	15	16½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	17	18
Chi. & Alton pf.	168	..	Keokuk & West.	82	84	St. P. & Duluth	20	25
Chi. & E. Ill.	54½	58	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	St. P. & D. pf.	80	87
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	107	111	Laclede Gas	42	44	St. P., M. & M.	134	138
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	..	84	Laclede Gas pf.	90	92	St. P. & O. pf.	150	160
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	20	24¾	L. E. & W.	15	16¼	Sil. bull. certfs.	55½	56½
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	7	8	Manhattan Beach	4	7	Sixth Avenue	195	210
Chi. & N. W. pf.	175	..	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	Texas Pacific	10⅝	10¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	77½	82	Mex. Cent.	5¾	6½	Tol. & O. C.	15	25
Clev., L. & W. pf.	..	49	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	45
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	85	89	Twin City R. T.	..	23
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	7	..	U. S. Rubber	16¾	17¼
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2½	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	17	..	U. S. Rubber pf.	67	68
Col. Fuel & I.	20½	21	Minn. Iron	62	64	Wabash	6½	6¾
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	78	Mobile & Ohio	28	29	Wells-Fargo Ex.	115	120
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5½	7	Morris & Essex	171	173	West. Union Beef	7½	9
Com. Cable	175	..	Nat. Lin. Oil	16	19	Wis. Cent. pf.	3	6
Consol. Coal	40	..	National Starch	5¾	7			
Consol. Ice	31	33	Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	75			
Consol. Ice pf.	87	90						

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
40,270	Am. Sug. Refs.	126	128⅝	125¾	127⅞
450	Am. Tobacco	91	92¼	91	92⅛
160	A., T. & S. F. pf.	28	28½	28	28
1,440	Brook. R. T.	40⅝	41⅝	40⅝	41¼
9,740	Chi., B. & Q.	95⅛	96⅛	95¼	95¾
9,240	Chi., M. & St. P.	93½	94¼	93½	93⅞
3,810	Chi., R. I. & P.	87	88⅛	87	87½
20	Cent. of N. J.	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¼
100	Col., H. V. & T.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
30	C., St. P., M. & O.	73½	73½	73½	73½
20	Chi. & Northw.	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
180	Gen. Electric	33⅞	33⅞	33⅝	33½
650	Louis. & Nash.	54½	55	54½	54¾
3,950	Manhattan	105⅞	107¼	105½	106
400	Mo. Pacific	27⅞	28¼	27⅜	27½
950	New York Cent.	113	114¾	113	114¾
180	North. Pac.	23⅞	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛
820	North. Pac. pf.	62⅞	63⅛	62½	62⅞
500	Pennsylvania	116⅝	116⅞	116⅝	116⅞
1,660	People's Gas	91⅞	93½	91⅞	93
40	Reading	19⅛	19⅛	19	19
40	Reading 1st pf.	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
210	Southern pf.	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝
130	Tenn. C. & I.	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
380	Union Pacific	30	30½	29⅝	29⅞
200	Union Pacific pf.	54⅞	55⅝	54⅞	55⅜
170	Western Union	88⅜	88⅛	87⅞	87⅞
75,690					

BONDS.

$12,000	A. T. & S. F. adj.	61	61	60⅞	60⅞
5,000	Ches. & O. 4½s	80¼	80¼	79⅞	79⅞
5,000	North. Pac. 4s	96⅛	96⅛	96	96
3,000	Rock Isl. 5s, c.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1,000	St. L. & I. M. 5s	91½	91½	91½	91½
4,000	St. L. Southw. 1st	75	75	75	75
17,000	Texas Pac. 2d	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
10,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	58	58	57⅞	57⅞
$57,000					

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, March 3.—Another record for Montana, scattered strength in the copper shares, and a three-point advance for Bell Telephone were the features in the market to-day. Tamarack touched 157, Centennial on good buying advanced to 11⅛. Osceola to 43¾, and Parrott to 25⅝. Call loans, 2½@3½. Time money, 3@5. Commercial paper, 3½@6.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

Boston & Albany	224	225
Boston & Lowell	222	..
Boston & Maine	165	..
Boston & Providence	272	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	113¾	115
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	115	116
Fitchburg pf.	99½	..
Maine Central	130	..
Old Colony	..	192
Oregon Short Line	29	29½
West End	83½	84
West End pf.	103½	104

Mining Companies.

Allouez	1¾	2¼
Arnold	9⅝	10
Atlantic	31½	32
Boston & Montana	189	190
Butte & Boston	25⅝	26½
Calumet & Hecla	530	533
Centennial	10⅞	11⅛
Franklin	15	16
Gold Coin Mines	1⅝	1⅞
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	..
Osceola	43	43½
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅛	5½
Quincy	110	111
Santa Ysabel	6¾	7½
Tamarack	157	158
Tecumseh	2⅝	3
Wolverine	21½	22

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	261	262
Dominion Coal	20½	21
Dominion Coal pf.	..	110
Edison Electric Illuminating	165	..
Erie Telephone	68	68½
General Electric	33½	34
General Electric pf.	90	93
Illinois Steel	48	..
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21¾	22
New England Telephone	127	130
Philadelphia Company	30½	31½
Pullman Palace Car	179	180
United States Oil	14¾	15
United States Rubber	16½	17½
Westinghouse Electric	22⅝	24
Westinghouse Electric pf.	52	53½

Unlisted Securities.

Old Dominion Copper Mining	30½	30⅝

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Irregularity and quietness marked the Philadelphia list to-day. Interest was confined mainly to United Gas Improvement, which yielded from the opening of 114½ to 112. It did not rally, as insiders were not buying. The selling was scattered. The traction group was neglected, though steady. There was some buying of Choctaw preferred. A spurt in Marsden carried it up a point. Officials of the company promise substantial results by early Summer. Railroad stocks generally were dull and steady.

The close was firm, at these bid and asked figures:

Lehigh Valley	21¼	..
Northern Pacific common t. c.	23⅞	24⅛
Northern Pacific pf.	62⅝	63
Pennsylvania	58⅜	58½
Reading t. c.	9⅝	9 11-16
Reading 1st pf.	22½	22 9-16
Reading 2d pf.	11⅞	12
St. Paul	93⅝	93⅞
W. N. Y. & P.	3¼	3⅝
Metropolitan Railway	149	150
Baltimore Cons.	23⅝	24
Philadelphia Traction	88	88½
Union Traction	15⅞	16⅛
Penn. H., L. & P.	21½	22½
Penn. H., L. & P. pf.	57	58
United Gas Improvement	112	112¼
Electric Storage	21¼	22
Electric Storage pf.	23¼	24
Welsbach Light	38	39
American R. E. L.	4½	5
Marsden	7⅞	7¾
Choctaw	10	10⅛
Choctaw pf.	30¼	30½
Reading g. 4s	83	83¼
Electric & P. 4s	82¼	82½
Cons. T. Pitts.	14½	14½
Cons. T. Pitts. pf.	47	47¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The activity to-day was confined to South Side Elevated and West Chicago. The former opened at 61 and sold down to 60½. West Chicago opened at 98, advanced to 98½, sold off to 97¾, advanced again to 98⅛, touched 97⅝, and closed at 97⅝. Lake Street Elevated sold around 13¼@13½. Chicago City Railway advanced a point, from 240, and Diamond Match dropped from 152 to 141. Metropolitan Elevated stock sold at 4. National Biscuit common was at 23¾@23¼, closing at 23⅝; preferred was at 80¼@81¼, closing at 81.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	29
Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company	61
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	141
National Biscuit Company common	23⅝
National Biscuit Company preferred	80⅞
Brewing & Malting Company	6½
Brewing & Malting preferred	30⅞
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	6
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf.	32
Chicago Packing & P. Company	35
Chicago Packing & P. Company preferred	50⅝
International Packing Company	20
International Packing Company preferred	44
Chicago City Railroad	238
North Chicago Street Railroad	222
West Chicago Street Railroad	97⅝
South Side Elevated Railroad	60½
Lake Street Elevated	13½
Lake Street Elevated, trust certificates	11⅝
Street's West Stable Car Line	22

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SOLOMON ARENSTEIN.—Deputy Sheriff Gilligan has received an execution against Solomon Arenstein, dealer in notions and fancy goods at 319 Madison Street, for $496, in favor of Aaron Fuhrmann. A keeper was placed in charge.

PETER LUERS.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received an execution against Peter Luers, coal dealer of 241 East Seventy-first Street, for $607, in favor of Williams & Peters. Mr. Luers has been in the coal business for five years.

W. F. WIDMAYER.—Judge Conlan of the City Court has appointed Thomas C. Rogers receiver in supplementary proceedings for William F. Widmayer, civil engineer and architect, of 137 West Sixty-first Street, on the application of G. & P. Francolini.

JOHN F. DOWD.—An order was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday from Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court appointing James F. McLoughlin receiver in supplementary proceedings for John F. Dowd, real estate broker of 2,321 Washington Avenue, on the application of Henry G. Silleck, Jr. Mr. Dowd has been in business twelve years and owns five houses, 1,020 to 1,028 King's Bridge Road.

E. D. JOHNSON.—Deputy Sheriff Sullivan has placed keepers in the two stores of Edward D. Johnson, dealer in meat, butter, and eggs at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Lexington Avenue and at Seventy-fourth Street and Third Avenue, on an attachment for $697, in favor of G. F. & E. C. Swift, for meat which they sold to him on credit. Mr. Johnson began business here in December last. It is expected that the attachment will be settled to-day.

I. H. TERRELL.—Ex-Alderman Isaac H. Terrell, dealer in builders' hardware at 368 Eighth Avenue, who made an assignment on Feb. 16 to William B. Dunlap, has effected a settlement with his creditors at 60 cents on the dollar, payable in notes at eight, eleven, and fourteen months. Edward Jacobs, his attorney, yesterday filed in the County Clerk's office a reassignment of all the property from the assignee to Mr. Terrell. The liabilities were reported to be about $20,000.

F. H. LAWRENCE.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received an attachment against Frederick H. Lawrence, publisher, of 178 Fulton Street, from Goldberg & Loew, for $1,800, in favor of Charles M. Stoever, successor to the firm of Charles M. Stoever, & Co. of Philadelphia, of which William M. Singerly, who died a few days ago, was the "Co." The attachment was obtained on the ground that he had disposed of his property. He gave a bill of sale on presses on Feb. 23 to Rogers & Carlton, for $6,000. It is said that Rogers & Carlton are of Sandy Hill, N. Y. Mr. Lawrence has been in the publishing business several years.

Out of Town.

NIAGARA CYCLE FITTINGS COMPANY.—The Niagara Cycle Fittings Company of Buffalo made an assignment yesterday. No statement of assets or liabilities was given.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

ADAMS, Florence M.—E. M. Gattle	$211
ALLEN, Charles G.—D. Miller	114
ARENSTEIN, Solomon—A. Fuhrmann	496
ADDA, Pacifico—G. Bardel	310
BAKER, Henry E.—M. Hirshfield and another, costs	63
BOYLE, William—N. Kosovsky	110
BURLANDO, Emanuel and Mary C.—J. Borro	98
BRENNAN, Michael—C. A. Stewart	45
CONLAN, Peter—R. A. Greacen	72
CONNELLAN, Martin J.—M. Mikola	165
CONLAN, James—R. A. Greacen	128
DUNBAR, Frederick W.—M. L. Weil	17
DONOVAN, James L.—Equitable General Providing Company	41
DEAN, Gustave—F. Morris	149
EHRGOTT, George M.—M. A. Roby	73
EISNER, Samuel—F. B. Wendt and others	634
FOSTER, Sarah M.—D. Hahnenfeld	180
GILMAN, William W.—Equitable General Providing Company	71
GEIST, Henrietta—C. Biersack, (costs)	234
HORAN, Ellen—T. Roche and another	705
HEMMEL, Arthur E.—E. P. Phillips	499
HANSON, Steve—S. Oppenheimer and others	170
JEWELL, John H.—The Brown-Green Company	78
JACKSON, George G.—United States Life Insurance Company, 2 judgments, (deficiency)	5,995
JACKSON, Charles M.—J. J. Mulhall	178
KERBY, Thomas A.—D. Meschendorf	90
KELLOGG, David M.—W. & J. Sloane	94
LUERS, Peter—R. H. Williams and another	607
LESSORD, Ephraim—L. Ottmann	193
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. McNaughton, (costs)	80
MACKINSON, Thomas J.—S. G. Patterson	506
MULLER, Adolph—Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict	257
MACMARTIN, John H., and Emilie Schiess—Cushman Brothers' Company	181
MEYER, Ehrhardt—C. W. Lang	139
MAGNOTTI, Filomena—P. A. Gaynor	637
McKENNA, Henry J.—The Emerald and P. Brewing Company of New York	149
MOOSER, Jacob—M. L. Weil	15
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. Swoboda, (costs)	87
NORMAN, Frank O.—E. F. Jackson and another	161
O'SHAUGHNESSY, Michael J.—A. McOwen	715
OPP, James H.—J. Maher	68
PENDERS, Thomas A.—J. Cooper	71
RIEDELL, William—Deane Steam Pump Company	96
ROSENBLUM, Louis—J. Bloch	2,078
RUCKLE, Frank X.—N. Karatsonyr and another	90
RAWKINS, George F.—Reynolds, Welch & Co.	83
REISS, Herman—J. Kaiser	35
SKINNER, James R. and Jennie P.—The Seventh National Bank of New York	7,829
SCHWARTZ, Sarah M.—B. Kaskell, costs	110
SCHWARTZ, Sarah M.—W. A. Mass and another, costs	110
SCHWARTZ, Sarah M.—William Schechter, costs	110
SPEED, John G.—A. R. Lightfoot	162
STOLLWERCK, Mary—M. S. Raunheim	64
SOLINGER, Morris—F. B. Wendt and others	141
SIMMONS, Jacob—J. D. Williams	3,155
TINE, Louis—J. B. Flaherty and another	93
THORP, Edward Y.—G. A. Powers and another	105
TALMADGE, John F.—The Sanitary Security Company	669
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—E. Neufeld	185
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—P. Butler	70
UNITED STATES CHEQUE BANK, Limited—F. Presbrey	367
WALSKI, Andrew—B. Friedmann	39
WRIGHT, Henry B.—R. Jones	332
WILLSON, Julius—The Emerald and Phoenix Brewing Company	84
WHITE, Archibald C.—W. O. Persons	270

BELL AND SCHOOL SUED.

Civil Actions Growing Out of the Home Mutual Building and Loan Association Trouble.

Samuel I. Ferguson, a lawyer, yesterday instituted suits in the Supreme Court aggregating $12,000, on behalf of sixteen members of the defunct Home Mutual Building and Loan Association of the Bronx, against George S. Bell, its President, and Henry L. School, the Treasurer. Bell is at present under arrest on a charge of perjury, made against him by Bank Examiner James S. McMaster, and the civil suits are based on the statements made by Bell on his examination on the perjury charge. He stated under oath that he had signed the annual statement, but knew nothing of the affairs of the association.

The by-laws of the organization make its officers liable for their negligence, and besides the admitted carelessness of Bell, it is alleged that School, as Treasurer, knew so little of the workings of the concern that he signed checks for $2,500 in excess of the funds in bank.

Mr. Ferguson said yesterday that he was informed that the State Banking Department was making a special investigation of the affairs of all the building and loan associations as the result of the disclosures in the Home case, but this was denied by Examiners McMaster and Wendel, who said that no orders had been received from Superintendent Kilburn, and nothing was being done other than the usual annual examination of the accounts and statements of the associations.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Special Hearing on Photographers' Paper—Supreme Court Upholds the Board of Classification.

Several manufacturers of and dealers in photographers' paper appeared before General Appraiser Wilkinson yesterday and gave testimony relative to the controversy between the customs authorities and the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester, N. Y. A protest was filed by the last-named company some time ago against the Collector's classification of a quantity of imported surface-coated paper under the tariff clause "Albumenized or sensitivised paper, or paper otherwise coated for photographic purposes, 30 per cent. ad valorem."

It was admitted by the importers that the merchandise in question was designed for the ultimate use of photographers, but they contended that, inasmuch as it was necessary to pass it through a manufacturing process in this country before it could be used, the tariff clause quoted did not apply to it. The testimony of manufacturers was introduced to show that the paper as imported was not in a condition for photographic use. A reduction of 5 or possibly 10 per cent. in the duty was asked by the importers. Two Massachusetts manufacturers of photographic papers testified regarding the character of the paper, and one local manufacturer asserted that the present tariff was driving American manufacturers out of business in this particular line.

A decision just handed down by the United States Supreme Court reaffirms a decision of the General Appraisers' Board of Classification after the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals had successively decided against the board. This case, which involves about $1,000,000, rested on a protest filed by Alexander Murphy & Co. of New York three years ago, against the customs officers' classification of worsted goods. This merchandise consisted of a quantity of women's and children's dress goods, and the Collector of this port assessed them under the McKinley tariff at 12 cents per square yard and 50 per cent. ad valorem. The importers claimed that they were dutiable under the Wilson tariff, which was then in force and which imposed an ad valorem duty only on such goods as those in dispute. The whole question hinged on the official construction of Paragraph 297 of the Tariff Act of 1894, (the Wilson bill,) providing that "the reduction of the rates of duty herein provided for manufactures of wool shall take effect Jan. 1, 1895."

The Government contended that this provision did not apply to manufactures of worsted. The importers insisted that as the worsted goods were manufactures of wool their importation properly came within the provisions of the paragraph quoted. This view of the matter was also taken by the Board of Classification after a thorough hearing of both sides of the case. The decision of the board was reversed by the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, and subsequently the Circuit Court of Appeals sustained the lower court. The importers carried the case to the Supreme Court, with the result just announced. Mr. W. Wickham Smith of counsel for the appellants estimated that the amount of money involved in this case was fully $1,000,000.

INCREASE IN IMPORTS.

Some Significant Figures in a Special Report Prepared by United States Appraiser Wakeman.

A special report prepared by order of United States Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman for the information of the Treasury Department shows a remarkable activity in his department for the six months ended Feb. 1. Within that period the number of packages of imported goods examined and classified by the Appraiser's men aggregated 24,244,320. This is nearly 2,000,000 packages in excess of what the record for the corresponding six months of the preceding year shows.

The aggregate amount of the advances made by the Government examiners on the figures of the importers' invoices for the period named was $379,180. This is a decrease from the preceding year of nearly $600,000, which is significant, because it apparently shows a decrease in attempted undervaluations. The aggregate invoice value of the goods imported at this port during the six months ended Feb. 1 was $185,306,962.44, and the invoice value of goods imported during the corresponding six months a year ago was $176,521,980. The total appraised values of the importations at this port for the two periods compared were as follows: 1897-8, $186,179,645; 1896-7, $178,092,308.

More than one-half of all the business done in the United States Appraiser's department is in the Tenth Division, which handles all groceries and food products, tobacco, cigars, liquors, fruits, nuts, salad oils, tea, coffee, &c. A large increase in the amount of merchandise received and examined in this department is shown over last year, the figures for the two periods compared being: 1897-8, 14,637,986 packages; 1896-7, 12,904,294 packages. Heavy increases in imports are also shown in the First Division, where animals, barrels, casks, coal, hides, skins, lumber, paper stock, and personal effects are handled, and in the Fifth Division, which passes upon millinery, hosiery, gloves, carpets, raw wool, &c.

A notable falling off in imports is shown in the Eighth Division, where sugar, molasses, leather, plate glass, and boots and shoes are handled. The total number and appraised value of packages handled in this division for the six months ended Feb. 1, as compared with the same period a year ago, were as follows: 1897-8, 2,592,243 packages, appraised value, $14,677,297.49; 1896-7, 4,244,395 packages, appraised value, $21,446,974.44. In this single department is shown a falling off of imports of about $6,770,000. This deficiency, however, is overcome by the largely increased imports shown in the First, Third, Fifth, and Tenth Divisions.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Capt. Mortimer L. Johnson is ordered to delphia and ordered to the Miantonomoh.

Lieut. William A. Gill is detached from the Branch Hydrographic Office at Philadelphia and ordered to the Miantonomoh.

Ensign N. T. Coleman is ordered to the Miantonomoh.

Ensign A. L. Norton is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Miantonomoh.

Chief Engineer W. M. Parks is detached from inspection duty at the Columbia Iron Works and ordered to the Miantonomoh.

Passed Assistant Engineer C. H. Matthews is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Miantonomoh.

Commander G. F. F. Wilde is detached as Secretary of the Lighthouse Board and ordered to command the Katahdin.

Lieut. A. E. Culver is detached from the Enterprise and ordered to the Katahdin.

Lieut. W. F. Low is detached from the Enterprise and ordered to the Katahdin.

Lieut. David Daniels is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Katahdin.

Ensign J. R. Campbell is detached from the torpedo station and ordered to the Katahdin.

Lieut. J. T. Smith is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Enterprise.

Chief Engineer W. B. Dunning's sick leave is revoked, and he is placed on waiting orders.

The acceptance of Ensign R. H. Osborn's resignation is recalled, and he is ordered to rejoin the Montgomery at once.

Passed Assistant Engineer G. E. Burd is ordered to temporary duty at New York.

Commander B. S. Richards's unexpired leave of absence is revoked, and he is ordered to duty at the New York Navy Yard.

Lieut. J. N. Jordan is detached from the Essex and two months' leave of absence are granted.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Annapolis arrived at La Guayra, March 2. Wilmington arrived at Port de France March 3.

THE MUTUAL RESERVE FUND.

Insurance Department Begins an Examination at the Request of the Association.

The New York State Insurance Department has begun an official examination of the affairs and condition of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association at the request of the management of the association. In the middle of last January the association requested such an examination, and Superintendent Payn replied that the department was much engaged elsewhere. On the 19th of that month President Burnham and Vice President Eldridge went to Albany and made a personal request, to which Mr. Payn replied favorably on the 21st. It is in accordance with this promise that the department has now gone into the offices of the Mutual Reserve.

When the present management of the Mutual Reserve was installed, over two years ago, the rates were reapportioned. The reserve fund of $3,000,000 has been accumulated from the policies of those who are unaffected by the present increased rates. Vice President Eldridge said yesterday that the policies issued during the first years of the association were issued at such rates as imperatively required reapportionment to provide against a deficit for 1898 against that class of policy holders. The $200,000,000 insurance issued on the later policies of the association could not be called upon to pay part of the expense of the other $100,000,000. Consequently, a new reapportionment of rates has been made for the older policy holders, and, as yesterday was the last day for the payment of the increased assessment, the department report will give to the public an exact description of the condition of the association after this reapportionment.

Mr. Eldridge said that it was the desire of the management for such a report which has led to the present investigation.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The British insurance offices doing business in the Argentine Confederation have been asked to advance a loan to the Government.

The New York Insurance Department has denied a license to the Union Marine of England, which insures money and securities in transit between banks.

George P. Sheldon, E. A. Walton, and W. B. Ogden have been appointed members of the Deviation Committee of the Tariff Association to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations of E. L. Allen, Frank T. Stinson, and F. V. Price.

A special meeting of the Tariff Association will be held to-day to act upon applications for membership received yesterday from the Lincoln, Eastern, Northern of New York, Washington, Traders', Assurance of America, and Southern of New Orleans companies.

At the annual election held yesterday the following Directors of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company were re-elected: Samuel P. Patterson, A. Stewart Black, Samuel Weeks, Jr., Augustus T. Gillender, Robert R. Stuyvesant, Michael Coleman, George B. Rhoads, Benjamin Wright, Andrew Mills, Nelson G. Ayres, Frederick Zittel, C. A. Garthwaite, and A. E. Miller. Edward Brown, Walter G. Hennessy, and P. J. Casey were elected Inspectors to serve at the next annual election.

The insurance on the property of the Gilbert Manufacturing Company, 380 and 382 Broadway, which was damaged by fire yesterday, was distributed as follows: On stock—Imperial, $20,000; Agricultural, $22,500; London and Lancashire, $15,000; Home of New York, $15,000; Franklin of Philadelphia, $10,000; Phoenix of Hartford, $10,000; Detroit Fire and Marine, $10,000; Citizens' of St. Louis, $10,000; Niagara, $12,500; Globe, $10,000; Royal, $10,000; Phoenix of London, $10,000; German American, $10,000; Milwaukee Mechanics, $5,250; British America, $5,000; Eastern, $5,000; Queen, $5,000; Lancashire, $5,000; London Assurance, $5,000; German Alliance, $5,000; New York Fire, $5,000; Peter Cooper, $2,500; Caledonian, $2,500. On fixtures—National of Hartford, $5,000. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the loss, which is estimated at $50,000.

INTERNATIONAL BANK SCHEME.

American Institution Projected with $25,000,000 Capital and Many Branches.

CHICAGO, March 3.—A local paper to-day says that a financial corporation, to be known as the International American Bank, with branches throughout this country, Cuba, and South America, and with offices in London, and possibly in Paris, will be doing business soon on a capital stock of $25,000,000.

Private advices from Washington to certain Western organizers of the project indicate that the Senate and House Committees on Foreign Relations will report favorably on a bill introduced in the Senate within the last fortnight by Senator Foraker to carry the plan into effect. The scheme, if carried out, will insure the United States and the South American countries against dependence on European banks for monetary transactions on the Western Hemisphere south of the Canadian line.

The International American Bank, while it will imitate in some respects such companies as the Crédit Lyonnais, will be broader in its methods than the French establishment. The headquarters of the International will be in Washington and New York. Simultaneously there will be founded at least eight branches in this country—in Chicago, Baltimore, Pittsburg, New Orleans, Minneapolis, Denver, St. Louis, and San Francisco—and one in the capital of each of the South American countries.

Twelve Commissioners have been designated to receive subscriptions to the capital stock. The commission consists of John J. Mitchell, Samuel Hill, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Henry W. Cannon, Theodore C. Search, William Barbour, John Cassels, Edwin J. Berwind, John I. Waterbury, Charles R. Flint, Grant B. Schley, and William T. Hughes.

Philadelphia Bank Liquidation.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—The Directors of the Seventh National Bank have decided to go into liquidation and to merge the business in that of the Fourth Street National Bank. The bank is perfectly solvent, but it has experienced a decided diminution of business of late. The Seventh National is one of the oldest banks in the city, having been organized in 1864. Its capital was reduced several years ago from $250,000 to $200,000. The Fourth Street National Bank will honor all checks of the other bank.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.08¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.31½
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.50
Cotton, middling	6 5-16
Coffee, No. 7, Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05¼
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef Hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	10.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lbs.	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.52½
Butter, Creamery Western	.20½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Lake Copper, ingot	11.87½

CHICAGO, March 3.—Flour, dull. No. 2 Spring wheat, 93@95c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 92@96c; No. 2 red, $1.05½@$1.06¾; No. 2 corn, 29⅝c; No. 2 yellow corn, 29⅝c; No. 2 oats, 26¾c; No. 2 white, free on board, 28¾@30¼c; No. 3 white, free on board, 28¼@29c; No. 2 rye, 50c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 32½@39c; No. 1 flaxseed, 12½c; Northwestern, $1.25½; prime timothy seed, $2.95@$2.97½; Mess pork, per bbl., $10.60@$10.65; lard, per 100 lb., $5.22½@$5.25; short ribs sides, (loose), $5.10@$5.40; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $5.60; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18½; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.

Speculators in cotton are halting between two opinions, and the volume of business in futures was not large yesterday. The improvement scored by the bull crowd Wednesday was lost on the first call yesterday morning under local liquidation and light foreign selling, following bearish cables from Liverpool. Throughout the balance of the session the feeling averaged barely steady. Estimates for port receipts were liberal, and figured as a bearish influence early in the session, but actual results failed to bear out predictions and led to some covering. The market closed quiet but steady at a net decline of 2 to 4 points, with total sales of 111,100 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	6.11	6.14	6.10	6.11@6.12
April	6.16	6.16	6.13	6.14@6.15
May	6.18	6.20	6.16	6.17@6.18
June	6.21	6.21	6.18	6.19@6.20
July	6.24	6.24	6.21	6.22@6.23
August	6.27	6.27	6.23	6.24@6.25
September	6.20	6.23	6.18	6.19@6.20
October	6.17	6.20	6.17	6.17@6.18
November	6.18	6.19	6.16	6.16@6.17
December	6.18	6.19	6.16	6.17@6.18
January	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20@6.21

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—Middling uplands, 3 15-32d; December-January, 3 24s; March, 3 25½s; March-April, 3 25½s; April-May, 3 25½s; May-June, 3 25@3 26; June-July, 3 25½b; July-August, 3 25½b; August-September, 3 25½s; September-October, 3 25s; October-November, 3 24b; November-December, 3 24s.

Southern spot markets, middling: New Orleans, 5⅝c; Mobile, 5⅞c; Savannah, 5⅝c; Charleston, 5¾c; Wilmington, 5¾c; Norfolk, 6c; Baltimore, 6½c; Augusta, 6⅛c; St. Louis, 5 13-16c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	106⅝	107¼	106⅝	107
May	101⅞	102 5-16	101⅝	101⅞
July	93	93¼	92⅝	92⅝
Corn—				
May	35⅜	35½	35¼	35¼
July	36⅝	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	30⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	105½	105½	105¼	105¼
May	107	107	105½	106
July	91⅛	91⅛	91	91¼
Corn—				
March	..	..	..	29⅛
May	30⅝	30⅝	30¼	30⅝
July	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
Oats—				
March	..	..	..	26¼
May	26⅝	27	26 7-16	26⅝
July	24½	24⅞	24½	24⅝

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Developments in the speculative market revealed an unusual condition of irregularity, final prices being ⅜@⅝c net higher on near months, but ⅜@⅝c off on the late deliveries. Throughout the fore part of the day the general undertone of the entire market was firm, stimulated by a report that Spain had reduced its duty on wheat one-half, and by continued good support from clique sources. The latter, in fact, was more or less of a feature, explaining largely the stiffness of March and May, while the other months, being less under clique influence, were subjected to considerable selling on the favorable crop outlook.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 3.—March, 99¾c; May, 97⅝c; July, 96¼c; No. 1 hard, $1.02⅜; No. 1 Northern, $1.00⅜.

MILWAUKEE, March 3.—No. 1 Northern, $1.01; No. 2 Spring, 94@95c; May, $1.02½.

DULUTH, March 3.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 99¾c; May, 99¾c; July, 97½c.

Corn.

No. 2, 37⅝c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 31½c; No. 3, 31c; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3 white, 32½c; track mixed, 31½@33c; track white, 33@39c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 59c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 55@55½c, cost, insurance, freight, track. BARLEY—Market quiet; feeding quoted 40c, cost insurance, freight, New York and 32½@33c, cost, insurance, freight, Buffalo, opening navigation. SEEDS—Clover, fair, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.25@$6; timothy, $3@$3.75.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.35@$5.65; Winter straights, $4.65@$4.75; Winter patents, $4.90@$5.50; Spring clears, $4.40@$4.60; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.70@$3.80; no grade, $1.50@$1.55; buckwheat flour, $1.30. Rye flour, $2.85@$3.25. Cornmeal, kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.20, as to brand. Bag meal—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 80c; coarse, 70@71c. Feed, 40, 60, and 80 lb., Winter in bulk, 75@80c; Spring bulk, 70@75c; middling bulk, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 82½@85c; hominy chop, 70c; oil meal, $25@$25.50; screenings, 30@90c, in bulk; buckwheat grain, 41@42c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 3.—Flour—First patents, $4.95@$5.05; second patents, $4.80@$4.90; first clears, $3.80@$4; second clears, $2.80@$3.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10.75; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $10.75@$12.50. BEEF—mess, $8@$8.50; family, $11.25@$11.75; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $15.50@$17. BEEF HAMS—$22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5⅝c; 180-lb., 5¼c; 160-lb., 5⅝c; 140-lb., 5⅝c; 120-lb., 5⅝c; pigs, 5¾@6c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10-lb., 6¼c; 12-lb., 6¼c; 14-lb., 5¾@5⅞c; pickled shoulders, 4⅝c; pickled hams quiet; quoted at 7¾c; Western, green, 16-lb., 6⅞@7c; Western, S. P., 7¼@7⅜c. TALLOW—City, 3⅝c; country, 3⅝@3¾c. LARD—5.52½c; city lard, 5.25c bid; refined South America, 6.15c; Continent, 5.80c; Brazil, kegs, 7.30c; compound, city, 4⅜@4¼c; Western, 4¼@4¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4¾c; city lard stearine, 6c, nominal.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium, Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 33s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 31s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 29s 6d; 40 to 45 lb, 29s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s 6d; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 33s. Lard—Prime Western, 27s. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 39s. Tallow—Prime city, 20s.

COFFEE.

There was a weaker and less active market for Brazilian coffee futures. The first call developed a steady feeling at a decline of 5@10 points, with sales of 2,750 bags. Up to 12 M. sales had reached 6,750 bags. For the entire session the business was confined to the latter figure, with the market finally at a net loss of 5@10 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	...	...	...	5.45@5.50
April	...	...	...	5.55@5.60
May	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.60@5.65
June	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65@5.70
July	...	...	...	5.70@5.80
August	...	...	...	5.75@5.85
September	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85@5.90
October	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85@5.95
November	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@5.95
December	6.00	6.00	5.95	5.95@6.00
January	...	...	...	6.00@6.05
February	...	...	...	6.05@6.10

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 8$500. Hamburg—¼ pfennig lower; sales, 5,000 bags. Havre—March, ¼f higher; closed ½@¾f net lower; total sales, 23,000 bags. January, 38.25; March, 36.50; May, 37; June, 37; July, 37.25; August, 37.50; September, 37.75; October, 37.75; November, 38; December, 38.25. Rio—No. 7, 8$100.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 3-16c; muscovado, 3 11-16c; molasses sugar, 3 7-16c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 20@21c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16@16½c; prime Summer yellow, 23@23½c; off Summer yellow, 23c, nominal; butter grades, 26@28c; prime white, 24½@25½c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American, raw, 41@43c; American, boiled, 45@46c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 46c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of pulled wools, (scoured,) based on Wool Exchange official classifications, are as follows: Fine A, 49@52c; A supers, 46@48c; B supers, 41@43c; C supers, 32@35c; fine combing, 45@48c; combing, 40@41c; California finest, 52@53c; California second, 51c; Western extra, 47@49c; Western super, 41@44c; Western low, 32@35c.

NAVAL STORES.

TAR—Regulars, $1.65; oil, barrels, $3; pitch, $1.85. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Regulars, 33½c; machines, 37c. RESIN—Common to good strained, $1.40 to $1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.85; K, $1.90; M, $2.05; N, $2.15; W C, $2.35; W W, $2.50.

SAVANNAH, March 3.—Turpentine, 36@37c. Resin—A, B, C, D, $1.25; E, $1.30; F, $1.35@$1.40; G, $1.45@$1.50; H, $1.65; I, $1.65; K, $1.75; M, $1.80; N, $1.90; W, G, $2.05; W, W, $2.30.

WILMINGTON, March 3.—Turpentine, 35½@36c. Resin, $1.25@$1.30.

CHARLESTON, March 3.—Turpentine, 34½c. Resin, unchanged.

METALS.

IRON, $6.85@$6.95. TIN, $14.15@$14.25. LEAD, $3.80@$3.87½. SPELTER, $4.15@$4.25.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Dressed beef, 7@8½c per lb. CALVES—Veals, $5@$8 per 100 lb; city dressed veals, 8@11c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.25@$5; lambs, $5.50@$6.30; dressed mutton, 7@8c per lb; dressed lambs, 7¼@9½c. HOGS, $4.30@$4.55.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of High-Class Dwellings and Flats Prominent in the Day's Business—Dealings at Auction.

Henry D. Winans & May, associated with Douglas, Robinson & Co., have sold for the Moran estate to Francis J. Lloyd the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 4 West Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100.

Messrs. Winans & May were also the brokers in the sale of 2 West Fifty-third Street for Mr. Lloyd, reported yesterday, and in the sale of 6 East Seventy-fourth Street, for the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.

B. W. Williams has sold for Noah Green to Collins & Collins the property 557 Fifth Avenue, 25 by 60 by 100.

Gustavus L. Lawrence has sold to Mrs. Elizabeth H. Stanton the five-story double flat 209 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 33.4 by 90 by 100.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Jung & Mohr to an investor two five-story flats on the north side of Ninetieth Street, 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, each 27 by 100.

John P. Kirwan has sold for Terence Farley's Sons to Thomas J. Shanley for about $38,000 the four-story dwelling, with extension, 344 West Eighty-eighth Street, 20 by 60 by 100.

Weil & Mayer have sold the six-story tenement 144 Monroe Street, 24 by 100.

William H. Falconer has sold to an investor an apartment house on the north side of One Hundred and Sixth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, 33 by 100.

Mr. Falconer has also sold a plot on the south side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, between Morningside Park and Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.

Solomon Marcus has sold to the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company, for $110,000, the two five-story apartment houses 81 and 82 Morningside Avenue East, 60 by 87 by 100; also the plot One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, between Amsterdam Avenue and the Boulevard, 50 by 100.

Jackson & Stern have purchased from Conrad Reinhart and Rosalie Zisper the old two-story buildings 626 and 628 Sixth Street, 42 by 97; also, from Anna Russell, the three-story brick building 189 Henry Street, 25 by 87.6; also, from the Oppenheimer estate, the four-story brick building 91 Henry Street, 25.5 by 100.

The same firm of operators has also sold to Rosenberg & Feinberg, for improvement, the old buildings 53 and 55 Stanton Street, 45 by 75.

Lehman Friet has sold for Max Radt & Co., to F. Millenbrock, the four five-story double flats 133 to 139 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. In part payment the buyer gives the two five-story double flats 140 and 142 West One Hundred and Fourth Street.

Potter & Brother were the purchasers of the plot of sixteen lots belonging to the De Graaf estate, extending 200 feet on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue. The same firm has also acquired from the Constable estate the next eight lots on either street to the west of the De Graaf plot, thus giving them control of the block from 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue up to within 175 feet of the Boulevard.

Whitehouse & Porter have sold to a client Gen. Horace Porter's Summer place, comprising about four acres, on Ocean Avenue, Elberon, N. J.

The four-story brick tenement, 345 First Avenue, northeast corner of Twentieth Street, 20 by 60, announced for sale yesterday at public auction by Philip A. Smyth, was purchased by a Mr. Mink, at private contract, for $16,450.

S. B. Goodale & Son have sold for Miss M. Nelson, to a builder, for about $55,000, the old buildings 195 to 199 Second Street, 70 by 106.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to F. H. Allen, for $11,120 each, the two five-story brick tenements, with stores, 230 and 232 East Twenty-ninth Street, each 20 by 98.9.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Russell Bradford, for $43,800, a one-fourth interest in the plot, with the one, two, and three-story frame buildings thereon, beginning on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 100 feet east of First Avenue, running east to Harlem River, by south to north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, by west to a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street 250 feet east of First Avenue, by north 100.11 by west 25 by south 11 by west 25 by north 11 by west 75 by south 100.11 to the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street by west 28 by north 100.11 by east 3 by north 100.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, Albany Avenue, northwest corner of Myrtle Street, East Chester, 100 by 100, vacant; Myrtle Street, north side, 100 feet east of Albany Avenue, 100 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $368; on the latter, $371.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 144 and 146 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 299.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, each 17 by 99.11, two three-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment on each, $13,904.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob A. Cartor, referee, 233 East Fourteenth Street, north side, 209 feet west of Second Avenue, 26 by 103.3, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $29,424.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Quincy W. Boese, referee, 113 West One Hundred and Third Street, north side, 206.3 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18.9 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $2,435; subject to another mortgage for $17,000.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Hamburger, referee, Lot 120 on map of eight acres of the Dyckman estate, being on the northwest side of Prescott Avenue, 134.5 by 669.7, and irregular, vacant, including rights to lands under water on Spuyten Duyvil Creek. Due on judgment, $4.862.

By James P. Silo, Sheriff's sale, 129 West Eightieth Street, north side, 224 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 21 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling; all title and interest of Susan W. Studwell, on Aug. 23, 1897.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 275 feet west of Lenox Avenue, for five three-story and basement brick dwellings, 19 by 55, and 21 by 55; Manfred Veit of 167 East Sixty-fifth Street, owner; John C. Burne, architect; cost, $100,000.

No. 262 West Eighty-third Street, for a six-story brick flat, 55.8 by 92.2; Dongan & Taylor of 440 West End Avenue, owners; H. C. Stone of 72 West Seventy-first Street, architect; cost, $60,000.

Nos. 22 and 24 Marion Street, for a five-story brick store and lofts, 41.3 by 22.6; Morris Plinus of 202 Broadway, owner; William McGrath of 787 Second Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

Morris Street, north side, 183 feet west of Anthony Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 45; Austin J. James of 124 East Fifty-first Street, owner; Charles O. Clark, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 3,415 Third Avenue, for two one-story brick shops, 22 by 44 and 10 by 12; Mina Rabe of 3,415 Third Avenue, owner; E. M. Swain, architect; cost, $1,400.

Morris Park Avenue, south side, 150 feet west of Bronxdale Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 32; Martin Waldron of 2,449 Eighth Avenue, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $2,700.

Park Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of Wendover Avenue, for three three-story frame tenements, 16.8 by 75; Mary T. Gavigan of 525 East Seventy-third Street, owner; Joseph J. F. Gavigan, architect; cost, $13,500.

Bush Street, south side, 241.8 feet west of Anthony Avenue, for a two and one-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 40; Thomas H. Whitley of 575 Ash Street, owner; F. Jacobson, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 600 feet east of Willis Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 82; Gaines & Roberts of 15 West One Hundred and Third Street, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $66,000.

Forest Street, east side, 56 and 81 feet south of Poplar Street, for two two-story and attic frame dwellings, 20 by 35; Joseph J. Gleason of West Farms, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

Vanderbilt Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Stephen Maser, owner; F. J. Miller, architect; cost, $750.

Elizabeth Street, south side, adjoining Pelham Bay, to a two-story frame dwelling; Henry B. Schaffer, owner; H. T. Booth, architect; cost, $850.

Pine Street, northeast corner of William Street, to a seven-story brick office building; Commercial Union Assurance Company, owner; Harvey & Purdy of 35 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 155 Avenue C, to a five-story brick store and meeting rooms; Max Rosenbaum, owner; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, northwest corner of Eighth Avenue, to five five-story brick tenements, with stores; Frederick P. Forster of 270 West Eighty-fourth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 253 and 255 West Twenty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick stable and lofts; Charles A. Winch, owner; John A. Sinclair, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 121 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a three-story and basement brick office building; George D. Eighmie of 127 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $8,000.

STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT MATTERS.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS, (offices of the Commissioners are at 90 and 92 West Broadway.)—Monterey Avenue from East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street (Tremont Avenue) to Quarry Road, for a first-class street or road.—March 19, 10:30 A. M.

Hoffman Street from Belmont Place to East One Hundred and Ninety-first Street, for a first-class street or road.—March 19, 10:30 A. M.

East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street from Arthur Avenue to the Southern Boulevard, for a first-class street or road.—March 19, 10:30 A. M.

Quarry Road from Third Avenue to Arthur Avenue, for a first-class street or road.—March 19, 10:30 A. M.

Certain pieces of land at the foot of East Seventy-sixth Street, for a public park.—March 19, 10:30 A. M.

Crescent Avenue from Arthur Avenue to East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, for a first-class street or road.—March 19, 10:30 A. M.

East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street from Webster Avenue to Park Avenue, (Vanderbilt Avenue West,) for a first-class street or road.—March 19, 10:30 A. M.

Grote Street from East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street to Southern Boulevard, for a first-class street or road.—March 19, 10:30 A. M.

East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street from Third Avenue to Brook Avenue, for a first-class street or road.—March 19, 10 A. M.

Ritter Place from Union Avenue to Prospect Avenue, for a first-class street or road.—March 19, 10 A. M.

East Two Hundred and Tenth Street from Webster Avenue to the Bronx River, for a first-class street or road.—March 19, 10 A. M.

Cambreling Avenue from Grote Street to St. John's College, for a first-class street or road.—March 19, 10 A. M.

Belmont Place from Third Avenue to Arthur Avenue, for a first-class street or road.—March 18, 3 P. M.

Adams Place from East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street to Crescent Avenue, for a first-class street or road.—March 26, 10 A. M.

Public Place, bounded by East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Elton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and Washington Avenue, and Public Place, bounded by East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Washington Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and Brook Avenue.—March 26, 10 A. M.

Jesup Place from Boscobel Avenue to Marcher Avenue, for a first-class street or road.—March 26, 10:30 A. M.

East One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street from Park Avenue to Beaumont Avenue, for a first-class street or road.—March 26, 10:30 A. M.

Grand Avenue from Fordham Road to King's Bridge Road, for a first-class street or road.—March 25, 10:30 A. M.

East One Hundred and Seventy-second Street from Plimpton Avenue to Marcher Avenue, for a first-class street or road.—March 26, 10 A. M.

Beaumont Avenue, from Grote Street to East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, for a first-class street or road.—March 26, 10 A. M.

Garden Street from Grote Street to the Southern Boulevard, for a first-class street or road.—March 26, 10 A. M.

East One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street from Grand Avenue to Sedgwick Avenue, for a first-class street or road.—March 26, 10:30 A. M.

Certain lands in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, for the erection of a court building.—March 26, 10:30 A. M.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, March 3.

AVENUE C, e s, at dividing lines between Lots 198 and 199, map of Prospect Hill estate, 50x148.6; John Lee to Nellie M. Strauss	$1
ELLIOTT AV, n e corner of Elizabeth St, 100x125; Frederick J. Buckenberger to Henry Lipps, Jr.	5,700
JEFFERSON ST, 25, e s, 75 ft s of Henry St, 25x23.10; Sylvester L. H. Ward to Nettie Meseritz, ½ part	2,000
JEROME AV, s e s, intersection w s of road to Woodlawn, runs s 275 ft to land of James Williams x w 221 to s e s of Jerome Av, x n e 340, contains 1 22-100 acres; Mary L. Arnow and another to Charles A. Tier, (quit claim)	1
JEROME AV, s e s, intersection w s of road to Woodlawn, runs s 275 to land of James Williams x w 221 to s e s of Jerome Av, x n e 340, contains 1 22-100 acres; Susan A. Tier, executrix, &c., to Charles A. Tier, (quit claim)	12,000
LEXINGTON AV, w s, 25.5 ft s of 62d St, 18.9x75; William H. Smith to John W. Haslett	1
LEXINGTON AV, w s, 80.5 ft s of 58th St, 20x80; Katharina Spetka to Jere C. Lyons	20,000
LEXINGTON AV, 1,886, 18.11x75x19x75; Annie L. Bachmann to Felix Jellenik	1
LOT 480, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Daniel Cavanagh to Louisa A. Finck	1
LOT 490, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Peter Coogan	550
LOT 69, map of the Gleason property, 24th Ward; Francis Larkin to Joseph J. Gleason	1
LOTS 471 and 472, Block P, and Lot 148, Block D, map of Mapes estate, West Farms; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Frank W. Gordon and another	1,400
LOTS 355 and 356, Block J, map of Mapes estate, West Farms; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Charles Knauff	1,200
LOTS 49, 137, 138, and 139, map of 370 choice lots, McGraw estate; Samuel A. Cramer to William G. Watt	1,500
LOTS 146 and 147, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Eva Steinmetz	1,100
MADISON AV, 1,412, w s, 25.5 ft s of 98th St, 25x95; Emilie Mehlich to Gustav Gluck	25,000
MERCER ST, 187, w s, 25x100; August Sellitts to Max Freund	1
MERCER ST, 187, w s, 25x100; William A. Spencer and others, trustees, vs. August Sellitts	28,000
PEARL ST, 287 and 289; Beekman St, 98 and 100; Cora S. Colgate and another, executors, to Ella B. Emmett	100
PELHAM ROAD, n e corner of St. Paul Av, 307.2x irregular; John Schuh and others to Charles Miller	7,000
ROGERS PLACE, w s, 458.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x71x50x71; Henry Reubert to David Quigley	1
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w s, 119.4 ft w of Briggs Av, 50x100; Mary A. Kronenbitter to John Haupt and another	4,000
ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 145th St, 67.5x110; Minna Daiher to George Daiher	1
ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 145th St, 67.5x110; Frederick A. Reiss to Minna Daiher	1
TELLER AV, w s, 483.9 ft n of 169th St, 50x100; Ephraim B. Levy to Peter Fox	100
1ST AV, w s, 123.5 ft s of 40th St, 24.8x75; Jesse Hazell to Hulda Wagner	1
1ST AV, e s, 60.11 ft s of 121st St, 20x80; August Jacob to John Gerken	12,100
2D ST, n e s, 100 ft s e of Avenue A, 20x79.5; Margaret L. Chanler to Abram Bachrach	1
2D ST, n e s, 80 ft s e of Avenue A, 20x79.5; Alida E. Emmet to Abram Bachrach	1
24TH ST, 235 West, 25x98.9; John C. Coleman, referee, to Alwin Eisert	2,500
30TH ST, n s, 330 ft w of 2d Av, 20x98.9; Elizabeth Miller to Patrick Askin	12,000
49TH ST, 148 East, 25x100.5; Carrie Bendheim to Clarence H. Brown	26,500
51ST ST, s s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Bridget Clarkin to Carl C. Dane	18,150
62D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; John C. Coleman, referee, to Susanna S. Minturn	15,000
62D ST, s s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; John C. Coleman, referee, to Susanna S. Minturn	15,000
66TH ST, 7 East, 22x100.5; Sarah Billings to Margaret L. Shepard	1
69TH ST, 107, n s, 62 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; George F. Johnson to Daniel E. Evarts	1
69TH ST, 319 East, 27x100.4; Henrietta David to Helena Hess	1
73D ST, s s, 33 ft w of Park Av, 18x102.2; Salomon Marx to Jeremiah Lyons	1
73D ST, s s, 33 ft w of Park Av, 18x102.2; Jeremiah C. Lyons to Katharina Spitzka	40,000
77TH ST, 421 East; Nathan Jacobs to Sophie I. Hahn	16,000
80TH ST, s s, 124 ft e of Madison Av, 15x102.2; Theresa Goldsmith to Esther G. Friedenheit	1
82D ST, s s, 157 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100; Clarence J. Hartley to Amelia Krauss	1
82D ST, s s, 157 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100; Jeannette Hilgers to Clarence J. Hartley	1
83D ST, s s, 250 ft e of 4th Av, 25x102.2; Theophilus E. Schlinghoff to Morris Kraus	1
92D ST, 30 West, 25x59; Solomon S. Carvalho to Hyman Sonn and another	1
98TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 75x100.11; Maurice S. Wormser and others to Clarence J. Hartley	100
98TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 75x100.11; Isidor Wormser to Clarence J. Hartley	Nom.
98TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100.11; Salomon Marx to Jeannette Hilgers	1
98TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100.11; Clarence J. Hartley to Salomon Marx	1
98TH ST, 165 and 169 West; Mary B. Cannon to Alfred B. Baers	100
101ST ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 75x100.11; Jacob Schlosser to Marx Nathan and others	1,000
102D ST, 158, n s, 320.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 31.4x101x31.1x101; Pratt A. Brown to Sampson H. Schwarz	34,000
105TH ST, s s, 82.2 ft e of Columbus Av, 17.10x100.11; Josephine Wandell to Margaret Marshall	1,000
105TH ST, s s, 82.2 ft e of Columbus Av, 17.10x100.11; Margaret Marshall and another, executors, to Josephine Wandell	1,000
106TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.4x100.11; Gustavus L. Lawrence to Elizabeth H. Stanton	100
114TH ST, 267, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; George Coburn to Christian P. Keck	1
115TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Elizabeth H. Stanton to Gustavus L. Lawrence	100
115TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Elizabeth H. Stanton, individually and as executrix, to Gustavus L. Lawrence	22,500
123D ST, n s, 35 ft e of 4th Av, 35x100.11; Daniel E. Evarts to George F. Johnson	1
126TH ST, n s, 247.6 ft e of 5th Av, 17.5x99.11; Johanna O. McMichael to Thomas O'Reilly	100
128TH ST, 17 West; Alice V. Thompson to John E. Darragh	100
130TH ST, 119 West, 19x99.11; John E. Darragh to Alice V. Thompson	100
132D ST, n s, 135 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Maria A. Stearns to Louis Mendelson	Nom.
134TH ST, 14, s s, 235 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Louis Mendelson to Maria A. Stearns	1
147TH ST, n s, 556.5 ft w of Brook Av, 54x100; James K. Holmes and wife to Henry E. Stevens, Jr.	1
150TH ST, s s, 98 ft w of Mott Av, 14x200x irregular; Anna T. Dale and another to James Simpson	5
150TH ST, s s, 266.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x99.11; Christian P. Keck to Joseph Murphy, Jr.	1
158TH or JULIET ST, n w s, 95 ft n w of Gerard Av, 28x100; Frederick Richards, executor, &c., and others to William J. Brennan	3,000
165TH ST, s e corner of Stebbins Av, 20x77.8; Jacob S. Carvalho to W. E. Buzby	1
165TH ST, s e corner of Stebbins Av, 20x77.8; Winslow E. Buzby to Abraham Monroe	1
169TH ST, s s, 102.1 ft w of Prospect Av, 20.1x126.9x19x120.8; Thomas Farley to Martha A. Collis	6,500
169TH ST, s s, 121.1 ft w of Prospect Av, 20.3x100.8x19.2x94.1; Thomas Farley to Johanna Rowensky	6,000
180TH ST, s s, 45 ft w of Vanderbilt Av, 16.8x95; Charles H. Thornton to Winslow E. Buzby	1
180TH ST, s s, 45 ft w of Vanderbilt Av, 16.8x95; Winslow E. Buzby to New York Building Loan Banking Company	1
184TH ST, n s, 78.8 ft s e of Bainbridge Av, 34.6x irregular; David Quigley to Helen M. Reubert	1
185TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Railroad Av, 16.8x100; Lewis D. Jackson to Robert D. Tape	1

Recorded Leases.

CONOLBY, Edward D., to Bernard Flood; 1,854 2d Av, 5 years	$1,800
DUGRO, P. Henry, and another, trustees, to William F. Fay; 1st Av, 860, 4 1-6 years	900—1,080
FOLSOM, Samuel D., to Morris Gelb; 826 Broadway, 8¼ years	240—300
STORMS, Francis J., to Harry C. Hart; 76 and 78 Park Row, cigar stand, 5 years	900

Recorded Mortgages.

ASKIN, Patrick, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 30th St, 330.6 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years	$6,000
BACHRACH, Abram, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; n s of 2d St, 80 ft e of Avenue A, ½ year	13,000
BACHRACH, Abram, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; n e s of 2d St, 100 ft s e of Avenue A, and n e s of 2d St, 80 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year	10,500
BAUMANN, Henrietta and Samuel, to Seamen's Bank for Savings; n s of 89th St, 286 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years	20,000
BECK, Frederick, to the Poughkeepsie Savings Bank; n w corner of 7th Av and 133d St, 5 years	19,000
BECK, Frederick, to the Poughkeepsie Savings Bank; s w corner of 7th Av and 134th St, 5 years	19,000
BOLAND, Catherine E. and John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 922 and 924 9th Av, 5 years	52,000
BROWN, Clarence H., to Carrie Bendheim; 148 East 49th St, 1 year	3,000
BUCKLEY, William F., to Sarah Cheney; w s of Amsterdam Av, extends from 157th to 158th St, 3 years	9,000
COLLIS, Martha A., to Thomas Farley; s s of 169th St, 102.1 ft w of Prospect Av, installments	1,750
CROWN, Julius, to Reuben Grunauer; 250 East 49th St, 2 years	1,000
DAIKER, George, to Citizens' Savings Bank; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 145th St, 5 years	100,000
EICHLER, Auguste, to John J. Jefferson and another, executors, &c.; s s of 160th St, 250 ft w of Elton Av, 3 years	5,500
FARRELL, Michael J., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 362 West 116th St, 3 years	12,000
FORSTER, Frederick P., to George C. Currier; w s of 8th Av, 22.6 ft n of 117th St, 3 years	65,000
HAHN, Sophie I. and Annie, to Nathan Jacobs; n s of 77th St, 394 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years	1,500
HARTLEY, Clarence J., to Salomon Marx; s s of 82d St, 157 ft w of Central Park West, installments	4,500
HARTLEY, Clarence J., to Isidor Wormser, Sr.; s s of 98th St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year	27,000
HEAVEY, John, to William H. Miles & Co.; 229 West 61st St, secures note	500
HENDRICKSON, William, to Thomas H. Messenger, executor, &c.; w s of Courtlandt Av, 37 ft n of 161st St, 3 years	1,500
HILGERS, Jeanette and William, to Salomon Marx; s s of 98th St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, ½ year	32,000
HILGERS, Jeanette and William, to Salomon Marx; s s of 98th St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av ½ year	3,750
HUTNAM, Clifford, to North River Savings Bank; n s of 84th St, 82 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years	18,000
JOHNSON, George F., to Frederick Johnson; 107 West 69th St, 3 years	2,000
JUNGMANN, Julius, to Jacob Bookman; 1,020 3d Av, and 170 East 61st St, 1 year	4,000
KIDD, Lizzie, to The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; n s of 71st St, 397 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years	10,000
KRAUSS, Amelia, to Clarence J. Hartley; s s of 82d St, 157 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year	1,500
KRAUS, Morris, to Theophilus E. Schlinghoff; s s of 83d St, 250 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year	4,500
LANGE, Annie, to A. W. Colburn & Co.; n s of 22d St, 250 ft w of 2d Av, ½ year	800
LEVY, Felix, to the Excelsior Savings Bank; n s of 187th St, 106.7 ft w of Willis Av, 3 years	18,000
LEVY, Felix, to the Excelsior Savings Bank; 681 East 187th St, 3 years	18,000
LEVY, Felix, to the Excelsior Savings Bank; n s of 137th St, 156.7 ft w of Willis Av, 3 years	18,000
LIESMANN, Hermann and Frank, and another to George Ehret; n w corner of Willis Av and 134th St, 1 year	6,000
LIPPS, Henry, Jr., to Henry Lipps; n e corner of Elliott Av and Elizabeth St, 2 years	2,000
LIVINGSTON, James, to the German Savings Bank; n w corner of Central Park West and 86th St, 1 year	175,000
LYONS, Jeremiah C., to Louis C. Kinney; w s of Lexington Av, 80.5 ft s of 58th St, 1 year	15,000
MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Lewine to Helen E. McDowell, trustee; 183 Henry St, 1½ years	7,000
MILLER, Charles, to Marie Eichler; n e corner of Pelham Road and St. Paul Av, 1 year	3,000
MITTENDORF, William F., to Louis Stettauer; 304 West 119th St, 3 years	15,000
MITTENDORF, William F., to Mamie Mayer; 306 West 119th St, 3 years	15,000
MITTENDORF, William F., to Jacob L. Phillips; 308 West 119th St, 3 years	15,000
MONROE, Abraham, to the New York Building Loan Banking Company; s e corner of Stebbins Av and 165th St, installments	7,467
MOUNT, Joseph E., to Charles P. Fox; n e corner of 167th St and Tiffany St, 2 years	1,500
MURPHY, Joseph, Jr., to Ida A. Connette; s s of 150th St, 266.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years	5,000
PATERNO, John, to Adelaide A. Reynolds; s s of 106th St, 165 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years	33,500
RADFORD, George B., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 358 West 116th St, 3 years	12,000
REUBERT, Helen M., to John G. Jenny; n e s of 184th St, 78.9 ft s e of Bainbridge Av, 3 years	2,500
ROWENSKY, Johanna, to Thomas Farley; s s of 169th St, 21.2 ft w of Prospect Av, installments	1,550
RUETH, Joseph, and Emil Bartolicius to Theresa Goldsmith; 228 West 112th St, one-half year	10,000
RUETH, Joseph, and Emil Bartolicius to Henry Raabe, Jr.; 232 to 236 West 112th St, (three mortgages,) 1 year	3,000
RUETH, Joseph, and Emil Bartolicius to Walter and George Lake, executors; s s of 112th St, 308 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years	13,000
RUETH, Joseph, and Emil Bartolicius to Katharine L. Goodwin; s s of 112th St, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years	13,000
RUETH, Joseph, and Emil Bartolicius to Leni L. Dietz; s s of 112th St, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years	13,000
RUETH, Joseph, and Emil Bartolicius to Amos E. Brush, guardian, &c.; s s of 112th St, 342 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years	12,500
RUETH, Joseph, and Emil Bartolicius to Ella R. Andrews; 236 West 112th St, 3 years	13,000
SALMON, Jacob, to Samuel A. Tuska; 1,231 Simpson or Fox St, 3 years	2,300
SALMON, Jacob, to Walter W. Taylor; 1,231 Simpson or Fox St, 1 year	300
SCHARSMITH, John E., to Esther Jerkowski; n s of 133d St, 309 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years	7,000
SCHMECKENBECKER, Sarah E. and John G., to Samuel Powel, trustee, &c.; s s of 56th St, 170 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years	6,000
SCHMIEDER, Frederick, to George F. Anger, trustee; w s of Fox Av, 175 ft s of Jefferson Av, 5 years	3,000
SCHNEIDER, Ernest E. W., and Henry Herter and wife to Albert J. Doran; s s of 108th St, 250.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years	3,000
SCHWARZ, Sampson H., to the Reserve Fund District Grand Lodge, No. 1, Order Kesher Shel Barzel; n s of 102d St, 320.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years	20,000
SELLITTZ, August, to William A. and Charles G. Spencer and others, trustees; 159 Mercer St, 2 years	28,000
SPITZKA, Katharine, to Johanna Spitzka; s s of 73d St, 33 ft w of Park Av, 5 years	10,500
SPITZKA, Katharine, to Louise C. Kinney; s s of 73d St, 33 ft w of Park Av, 5 years	44,000
STRAUSS, Nellie M., to Grace M. Eckley; e s of Avenue C, part of Lot 199, map of Prospect Hill estate, Fordham, 2 years	500
TAPE, Robert D. and Katie, to Sarah C. Hanford; s s of 185th St, 150 ft e of Railroad Av, 3 years	500
TAPE, Robert D. and Katie, to Lewis D. Jackson; s s of 185th St, 150 ft e of Railroad Av, 6 years	700
TOBIAS, Minna, to Elizabeth M. Anderson; n s of 58th St, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years	12,000
TONCINELLI, Giuseppe and Francesco, to Mary E. Parsons; n e corner of Courtlandt Av and 184th St; also n s of 148th St, 50 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 5 years	12,600
WAGNER, Anna, to August Elmer; 306 West 116th St, 5 years	15,000
WAGNER, Anna, to Rudolph Einbigler; 306 West 116th St, 2 years	1,500
WALSH, Augustin, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 3 and 5 East 84th St, 1 year	20,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CARY, R. Anna C., executrix, to Thomas L. Watt	$10,000
KAUFMANN, Abraham, to Pauline Hahn	2,500
CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY to Julia G. Fowler	1,000
DAZIAN, Henry and David W., to Frederic J. Middlebrook	50,000
GEORGE, Charles H., to John A. Hardiman	2,500
MACKAY-SMITH, Virginia S., and others, executors, to Virginia S. Mackay-Smith and others, as trustees	Nom.
MOORES, William, to Elizabeth S. Harvie	4,000
REMSEN, Charles, and another, trustees, &c., to Charles Remsen, as administrator	Nom.
REMSEN, Charles, and another, trustees, to Charles Remsen, as administrator, (two assignments)	Nom.
RICHARDS, James J., to Hamilton Bank	Nom.
ROGERS, Noah C., to the Continental Trust Company	Nom.
THE UNITED REAL ESTATE AND Trust Company to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	21,214
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Bowery Savings Bank	52,000
TREVOR, Henry G., to John A. Stewart and others, trustees	18,000
WANDELL, Josephine, to Margaret Marshall	15,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, n w s, 101.5 ft s of 161st St, 82.3x75.9x74.11x98.4; Tony Altieri against Louis H. Lambrecht, owner and contractor	$49
LEXINGTON AV, 30; Anthony Schwoerer against Ann M. Palmer, owner; Thomas G. Wallace, contractor	72
TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 179.9 ft s e of Boston Road, 50x100; Tony Altieri against Louis H. Lambrecht, owner and contractor	107
TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 175 ft e of Boston Road, or Av, 48x100; Hilton & White Manufacturing Company against Louis H. Lambrecht, owner and contractor	89
TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 180 ft e of Boston Road, or Av, 50x100; Albert Fiedler against Louis H. Lambrecht, owner and contractor	199
88TH ST, s e corner of Madison Av, 62.3x100.8; the Oxley & Enos Manufacturing Company against Isador Hoffstadt, owner; Isador & Adolph Hoffstadt, contractors	1,583
137TH ST, n s, 185 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 84.6x100; Frederick J. Kloes against Thomas Williams, owner and contractor	89
162D ST, n s, 365 ft e of 11th Av, 150x100; Elizabeth De Lacey against William H. Gill, as trustee and contractor; Joseph P. Turner, contractor	2,672

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

WEST END AV, n e corner of 102d St, 100.11x100; 102d St, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 100x100.11; 103d St, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 105x100.11; David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamershlag with James Livingston, 10 payments	$125,000
102D ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 100x irregular; David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamershlag with Peter Wagner, 10 payments	40,000

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 79th St; James F. Disken on J. L. Osborne to David Quigley	$330

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, e s, 75.5 ft s of 56th St, 25x100; James S. Burtis against Ernst Lehmann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Moss.

BROADWAY, e s, extends from 44th to 45th St, 203.9x irregular; New York Life Insurance Company against Oscar Hammerstein and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. McCall.

HOFFMAN ST, 188th St, Lorillard Place or St, and 187th St, the block; Lorillard St, w s, extends from 187th and 188th Sts, —x—, excepting therefrom parts released; Alrick H. Man and another, executors, &c., against Henriette C. Dingee and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Thomas J. Sanson.

NORTH 3D AV, n w corner of Brook Av, 46x86.9x75.9x88.3; Edgar Ketchum against Albert V. Donnellan, (specific performance;) attorney, E. Ketchum.

6TH AV, n s, east ½ part of Lot 867, map of Village of Wakefield, 50x114; Sarah T. Kilbourne against Amy J. Hallock, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Sage.

21ST ST, 332 and 334 East; George W. Spitzer against Moses Schloss and others, (two actions, foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mandelbaum Brothers.

23D ST, s s, 112 ft e of 10th Av, 22x98.8; Frances E. H. Lewis against Cora C. Russell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Grasse.

29TH ST, n s, 283.3 ft w of 7th Av, 23.5x98.9; 27th St, s s, 254.6 ft e of 7th Av, 21.2x98.9x22.6x98.9; Estelle Hasberg against Frank J. and Hattie Ferrell, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Johnston & Johnston.

50TH ST, 331 East; James W. Gerard and another against Anita Pinto and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

69TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 17x100.5; Amalia Seldner against Margaret O'Sullivan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 106—The New York Indians, appellants, vs. The United States.—Argument continued by Joseph H. Choate for the appellants, by C. C. Binney for the appellees, and concluded by Joseph H. Choate for the appellants.

No. 9—The Patapsco Guano Company, appellants, vs. The Board of Agriculture of North Carolina et al.—Argument commenced by Thomas N. Hill for the appellant.

Call for to-day: Nos. 9, 415, 45, 79, 83, 553.

Calendar for Tuesday, March 4.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

77—Sill vs. Uni'd States.
78—United States vs. Sill.
9—U. S. vs. Stanton.
93—In re Li Sing.
94—In re Lewis.
100—42d St., Manhattanville, &c., Ry. vs. Hannon.
101—Commercial Towboat Company vs. Steamship George W. Clyde.
103—Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, vs. Robertson.
104—Burroughs vs. Erhart.
105—Price vs. McCarthy.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 48, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Government causes, (jury.)

2800—Openhym vs. Miller.
2181—Drew vs. same.
5151—Plummer vs. same.
7883—Downing vs. Merritt.
7884—Downing vs. Robertson.
7885—Downing vs. same.
7886—Same vs. same.
8025—Same vs. same.
8386—Strauss vs. same.
10744—Silverberg vs. same.
11060—Neuss vs. Hedden.
11084—Dunham vs. same.
11118—Ponquet vs. same.
10774—Robbins vs. Robertson.
9996—Nuess vs. same.
11165—Hecht vs. Hedden.
11273—Ferris vs. Hedden.
11577—Wertheimer vs. Hedden.
11410—Ulman vs. same.
11090—Robbins vs. same.
12822—Avis vs. Magone.
11188—Toplitz vs. Hedden.
12176—Winter vs. Hedden.
11027—Brigg vs. Magone.
13447—Brigg vs. same.
13948—Brigg vs. same.
14196—Dennison vs. same.
15698—Hussa vs. Erhardt.
16325—Druckileb vs. same.
18761—Westervelt vs. Robertson.
18768—McCreery vs. same.
15116—Winter vs. Erhardt.
8714—Levy vs. Robertson.
9272—Ullman vs. Hedden.
8906—Robbins vs. Robertson.
8778—Einstein vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Fontana vs. Chronicle Telegraph Publishing Co.
2—Cuerro vs. Owl Cigar Co.
3—Welsbach Light Co. vs. American Gas Control Co.
4—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
5—United States vs. Freidheim.
6—Same vs. same.
7—Same vs. same.
8—Union Associated Press vs. Times Printing Co.
9—Cruickshank vs. Bidwell.
10—Pepper vs. Grasmuk.
11—Werner vs. Bradstreet.
12—Cruickshank vs. Bidwell.
13—American Graphophone Co. vs. Wolcott.
14—Wheeler vs. Manhattan Railway Co.

Cases Noticed—

15—Stanton vs. Coffin.
16—Parent vs. Harris.
17—Tuttle vs. Claflin.
18—Mercantile Trust Co. vs. Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Co.
19—Davidow vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
20—Lucy vs. Adams.
21—Brewer vs. Houston Printing Co.
22—Union Associated Press vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

115—Ford vs. Lighter Chemist.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: Nos. 356, 357, 359, 360, 361.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Cohen vs. Cohen.
2—Derby Lumber Co. vs. Hopkins.
3—O'Brien vs. Blaut.
4—Boyle vs. Staten Island and South Beach Land Co.
5—Young Men's Christian Association vs. Harris.
6—Limonta vs. O'Berry.
7—Levison vs. Janowitz.
8—Janowitz vs. Levison.
9—Leake vs. Union Trust Co.
10—In re Jussen.
11—In re Jacobus.
12—Bendix vs. Ayers.
13—Hyde vs. Wolf.
14—Fairchild vs. Fairchild.
15—Levine vs. Levine.
16—Myers vs. Moss.
17—McElhinney vs. Allan.
18—Western Union Telegraph Co. vs. Shepard.
19—Society for Relief of Poor Widows vs. Forrest.
20—United States Rubber Company vs. Alden.
21—Boyd vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
22—Oakes vs. Oakes.
23—Rooney vs. Newberry.
24—In re Pierce.
25—Schliep vs. Shea.
26—Rothschild vs. Schwab.
27—Read vs. Suydam.
28—People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Ins. Co.
29—In re Dascher.
30—Waldenberger vs. Heller.
31—O'Brien vs. Grieff.
32—People ex rel. Ruhle vs. Keating.
33—People vs. Singman.
34—Claflin Co. vs. Adler.
35—Sterne vs. Metropolitan Tel. and Tel. Co.
36—Lewis vs. Lewis.
37—People, &c., vs. Craig.
38—Same vs. Gillis.
39—Farnam vs. Yoost.
40—Clickman vs. Loew.
41—Church vs. Cromwell Steamship Co.
42—Blair vs. Newton.
43—Todd vs. Hoeber.
44—In re Wood.
45—Iron Clad Mfg. Co. vs. McClelland Oil Purifier Co.
46—Astor Place Bank vs. Kamsler.
47—Spero vs. West Side Bank.
48—Mott vs. Mott.
49—In re Hillebrandt.
50—Bahlul vs Bahlul.
51—Rubloff vs. Rubloff.
52—In re Myers.
53—In re Zuarez Co.
54—Rowland vs. Kellogg.
55—Pilkington vs. Pilkington.
56—German Sav. Bank vs. Bonner.
57—Mirkin vs. Hamburg-American Packet Co.
58—Hassett vs. Granite State Provident Association.
59—Shaw vs. Shaw.
60—Nichols vs. Long Island Mutual Fire Ins. Corp.
61—Gichner vs. Colle.
62—Judson vs. Gruber.
63—Delaney vs. Singlix.
64—People, &c., vs. Lortori.
65—Rowan vs. Wells, Fargo & Co.
66—Bok vs. Duane.
67—City Real Estate Co. vs. Soulard.
68—Alexander vs. Quigley.
69—N. Y. City Baptist Mission Society vs. Ross.
70—Same vs. Poder.
71—Garofano vs. Peperell Co.
72—People, ex rel. McNulty vs. County Cavan Young Men's Ben. Association.
73—Bram vs. Bram.
74—Herrick vs. Guarantee Finance Co. of Philadelphia.
75—Murtha vs. Flood.
76—People, &c., vs. May.
77—Lane vs. McManomy.
78—Wickes vs. N. Y. City Suburban Water Co.
79—Johnson vs. Foster.
80—Wischauski vs. Levene.
81—In re Stimson.
82—Weber vs. Union Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and Fact.

4981—Glennon vs. McGuire.
5665—Koch vs. Koch.
5422—Whitman vs. Bates.
5872—Waterman Co. vs. Waterman.
5877—Caruso vs. Caruso.
5960—Russell vs. Mayor, &c.
5312—Gray vs. Gent.
5248—N. Y. City Baptist Socy. vs. Ross.
5249—Same vs. Potter.
5301—Carroll vs. Schnatz.
5420—Kurzman vs. Lowry.
4987—Dickinson vs. Continental Trust Co.
5277—Anderson vs. Houghton.
5416—Mariano vs. Mariano.
5378—Ryan vs. Ryan.
5842—Hansen vs. Hansen.
5627—Cohn vs. Blenderman.
1478—Fairchild vs. Yoran.
5126—Zutt vs. Zutt.
4585—Lant vs. McDonald.
4830—Standard Nat. Bk. vs. Nat. Silk Label Co.
5366—Koehler vs. Hughes.
5810—Scerbo vs. Mayor, &c.
5640—Murphy vs. Hadden.
6041—Butler vs. Tubichy.
5449—Hosey vs. Lounsberry.
5467—Louis vs. Hilgers.
5887—Holmgren vs. Holmgren.
5853—Whyte vs. Builders' League.
5920—Boyd vs. Boyd.
5845—Rosson vs. Hanson.
5940—Pugh vs. Darker.
5995—Haber vs. Haber.
4307—Clason vs. Stewart.
6024—Lubin vs. Klinkowstein.
6084—Fordham vs. Fordham.
6088—Mattern vs. Manson.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6182.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Preferred causes.

15227—Kleeblatt vs. Sieke.
14647—Citizens' Sav. Bk. vs. The Mayor, &c.
8203—Burnett vs. The Mayor, &c.
14877—Ullner vs. Hunter.
13885—Stones vs. Stones.
14750—Bergman vs. Bernheimer.
14783—Connaughton vs. Met. St. Ry.
14824—Manis vs. Met. St. Ry.
15340—Fahrig vs. Morse Oil & Pharmaceutical Co.
15066—Sabatar vs. Levins.
3615—Hayman vs. Hobbs.
15373—Boas vs. Chatfield.
15483—Cameron vs. N. Y. Elevated R.R. Co.
15257—Toner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8944—Williams vs. Tamsen.
14721—Hill vs. Seitz.
14591—Troost vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
15247—Golla vs. Fisher.
15268—L. Tannenbaum & Co. vs. Myers.
15396—Claypool vs. Baker.
14470—Erickson vs. The Mayor, &c.
18825—Kelly vs. Baker.
15317—Johnston vs. Howard Mercantile Co.
14857—Wilson vs. Freeman.
15260—Heyman vs. Klingman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., and V., for trial.

8106—Lamb vs. Flanagan.
7538—Bolte vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8526—Franciosa vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
7526—Edelberg vs. Union Ry. Co.
7589—Callahan vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
4787—Hirschman vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
8733—Western Mass. Mutual Fire Ins. Co. vs. Hilton.
8291—Chrispell vs. Shoemaker.
8467—Dickenson vs. N. Y. Press Co.
8468—Same vs. Morning Journal Association.
9290—Wynn vs. Bulwinkle.
8653—Wihnyk vs. Second Avenue R. R. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 9316.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., and XI. for trial.

9046—Leland vs. Sun Printing and Pub. Co.
8580—International Tooth Crown Co. vs. Richmond.
8764—Wellman vs. Stewart.
8415—Johnson vs. Buchanan.
3630—Rooney vs. 23d St. Ry. Co.
8712—McDonald vs. Shire.
8788—Warnken vs. Manhattan Railway Co.
6127—Cavallo vs. Warwick.
148—Barnes vs. Keene.
3553—Smith vs. Sexton.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VI., VIII., IX., X., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Theodore A. Havemeyer.
2—Frederick C. Durant.
3—Harrison Durant.
4—Ethel Durant.
5—Mary E. Dwinelle.
6—Annie Loskom.
7—Elizabeth S. Koetler.
8—Peter Beck.
9—John K. Moll.
10—Anna C. A. Ihlenburg.
11—Louise A. S. Verren.
12—Josiah A. Hyland.
13—James J. Mooney.
14—Joseph J. Mooney.
15—Anna R. Kling.
16—Joseph J. O'Donohue.
17—Sarah Hastings.
18—Algeron G. McKay.
19—George H. Chatterton.
20—Francis Patterson.
21—Bryan Lawrence.
22—Emma P. Worman.
23—Mary A. Martin.
24—Dominick Coyle.
25—Conrad T. Goertz.
26—Aaron D. Farmer.
27—Grace H. Franklin.
28—Frank L. Fisher.
29—Mary E. Brennan.
30—Arthur Brandt.
31—Nathaniel Niles.
32—Richard S. Newcombe.
33—Hetty M. Gomes.
34—Mary Lancken.
35—Catharine M. Allen.
36—Reverdy Y. Alexander.
37—Edgar Du Berceau.
38—Arthur Du Berceau.
39—Emma A. Williams.
40—Gottlieb Becker.
41—Lucia L. Kearney.
42—Annie A. Morss.
43—John Wolfe.
44—Robert W. Taylor.
45—Mary Ann Gillespie.
46—De Witt C. Weeks.
47—Roger J. Daly.
48—Margaret Wisner.
49—Walter S. Starr.
50—Franz Hefter.
51—Charlotte R. Scott.
52—George J. Hamilton.

Wills for probate.

At 10:30 A. M.

Kate M. Colligan.
Ephraim B. Hitchcock.
Thomas J. Hollihan.
Maria R. Manning.
Frederick Banner.

At 2 P. M.

Henry N. Markert.
Elizabeth Bergmann.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House.—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 11 A. M. Contested wills.

1348—Henry A. Hurlbut.
1360—Margaret J. Smith.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on top floor of Brownstone Building, Chambers Street, (formerly General Sessions.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., and IV.—Adjourned until March 7.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Gordon for the People.

1—William J. Koerner.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.

Eichberg vs. Haines—S. L. H. Ward. Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Kilpatrick—Royal S. Crane. Mills vs. Mills—Chauncey S. Truax.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.

Siegel vs. Lichtenstein—Adrian H. Larkin.

SUPREME COURT—Kellogg, J.

Hirsh vs. Morrissey—James R. Torrance.

CHAPIN HOME CELEBRATES.

The Institution for the Aged and Infirm Commemorates Its Twenty-fifth Anniversary.

The Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm celebrated between 3 and 10 P. M. yesterday the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation. Attractive music, speeches, and a sale of candy, fancy work, &c., netted a handsome return.

The institution was founded and is maintained by Universalist women, and admits both sexes without reference to their denominational preferences. The Ta Kala Society, an organization of young women of the congregation of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton's church, that of the Divine Paternity, has taken considerable interest in the home, and sent it a contribution in view of the anniversary.

The Rev. W. S. Crowe, pastor of the Church of the Eternal Hope, in West Eighty-first Street, presided at the afternoon session, at which the Rev. G. E. McIlwain of Newark, N. J., and the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, pastor of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, were the speakers. Miss Martha G. Miner, an alto, sang "My Love," and "The Romaika," composed for her by Miss Edna Rosalind Park, who played the accompaniment. Miss Van Cleave, a soprano, also sang, and Miss Newbery recited. The Rev. Dr. Eaton presided in the evening, when the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, who assists Dr. Collyer in the Messiah pastorate, spoke. Miss Florence Wilcox, soprano; Miss Alberta Fisher, Miss Lila Jeul, and Miss Frances Cook sang, the recitationist of the evening being Mrs. Nathaniel Pratt.

MISS KELLARD TO GO FREE.

Assistant District Attorney Unger Says He Questions Her Sanity.

May M. Kellard, who, since her acquittal by a jury on the charge of grand larceny has been in the Tombs on two indictments for forgery in the second degree, will probably be discharged on her own recognizance next Monday by Judge McMahon in General Sessions. Assistant District Attorney Unger appeared before Judge Fitzgerald yesterday and made a motion that the woman be released, but the court decided that the motion should be made before Judge McMahon, before whom the first case against the woman for forgery had been tried.

Mr. Unger has written the following indorsement on the back of the indictments:

"Upon a former trial, and after a careful and exhaustive presentation of this case the jury could reach no agreement, a majority standing for acquittal. Whatever may be the extent of the defendant's moral turpitude and guilt in this case, in view of the outcome of the former trial and all the circumstances surrounding this matter, I do not believe a petit jury would return a verdict which might result in sending her to prison. It may well be that a lunatic asylum would be a more satisfactory refuge for this woman, for her conduct and career have been such as would, in my opinion, raise a serious question as to her sanity."

THE REV. J. A. ROCHE'S WILL.

All His Property Left to His Three Children.

The will of the Rev. John Alexander Roche, the well-known Methodist Episcopal preacher and author, was filed for probate with the Surrogate yesterday. It disposes of $22,500 in realty and $2,900 in personal estate, which is left to his son, the Rev. Olin S. Roche, pastor of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church of this city, and his daughter, Sallie Alethia Roche, in equal shares. Another son, the Rev. Spencer S. Roche, pastor of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, does not share in the division of this part of the estate, the testator explaining this by the following clause:

"The comparatively small provision made for my son Spencer S. Roche is on account of his superior advantages in his college education and his ample means of support and the relatively small means for the comfortable living of my other children."

To Spencer the testator bequeaths his gold watch and spectacles and a cane made from wood taken from the original John Street Meeting House, presented to him by the Rev. W. H. Dyckman. The testator was the possessor of a valuable library, which, with the exception of books inscribed with the name of his son Olin, he leaves to Spencer.

PONTIUS INQUEST BEGUN.

Guzman Declares that He Shot the Victim to Save Himself.

An inquest was begun yesterday before Coroner Bausch and a jury in the case of Nicholas W. Pontius, who was shot and killed in East Fifty-ninth Street last Monday by Emil Guzman. Since the shooting Guzman has maintained the strictest silence, and has refused to make any explanation as to why he shot Pontius.

On the way from the Tombs to the inquest yesterday, however, the prisoner threw a little more light on his side of the affair in speaking with Court Officer William Rourke. Rourke asked him how the trouble started, and Guzman replied, "It was a case of his killing me or of my killing him. I knew Pontius was laying for me. I was in the hospital two months, and I had two operations performed on me there, so I wasn't in good condition to defend myself without a weapon. When I met Pontius I made up my mind I would save my life, and I shot him. If I hadn't done him he would surely have done me."

Rourke asked him again how the trouble arose, but the prisoner relapsed into his former reticence.

The widow of the murdered man was one of the spectators at the inquest.

Witnesses of the tragedy testified that no conversation occurred between Pontius and Guzman before the shooting. One witness, Christopher Cassidy, said that Guzman, after firing the five shots at Pontius, snapped the trigger several more times, but the chambers of the revolver had all been emptied.

The jury returned a verdict that Pontius came to his death at the hands of Guzman.

Architectural League Exhibition.

It has been decided to close the exhibition of the Architectural League at 9 P. M. next Saturday, as an extension of time was not feasible by reason of the preparations necessary for the exhibition of the Society of American Artists. Immediately after the closing the league will meet at a "smoker" in the Vanderbilt Gallery of the Fine Arts Building, in West Fifty-seventh Street. To-day and to-morrow admission is free to the public.

Fugitive Shot Through the Head.

MOBILE, Ala., March 3.—Near Monroeville, Monroe County, Ala., Jeff Salter, white, was shot and killed while resisting arrest. During the day he passed three counterfeit silver dollars in Monroeville, and was pursued sixteen miles by officers, who found him and demanded his surrender. He seized a rifle and was shot through the head.

Little Girl Killed by a Train.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 3.—Lilah Sweigert, a little girl, was riding on the rear end of Farmer Peter Sennet's sleigh as it was passing over the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg tracks, at Appleton, near Charlotte, this morning. A passenger train struck the sleigh and killed her.

Murder and Suicide in Georgia.

CORDELE, Ga., March 3.—Shep Wood, a prominent young farmer here, to-day shot and killed his brother Thomas. On seeing the result of his shot, the brother turned the gun on himself and sent a bullet through his brain. The brothers quarreled over business matters.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. Geo. R. Read REAL ESTATE, 10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av. BROKER. APPRAISER.

Factory and Lumber Sites, with water front, New York. FOR SALE.—Large blocks of lots, accessible by seagoing vessels. S.B.SCHIEFFELIN, 958 Madison Av., N. Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT, 123 WEST 55TH STREET. 17-foot house. Two-story extension. Unusually attractive. Moderate rent. Apply JAS. R. HAY, 7 Wall St. Or Janitor, 108 West 55th Street.

LARGE LIST OF WEST SIDE HOUSES AND apartments; all prices. STEVENS, 93d St., corner Columbus Av.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON & SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I. Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready. J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Choice Broadway ground floor suite of offices for brokers at low rents, 70 Broadway and 15 New St., directly opposite N. Y. Stock Exchange; also a few single offices. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

FOR RENT, The Mendelssohn Rooms, 108 West 55th Street, for a term of years. Dancing hall, 48x53; small hall, 25x31; living apartment and dressing rooms on second floor. Apply JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall Street.

MAYOR JOHN M. GOOD OUSTED.

Convicted of Violating the Garfield Election Law at Springfield, Ohio, in a Test Case.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 3.—The Circuit Court to-day issued a decree ousting Mayor John M. Good from office. The proceedings were brought under the Garfield election law, which requires candidates after election to file sworn statements of all their expenditures.

Judge Adams said the testimony showed that Mayor Good spent $283.50 in the campaign which he failed to include in his sworn statement of expenses, and which included only $45. Of the above amount $90 was spent for beer. Mayor Good also promised the trades and labor assembly to appoint a union man on the Board of Public Affairs, which is against the law, and that organization backed the ouster proceedings.

Mayor Good is one of the most prominent business men in Springfield. This was his first experience in politics, and a test of the law was made on him. The sworn statements of most of the candidates have been disputed, but not carried to the courts. Mayor Good was formerly a Prohibitionist, but was elected as the Democratic candidate.

SUICIDE AGREEMENT BROKEN.

An Akron Woman Dies in Cleveland, but Her Companion Backs Out.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 3.—A man giving the name of Frank Bochdor rushed up to two policemen to-day and told them that he had just made an attempt to commit suicide at the Lake Shore House. He said that he and a woman, whom he called Mrs. Stabe, had agreed to die together. She took carbolic acid and he took morphine. They retired after having turned on the gas. Then he said his nerve failed him and he fled. The officers went to the Lake Shore House and found the woman dead. The man was locked up.

It was learned subsequently that the right name of the man is Frank Stadleman. The woman was Mrs. Emma Stabb. The couple came to Cleveland Monday night from Akron, where the woman's husband lives. The police are inclined to believe the story related by Stadleman.

COMMENCEMENT AT CARLISLE.

Three Thousand Persons at the Exercises of the Indian School.

CARLISLE, Penn., March 3.—The tenth commencement of the Carlisle Indian Industrial School was held today, when fully three thousand persons witnessed the presentation of diplomas. There were twenty-four graduates. Visitors were present from all parts of the country, including Alaska, and Congress was well represented.

The graduates were: Sarah T. Flynn, Assinaboine; Nellie Odell, Puyallup; Ralph E. Armstrong, Nez Perce; Wilson H. Welch, Cherokee; Joseph Blackbear, Cheyenne; Annie L. George, Cherokee; Jacob M. Jimeson, Seneca; Ellen Thomas, Chippewa; Lillian T. Complainville, Nez Perce; Martha L. Sickles, Oneida; Frank James, Kaw; Susie Henni, Pueblo; David McFarland, Nez Perce; Caleb M. Sickles, Oneida; Clarence L. Butler, Coeur d'Alene; Annie M. Morton, Pueblo; Mitchell Barada, Omaha; Kamie C. Owl; Cherokee; Cora L. Cornelius; Oneida; Rienzi S. Moore, Sac and Fox; Edythe G. Pierce, Ottawa; John Webster, Oneida; Edward W. Peterson, Klamath, and Charlotte O. Horne, Klamath.

A Buffalo Woman's Suicide.

BUFFALO, March 3.—A woman known as Mrs. E. V. Merrill was found dead in her room this morning with a bullet hole in her temple and a revolver in her hand. She left a note saying that she was the undivorced wife of Dr. Burton Webb Seymore of Stockton, N. Y. A dispatch from Stockton denies this, and says Dr. Seymore and wife are living there. Dr. Seymore says he does not know the woman. The suicide in her note left her personal effects to Mrs. F. P. McWelthy of Victory, Cayuga County, N. Y., provided the latter would take charge of her body.

Englishman's Suicide in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Leopold Nathan Feldman, a physician of London, England, and a son of wealthy parents, committed suicide here yesterday by taking poison. Despondency caused by unrequited affection for Miss Regina Levy, an estimable young woman of this city, and inability to collect money due him, caused him to end his life. Miss Levy says she was never engaged to Dr. Feldman, but that he was a casual visitor at her home.

Vigilantes' Work in Paducah, Ky.

PADUCAH, Ky., March 3.—Forty or fifty burglaries in this locality lately have aroused the people. A stringent idlers' ordinance and a curfew law have been adopted by the City Council and put in force. A strong Vigilance Committee also went to work, and eight negroes and three white men were caught, whipped, and forced to leave on departing trains. The committee promises to clear the town of lawless characters before disbanding.

New Jersey Politician a Suicide.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., March 3.—William Miller committed suicide this morning at his home. He shot himself in the head, and death resulted immediately. He was prominent as a business man and as a Democratic politician. Business and domestic troubles are ascribed as reasons for his self-destruction.

Thomas B. Gault a Suicide.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Thomas B. Gault, at one time General Agent of the Wabash system, with headquarters at Omaha, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself. He was a brother of John C. Gault, the well-known railroad man. The suicide is attributed to temporary insanity, resulting from long-continued illness.

Ex-Treasury Official a Suicide.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 3.—David L. Perkins, a lawyer, aged sixty years, committed suicide by shooting last night on the station platform at Lake Massabesic. Mr. Perkins had held many Government positions in Washington, and he was at one time an Assistant Auditor of the Treas

[illegible] LAKEWOOD,
[illegible]WOOD, NEW JERSEY,
AMONG THE PINES.

[illegible] Balmy and Tonic Air.

[illegible] WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH. [illegible] glassed piazzas filled with tropical [illegible] music daily in Sun Parlors.

[illegible] BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built [illegible] expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed [illegible] of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of [illegible] for nervous diseases, is now in successful [illegible] in the hotel. This department is under [illegible] care of the physician of the hotel.

[illegible] T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.

[illegible] Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
PALMER HOUSE, NOW OPEN.

The only first-class hotel in Lakewood charging moderate prices. Send for rates, circulars, &c.

J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL
ON THE BEACH.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

[illegible] and a quarter hours from New York City, [illegible] trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R.

GOLF LINKS
in course of preparation.

The purest of water from our own artesian well.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J. Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet; American and European plan. CHAS. R. MYERS.

THE ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.

A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.

Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.

D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

The Hotel Windsor.
Atlantic City, N. J.

Most modern hotel on the coast. American and European plans. Orchestra. Sun Balconies, &c.

G. JASON WATERS.

HOTEL RICHMOND,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Steam Heat. Sun Parlor. Elevator.
J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

INSTRUCTION.

A Former Government Official desires a few men to coach for coming examination for position; United States Customs Inspector; success guaranteed. Address "Inspector," 286 Union St., Jersey City.

The New York School of Oratory and for the cure of STAMMERING. 1244 BROADWAY. GEO. R. PHILLIPS, Prin.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S
Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON ELEVATED TRAIN, PACKAGE containing small wire rivets. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to J. P. WILLIAMS, 41 Cortlandt St., New York, Room 23.

DRY GOODS.

FRIDAY'S SPECIALS.—Listerine, 49c.; Libert's Violets, 29c.; Scott's Emulsion, 58c.; Libert's Colognes, 19c.; Pond's Extract, 19c. Newest designs in shirt waists at lowest prices. JAMMES, 800 Broadway.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GENTLEMEN forming fine tailoring club desire additional members; results economy; liberal credits. PARTICULRAS, Box 167 Times Office.

BOARDERS WANTED.

[illegible]D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable second floor back room; also hall room, with board; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—Competent; in first-class private family; five years' city reference from her last place. 101 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress; private family. 648 Lexington Av., O'Connor's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-Class; English; understands best family cooking; where kitchen maid is kept; city references. D. W., Box 272, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—Well recommended; wishes private position for about two months, or by day or week; $1.50 to $2 per day. S. A., 105 East 28th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; $2.50 a day; very stylish draper and trimmer; ready for Spring engagements; letter only; will not call to house unless needed at once. Miss McCoy, 11 Horatio St.

DRESSMAKING.—At home or by day; $1.50; French system. Sage, 1,102 3d Av.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By Swedish girl, lately arrived, as kitchenmaid in hotel or with private family. M. J., 24 Greenwich St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady recommends an educated middle aged Protestant nurse for children; faithful and efficient; plain hand sewing; light housework; city or country; no cards. Call, after 1, 159 West 81st St.

NURSE, &c.—By a young girl to take care of one or two children, or do light housework; speaks German and English. 2,908 3d Av., drug store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Gentleman closing his establishment would like to find situation for his butler; having lived with him for two years would cheerfully see any one needing his services. M., Box 8, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man; English; age, 30; height, 5 feet 11 inches; single; disengaged March 1. D., care Mr. Hemmings, 143 East [illegible] St.

BUTLER, or BUTLER and VALET.—Englishman; six years' good reference from last place; left on account of family going to Europe. R. A. S., Box 345, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young man; thoroughly competent; first-class city references. C. W., 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By respectable man as butler in a private family; first-class city reference; city or country. 147 East 29th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN or GARDENER.—By a young man; in the country; personal references can be had from last employer. John Glynn, 156 East [illegible] St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Strictly first-class; age, 34; married; two children; fourteen years' experience in leading commercial and private places in England; five years in this country; highly recommended; last employer can be seen in city. W. [illegible] Greenwich Av.

[illegible].—Scotch; single; age, 30; thoroughly competent in all branches of gardening; excellent references. William Davie, 234 East [illegible] St.

Second Men.

[illegible] MAN.—Single-handed or valet; English; [illegible] twenty-eight; good references. W. [illegible], 23 Prospect Place.

Miscellaneous.

[illegible].—To do painting, decorating, paperhanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; [illegible] city references; first-class work; reasonable; [illegible] hanging 22 cents roll; easy terms. [illegible] 2d Av.; telephone 393-79th.

[illegible] WANTED—MALES.

[illegible] to secure advertisements [illegible] Box 101 Times.

WINTER RESORTS.
Tickets to ALL Winter Resorts, by ALL Routes, Steamer and Rail, including Bermuda, Nassau, Florida, California, Mexico, and ALL POINTS SOUTH.

WASHINGTON By Royal Blue Line. Three-day trip, including Hotel and Traveling expenses, $14.50, Thursday, March 10.

Programmes, time tables, etc., free from

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, SUPREME COURT, County of New York.—CHARLES H. IVISON against EDWARD IVISON, David B. Ivison, Jane I. Hoadley, Henry I. Parsons, James G. Parsons, Betsy Ann Ivison, Sarah Ivison, John C. Ivison, Mary Ivison, Helen Ivison, Emma Ivison, J. Henry Ivison, Martha Bigelow, Jane I. Williams, Augusta B. Dixon, Mary L. Hammer, Ivy Rhea Scott, Ruth Scott, Mary Ann Snead, Eliza Jane Seelye, and David B. Ivison, as sole executor of the last will and testament of William Ivison, deceased.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Trial to be held in the County of New York.—Dated this seventh day of December, 1897.

GOODRICH, WHITNEY & HAGEN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and P. O. Address 59 & 61 Wall Street, New York City.

To the defendants David B. Ivison, Edward Ivison, Martha Bigelow, Jane I. Hoadley, Henry I. Parsons, and James G. Parsons:

The foregoing summons is served on you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of February, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the same date with the complaint herein.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898. Yours, &c.

GOODRICH, WHITNEY & HAGEN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

m4-1aw6wF&ap15

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to form a corporation, to be called the Cosmopolitan Fire Insurance Company of New York, with a capital of Two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) and a surplus of One hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) the principal office of which is to be located in the City of New York, for the purpose of making insurances on dwelling houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings and household furniture, and other property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, wind storms, or tornadoes, and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal, and inland navigation and transportation, and of effecting reinsurance of any risks taken by it, under and pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New York, known as The Insurance Law, being Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1892, and the acts of the said Legislature amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and such other acts of the said Legislature as are applicable thereto. —Dated New York, February 21, 1898.

EDWARD SCHMIDT,
HENRY R. STEELE,
ALBERT F. HUNT, JR.,
HARRY D. KITTINGER,
CHARLES P. BLANEY,
WILLIAM H. THITCHENER,
JOSEPH F. DARLING,
WILLIAM P. DOUGHERTY,
RALPH KIRBY,
JOHN F. MEYER,
CARLOS V. SCHUMANN,
FREDERICK W. LANG,
ALBERT MACHOLD,
THOMAS CUSTY.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—JOSEPHINE M. GOULD, plaintiff, against PETER P. REIN and BRIDGET REIN, his wife, defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 2nd, 1898. G. TARLETON GOLDTHWAITE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, New York.

To Peter P. Rein and Bridget Rein, his wife, defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the sixteenth day of February, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the seventeenth day of February, 1898. G. TARLETON GOLDTHWAITE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, New York City. f25-1aw6wF

ROBERTS, DAVID H.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of DAVID H. ROBERTS, an adjudged incompetent person, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at Special Term, Part 1, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Annie A. Roberts, as committee of the person and property of said David H. Roberts, an adjudged incompetent person, above named, should not be had.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the Supreme Court of the State [L. S.] of New York, in and for the County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of said court, this 9th day of February, 1898.

W. SOHMER, Clerk.

HORWITZ & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Committee, 346 Broadway, New York City. f11-1aw6wF&mar25

BERDELL, THEODORE.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor on the 18th day of December, 1897, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against THEODORE BERDELL, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Theodore Berdell, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, the office of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 18th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, December 18, 1897. THOMAS PERKINS, Assignee. DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Assignee, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. mh4-1aw6wF&ap15

SIEGEL, LOUIS C.—In pursuance to an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, on the 1st day of March, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against LOUIS C. SIEGEL, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said Louis C. Siegel, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, March 2d, 1898. LOUIS P. MAHLER, Assignee. WILLIAM S. KEILEY, Attorney for Assignee, No. 229 Broadway, N. Y. mh4-1aw6wF&ap15

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JETTER, GOTTLIEB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GOTTLIEB JETTER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Forster, Hotaling & Klenke, 207 East Fifty-fourth Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March, 1898.—Dated New York, September, 1897.—EDWARD J. JETTER, ANNIE J. JETTER, Executors. FORSTER, HOTALING & KLENKE, Attorneys for Executors, 59 Wall Street, New York City. s3-1aw6mF

FOLSOM, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID FOLSOM, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of his attorneys, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the fourth day of November, 1897. DANIEL W. TOMLINSON, Executor. VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Attorneys for Executor, 2 Wall Street, New York City. n5-1aw6mF

ROBERT, CHRISTOPHER R.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JULIA ROBERT, Frederick Robert, Howell W. Robert, Christopher R. Corning, Hanson K. Corning, Sarah C. Galopin, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, JULIA ROBERT of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of November, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Christopher R. Robert, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at said county, [L. S.] the 19th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

E. AYMAR SANDS, Attorney for Proponent. ja21-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT, HAMILTON COUNTY. Union Trust Company of New York against Hamilton Park Company et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made on the 27th day of December, 1897, entered in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County, on the 29th day of January, 1898, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at Morley's Lake Pleasant Inn, in the Village of Lake Pleasant, County of Hamilton, State of New York, on the 5th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, at the date of the mortgage foreclosed, May 1st, 1889, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to each several parcel of the mortgaged premises described in the complaint in this action, and in said decree hereinbefore referred to, and as hereinafter set forth, upon the following terms and conditions:

TERMS OF SALE.

The sale will include simply the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, at the date of the mortgage foreclosed, May 1st, 1889, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to each several parcel of the mortgaged premises hereinafter described.

The sale of the said property shall be subject to all liens prior to the lien of said mortgage, and the undersigned, the Referee, will not pay out of the proceeds of sale any taxes, assessments, water-rates, or other liens upon the property sold, nor redeem the property sold from any sales for unpaid taxes, assessments, water-rates, or other liens.

The undersigned, the Referee, will first, in the order as hereinafter described, offer for sale the property in separate lots. The bids received for the property so offered for sale in separate lots shall be received on condition that all the property so offered for sale in separate lots shall subsequently be offered together as a single lot or parcel. The highest bids received for the separate lots so offered for sale will be noted by said Referee.

Whenever the highest bids received and noted for the separate lots so offered for sale shall amount in the aggregate to a sum which shall be sufficient to pay the whole amount then due for principal and interest on all the then outstanding and unpaid bonds secured by said mortgage, together with all proper expenses of making and completing such sale, and all costs of this cause, and all proper allowances, compensation, and disbursements which may be allowed by the court to any parties or their counsel, or to the undersigned, said Referee, and all expenses and charges which may be incurred or created by the trustee in the administration of the trust, then the undersigned, said Referee, will offer no more of such parcels for sale in separate lots as aforesaid.

After noting the highest bids received for the property offered for sale in separate lots the undersigned, said Referee, shall offer the same for sale together as a single lot or parcel.

If the highest bid for all such property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall exceed the aggregate of the said highest bids received and noted for said property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then all such property shall be struck off and sold together as a single lot or parcel to the person making the highest bid therefor; but if the highest bid received for such property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the several highest bids received and noted for such property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then the several separate lots offered for sale shall be struck off and sold to the bidders who made the highest bids therefor.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for parcels of land herein described as Tracts I., II., III., IV., and V., who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $500 in money, or in certified check upon any national bank.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid on parcel hereinafter described and known as Tract VI., who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $1,000 in money or in certified check upon any national bank.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for the parcels offered as a whole, whichever parcels they may be, who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $2,000, in money or in certified check upon any national bank.

The above deposits are required as a pledge that the respective bidders will make good his or their bids in case of acceptance.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for any parcels, respectively known as Tracts Nos. I., II., III., IV., and V., the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter, deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said referee, the sum of $1,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for parcel known as Tract No. VI., the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Referee, the sum of $5,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for the parcels offered as a whole the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Referee, the sum of $7,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Any cash which may have previously been deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he will make good his bid shall be received on account of the amount so required of him on the acceptance of his bid.

In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the undersigned, said Referee, or shall fail after such acceptance to comply with the terms of sale as to the passing of title, the payment of the purchase price, or otherwise, or shall fail to comply with the terms of the said decree hereinbefore referred to, or with any order of the court relating to the consummation of the purchase, then the sums in cash deposited by such purchaser or purchasers, as hereinbefore provided, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward the expenses of a resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price upon resale.

The purchaser shall pay to the undersigned, the said Referee, at the office of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, within fifteen days after said sale, when the said Referee's deed will be ready for delivery, such other payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price bid as the court may direct; the balance of the purchase price, not required to be paid in cash, may either be paid in cash, or the purchaser may satisfy and make good the balance of his bid, in whole or in part, by turning in at the same time and place, to be cancelled or credited as hereinafter provided, bonds and coupons, to be paid out of the proceeds of sale upon distribution thereof, and such purchaser shall be credited therefor on account of the purchase price all such sums as would be payable on such bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of sale if the whole amount of the purchase price were paid in cash.

The court reserves the right to resell the property, upon such notice as the court shall direct, in case the purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of any unpaid balance of the purchase price within thirty days after proper demand made upon said purchaser therefor, or within thirty days after the entry of an order requiring such payment.

The biddings will be kept open after the property is struck down, and in case any purchaser shall fail to comply with any of the above conditions of sale, the premises so struck down to him will be again put up for sale under the direction of the undersigned, said Referee, under the same terms of sale, without application to the court, unless the plaintiff's attorneys so elect to make such application; and such purchaser will be held liable for any deficiency there may be between the sums for which said premises shall be struck down upon the sale and that for which they may be purchased on the resale, and also for any costs or expenses accruing on such resale.

Where reference is made herein to the sale of "tracts or parcels of land," it is understood that such term refers simply to the right, title, and interest of the defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, on the 1st day of May, 1889, the date of said mortgage foreclosed, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to such parcel or parcels of land.

The following is a description of said mortgaged premises hereinbefore mentioned:

All those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land and territory situated in the County of Hamilton, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

TRACT I.

All that certain tract or parcel of land and territory described as being four thousand nine hundred (4,900) acres, or thereabout, and shown on a map made by M. R. Sutton, Surveyor, be the same several dimensions on said map set forth more or less, lying in a square (as near as may be) in the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of Township Number thirty-five (35) of Totten & Crossfield's (or Jessup's) Purchase, lying in the County of Hamilton (formerly Montgomery County) in the State of New York; being the same tract of land or premises conveyed to Margaret L. Woodruff by John D. Clute, by deed dated November 6th, 1875, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton on March 2d, 1880, in Book No. 13 of Deeds at pages 414 et seq., and being the same premises conveyed to the said Clute by James Robertson and others, Trustees of the Bank of the United States, as described and set forth in said deed of conveyance, dated November 28th, 1849, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton in Book No. 3 of Deeds at page 329.

And being the same premises conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret L. Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton November 28th, 1888, in Book No. 20 of Deeds at page 258, and thereafter conveyed by James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated May 22d, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 267.

TRACT II.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situated in the northwest quarter of Township thirty-five (35) in Hamilton County, State of New York, and shown on a map made by M. R. Sutton, Surveyor, be the same several dimensions on said map set forth more or less, being bounded in a deed dated October 14th, 1858, made by Abner Benedict and wife to John D. Clute, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County October 20th, 1858, in Book 5 of Deeds at page 604, as follows:

"All that piece of land situated on the north shore of Racquette Lake in Township Number thirty-five (35) of Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, in Hamilton County, State of New York, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly shore of said lake distant twenty (20) chains westerly in a straight line from the northerly end of the bridge crossing the outlet of said lake, and running thence north to the southerly boundary of lands now owned by said Clute; thence southwesterly along said southerly boundary of said Clute's lands to the westerly boundary of said Township thirty-five (35); thence southeasterly along said last-named boundary to the northerly shore of said lake, and thence along the shore to the place of beginning, be the quantity more or less contained therein."

Being the same premises conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book of Deeds No. 20, at page 258, and conveyed by the said James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company by deed dated May 22d, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County, on November 28th, 1888, in Book No. 20 of Deeds at page 267.

This tract being the same tract described in and conveyed by two certain deeds of quit-claim as follows: One made by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey, dated 19th day of April, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 264; and the second made by James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, dated the 22d day of May, 1888, and recorded on the 28th day of November, 1888, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton in Book 20 of Deeds at page 272.

TRACT III.

All that certain undivided one-quarter interest of a lot of land known and described as lot No. ninety-seven (97) in Township twenty-one (21), in Hamilton County, New York State, said lot containing two hundred (200) acres or thereabout, and being a portion of the lands conveyed by Anna M. Van Benthuysen, as sole executrix, etc., to John D. Clute, by deed dated November 1, 1861, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County January 3, 1862, in Book No. 6 of Deeds at page 348, with all the appurtenances thereof.

Being the same property conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 258, and conveyed by the said James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated 22d day of May, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 267.

TRACT IV.

All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land situated in the County of Hamilton and State of New York, known and described as follows:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township 35.

Two thousand one hundred and thirty (2,130) acres, more or less, being all that remains of that part of the southwest one-quarter of the Township not covered by water, after excepting therefrom three hundred and twenty (320) acres Literature lands therein. Two thousand eight hundred and forty (2,840) acres, more or less, being the undivided one-half of the remainder of said southwest one-quarter, on which taxes were paid by Mrs. Sarah T. Russell; and seven hundred and ten (710) acres more or less, being the undivided one-eighth of said remainder, on which taxes were paid by the Bank of Lansingburg, New York, or Alexander Walsh, Cashier.

Being the same tract of land conveyed by Edward Wemple, Comptroller of the State of New York, to Clara E. Durant, by deed dated 20th day of March, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton, and conveyed by the said Clara E. Durant and Frederick C. Durant, her husband, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated   1889.

TRACT V.

All those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land, situated in the County of Hamilton, known and described as follows, viz.:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township 35.

Nine hundred and six and one-half (906½) acres, being the following described parcels:

1. Five hundred and forty-one (541) acres east end of six hundred and fifty-one acres (651) south part of all that remains of the northwest one-quarter of the township after excepting therefrom the Gospel and School lands therein.

2. Three hundred and sixty-five and one-half (365½) acres undivided one-half of seven hundred and thirty-one acres east end of all that remains of said northwest quarter after excepting therefrom the Gospel and School lands therein, on which taxes were not paid by Sarah T. Russell.

TRACT VI.

All that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the County of Hamilton and State of New York, known and described as follows:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township thirty-six (36).

Twenty thousand nine hundred and forty-five acres (20,945), more or less, being all not under water of all that remains of the Township after excepting therefrom twelve hundred and eighty (1,280) acres Gospel, School and Literature lots, and one thousand (1,000) acres in the northwest one-quarter of the Township, bounded: Beginning at the northeast corner of a one thousand (1,000) acre tract of State land, in the northwest quarter of the Township, selected and located by the Sacketts Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Company; thence south twenty-nine (29) degrees east along the east boundary of said selected one thousand (1,000) acre tract, forty-eight (48) chains fifty-five (55) links; thence north sixty-one (61) degrees east one hundred and eighty-seven (187) chains seventy (70) links (running into Lake Clute about thirteen (13) chains); thence north twenty-nine (29) degrees west fifty-eight (58) chains to the north line of the Township, and thence westerly along said Township line to the place of beginning.

And also all the franchises, privileges, rights, and liberties belonging or appertaining to the said company.

ALBERT RATHBONE, Referee.

Dated Albany, N. Y., February 1st, 1898.

Miller, Peckham & Dixon, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 80 Broadway, New York City.

f11-1aw8wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee of Florence Bates and Edith Bates, under the last will and testament of Edwin Bates, deceased, vs. KATE T. WOOLSEY, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Edward J. Woolsey, deceased; and the said Kate T. Woolsey as administratrix, with the will annexed of the estate of Emily P. Woolsey, deceased, and others.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action on the first day of December, 1897, and duly entered and filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 2d day of December, 1897, I, Francis P. Lowrey, the Referee named in said judgment and decree to make sale of the premises hereinafter described, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the tenth day of March, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises and property mentioned in said judgment and decree, and therein described as follows, viz.:

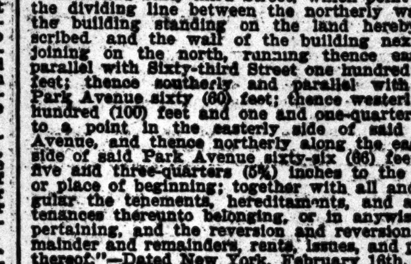
"All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Nineteenth (late Twelfth) Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map of property belonging to the heirs of Abraham K. and William Beekman, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, showing a division of the same into lots, New York, July 21, 1837, Samuel S. Doughty, City Surveyor, by the numbers one hundred and forty-eight, (148,) one hundred and forty-nine, (149,) and one hundred and fifty, (150,) and part of lot number one hundred and forty-seven, (147,) which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows:

"Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Park Avenue, lately called Fourth Avenue, distant seventy-five (75) feet and three (3) inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of said Park Avenue and Sixty-third Street, which point is in the dividing line between the northerly wall of the building standing on the land hereby described and the wall of the building next adjoining on the north, running thence easterly parallel with Sixty-third Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Park Avenue sixty (60) feet; thence westerly one hundred (100) feet and one and one-quarter inch to a point in the easterly side of said Park Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of said Park Avenue sixty-six (66) feet and five and three-quarters (5¾) inches to the point or place of beginning; together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof."—Dated New York, February 16th, 1898.

FRANCIS P. LOWREY,
Referee.

STETSON, TRACY, JENNINGS & RUSSELL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, 15 Broad Street, New York City.

The premises above described, which are known as Numbers 565, 567, and 569 Park Avenue, and also as the "Lonsdale" Apartment House, are shown on the following diagram:



The land shown on this map lies in Section 5, in Block 1,397, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and is known as Numbers 565, 567, and 569 Park Avenue.

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's claim and of the lien and charge to satisfy which the said property is to be sold as aforesaid is the sum of one hundred and nine thousand three hundred and seven and 42-100 dollars, ($109,307.42,) with interest thereon from the 12th day of November, 1897, together with the costs of the above entitled action and the expenses of such sale. There are no unpaid taxes or assessments.

FRANCIS P. LOWREY,
Referee.

f16-2aw3wW&F&mh9

LEWIS STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—HENRY STEERS, plaintiff, against JOHN E. HOFFMIRE and others, defendants.

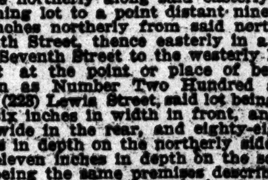
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 24th day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, commencing at a point on the westerly line of Lewis Street, distant ninety-seven feet eight inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Lewis and Seventh Streets, thence running southerly along said westerly line of Lewis Street twenty-four feet six inches, thence westerly in a line parallel with Seventh Street to a point in the easterly line which bounds a lot (now or lately belonging to Samuel A. Fanshaw) in the rear of the lot hereby conveyed; thence northerly along said easterly line of said adjoining lot to a point distant ninety-seven feet six inches northerly from said northerly line of Seventh Street, thence easterly in a line parallel with Seventh Street to the westerly line of Lewis Street at the point or place of beginning, and known as Number Two Hundred and Twenty-three (223) Lewis Street, said lot being twenty-four feet six inches in width in front, and twenty-five feet wide in the rear, and eighty-eight feet nine inches in depth on the northerly side, and ninety feet eleven inches in depth on the southerly side, and being the same premises described in a deed dated April 18, 1866, made by Joseph M. Price and James Rowe, executors, &c., to said John E. Hoffmire, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 964 of Conveyances, Page 510, on the 18th day of June, 1866.—Dated New York, February 28, 1898.

CHARLES PUTZEL, Referee.

G. S. P. STILLMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises above described:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold is $6,308, with interest from February 5th, 1898. The unpaid taxes are approximately $475.

m1-1aw6wTu CHARLES PUTZEL, Referee.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

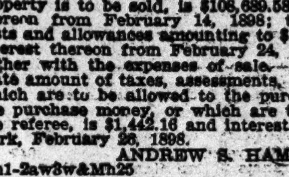
SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against EDWARD S. [illegible] and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment duly appointed, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 23d day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Solomon De Walltearss, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street, distant four hundred and twelve feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street with the westerly line or side of West End Avenue, said point being at the southwest corner of a plot of land heretofore conveyed by Julia A. Clark and Cyrus Clark to John O. Baker by deed bearing date May 11, 1887, and recorded in the office of the Register of New York County May 13th, 1887, in Liber 2,068 of conveyances, page 51; running thence northwardly, along said last-mentioned land and parallel with West End Avenue, seventy-five feet eight and one-half inches; thence eastwardly, still along said land conveyed to John O. Baker and parallel with Eighty-ninth Street, one hundred and twelve feet; thence northwardly, still along said land conveyed to Baker, and parallel with West End Avenue, fifty-eight feet six and five-sixths inches, to the southeasterly corner of a lot of land heretofore conveyed by Cyrus Clark and Julia A. Clark to Edwin Parsons by deed bearing date June 2d, 1894, and recorded June 4th, 1894, in said Register's office in Section 4 of conveyances, Liber 23, page 450; thence westerly, along said last-mentioned land and parallel with Ninetieth Street, to Riverside Drive or Avenue; thence southwardly, along said Riverside Drive or Avenue, to the northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street; thence eastwardly, along said northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street, one hundred and seventy-four feet ten and three-fourths inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

Subject, however, to and with the benefit of the covenants and restrictions set forth in a certain agreement made by and between Mary L. Parsons, Annie B. Phelps, and Cyrus Clark dated September 28, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 2d day of October, 1897.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898.

ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY,
Referee.
CHARLES E. MILLER,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the liens or charges upon the property, to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is $108,689.58 and interest thereon from February 14, 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to $1,048.97, with interest thereon from February 24, 1898; and together with the expenses of sale.—The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $1,442.16 and interest.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898.

ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY,
mh1-2aw3w&Mh25 Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RENAULT, CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE RENAULT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hotchkiss & Maddox, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1898. HENRIETTE RENAULT PICABIA, GEORGES RENAULT, Executors. HOTCHKISS & MADDOX, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. ja14-1aw6mF

MILLER, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN MILLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of De Groot, Rawson & Stafford, No. 58 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the third day of March, 1898. JENNIE B. DEPEW, Administratrix. DE GROOT, RAWSON & STAFFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 58 Broadway, N. Y. City. m4-1aw6mF

MYERS, ALICE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 30th day of August, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1898. JANE A. McKENNA, Temporary Administratrix. TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 247 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City. f11-1aw6mF

WARNER, ARLON M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARLON M. WARNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Wall St., in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. WILLIAM P. CLARK, JOSEPH CONNER, Executors; ELIZABETH WARNER, Executrix. FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Executors, 52 Wall Street. s24-1aw6mF

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

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Havel, Tu., Mch.8, 9 AM	Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch.22, 9 AM	Kais.W.d.G.Apr.12, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch.29, 9 AM	Lahn, Tu., Apl. 19, 9 AM

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Bremen..................Thurs., Mch. 31, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse.........Thurs., Apr. 7, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Saale.....Mch. 5, 10 AM	Fulda...Mch. 26, 10 AM
Werra....Mch. 12, 10 AM	Ems.......Apl. 2, 10 AM
Kai.Wm.II.Mh.19, 10 AM	Aller.....Apl. 16, 10 AM

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F.Bismarck.Apr.28, 9 AM	A.Victoria, May 26, 9 AM

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Patria...Mch. 12, 8 AM	Palatia....Apr. 9, 7 AM
Phoenicia..Mch. 19, 3 PM	Pretoria..Apr. 16, 2 PM

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ST. LOUIS.....March 16	ST. LOUIS.......April 6
NEW YORK...March 23	PARIS..........April 13

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FRIESLAND...March 9	[illegible]ERNLAND. Mar23
KENSINGTON. March 16	SOUTHWARK...Mar. 30

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
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Teutonic, Mar. 9, Noon	Teutonic, April 6, Noon
Britannic, Mar. 16, Noon	Britannic, Apr. 13, Noon
Majestic, Mar. 23, Noon	Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon	Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
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Lucania...Mch. 12, 8 AM	Aurania, Mch. 29, 10 AM
Etruria...Mch. 19, Noon	Umbria...April 2, 10 AM

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BELGIC..............................April 2, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.............April 12, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu...........April 21, 1 P. M.

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9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

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7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

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SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 11:50 A. M. week days; Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

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CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after Feb. 20, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P.M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach and Seabright, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:35, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St.; 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

"[illegible]"

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:[illegible] P. M. Niagara Falls 5:32 P. M., Toronto [illegible] P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily, 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo [illegible] P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday.—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily.—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:[illegible] A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily.—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, Daily.—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily.—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal; via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:20 A. M.—Sundays only, for Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car, Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM
Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service, Meals a la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair Car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair-car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:30, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, *2:00 P. M. (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

Many will wait till Spring to buy Spring clothing—glad of it; many prudent others buy now—they'll be glad of it.

The $10 last Spring overcoats, now are all at our Warren and Prince St. stores; not enough for three.

But the odd Spring coats, vests and trousers are at all three stores.

Coats, $5; vests, $1.50; trousers, $3.50.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

COMMISSIONER STRAUS OUT

President of the Board of Health Says His Business Needs Attention.

COL. MURPHY HIS SUCCESSOR

Story that Mayor Van Wyck's Criticism of the Department's Affairs Is Responsible for the Resignation Is Disputed by Mr. Straus.

Nathan Straus sent to Mayor Van Wyck yesterday his resignation as President of the Board of Health, and in less than an hour after it had been received the Mayor had accepted it and Col. Michael C. Murphy, the Tammany Hall leader of the First Assembly District, had been appointed and sworn in to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Straus, who is interested in a number of business enterprises, pleaded in his letter of resignation that his private business required so much of his time that he found it impossible to continue longer in the city's service; but among those who have watched the trend of affairs recently it is the opinion that Mr. Straus's resignation is due to the Mayor's criticism on Monday at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the affairs of the Health Department.

There has been more or less friction between the Mayor and the Health Board for some time. The Mayor recently sent for a trial balance of the finances of the department and the Commissioners could not furnish one. The Mayor wanted to know the reason for this, and Mr. Straus sent an employe of the department to explain, but Mayor Van Wyck would not discuss the matter with the envoy, and Commissioner Straus paid him a visit. Their interview was said to be a stormy one.

Appropriation Refused.

On Monday, at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the Board of Health asked for an increased appropriation of $2,279.23, to pay a number of Inspectors of mercantile establishments who had held over under the new administration. The Mayor objected to the granting of the appropriation, and remarked:

"The books of the Health Department are in a very bad condition. I have asked for a monthly trial balance, and have not received it, and this morning I sent an expert accountant to straighten out the muddle."

It is said that this was taken by Mr. Straus as a personal affront, and that his resignation is the result. Mr. Straus, however, declares that his relations with Mayor Van Wyck are of the most friendly nature, and that the Mayor knew some time ago of his intention to resign. When seen last night by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. Straus said:

"There is really no sense in this report that my resignation is the result of friction between the Mayor and myself. My brother Isidor is in Europe now, and I have the entire responsibility of our business. I intend, too, to distribute sterilized milk at a nominal fee this Summer, as I did last Summer, and that matter will make some demand on my time. I cannot therefore give the necessary time to the public duties for which I draw $7,500 a year, so there was nothing left for me to do but resign. In case the United States should go to war with Spain, and at present there are some ominous war clouds in the air, my business matters would require more attention, and I do not want to be caught unawares and with my hands full of public matters."

The New Appointee.

Col. Murphy, who was appointed in Mr. Straus's place, is one of the few Tammany Hall Assembly district leaders who were not provided with places when the new administration came into power. It was said at the time that Mr. Straus was appointed that he would hold the place only for a short time, and that upon his resignation Col. Murphy would be appointed in his stead.

Col. Murphy was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1841, and landed in this country when he was seven years old. He was educated in the public schools, and upon leaving them worked in the composing room of a daily paper in this city until the breaking out of the civil war. He served through the war, and was mustered out of the service with the rank of Colonel. Soon afterward he joined in the Fenian invasion of Canada, and was arrested by the United States authorities and held prisoner for two months. He was elected to the Legislature in 1866, and for fourteen years represented the lower district of the city in either the Senate or Assembly.

Col. Murphy underwent a remarkable operation in 1889, as a result of which his food was for years taken through a tube. His life was despaired of at the time of the operation, but he is in excellent health now.

He has never lived outside of the First Assembly District, and he has been a member of Tammany Hall since the County Democracy disbanded. He has been an Excise Commissioner, and was, up to yesterday, Clerk of the First District Civil Court. The unexpired term of President of the Board, which he will fill out, is two years.

MAYOR VETOES A CITY BILL.

Exemption of St. Luke's Church from an Improvement Assessment Disapproved.

Mayor Van Wyck on Tuesday sent to the Senate at Albany his veto of a bill to relieve the rector, church warden, and vestrymen of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church from a portion of the assessment for opening Convent Avenue from One Hundred and Fiftieth Street to St. Nicholas Avenue.

In his message of veto the Mayor said:

The assessment from which relief is asked by this bill was imposed in the year 1894, by Commissioners regularly appointed for the purpose by the Supreme Court. Assessments differ from taxes in this, that taxes are imposed upon property for the purpose of raising means for carrying on the Government, and, therefore, the individuals taxed receive only an indirect benefit from taxes paid, while assessments are levied solely because some particular piece of property upon which the charge is made has, by reason of some public work, received a direct benefit.

Exemptions from the payment of assessments are, therefore, special privileges granted to particular persons exempted, permitting them to retain the increased valuation resulting from the public work for which the assessment is laid, and at the same time to escape the reasonable proportion of the burden which other individual property owners are by law compelled to pay. In this particular instance, the property of St. Luke's Church has been increased in value by the opening of an avenue. By this act it is sought to permit the corporation to retain this benefit, this increase in the value of its property, and to relieve it from paying the reasonable proportion of the cost of opening the avenue imposed according to law. It is not in the interest of the city at large to permit this to be done. The benefit to the corporation is a direct benefit as much as if the increase in value came from the erection or adornment of buildings on its property. Retaining the benefit, it should bear its just proportion of the burden.

Registered Trade Mark.

Wash Dress Goods

Extremes of weight prevail in these for the coming summer.

The Gazes, for instance, were never so thin, so dainty or so beautiful as they are now.

On the other hand, the demand for such cool but substantial suitings as are required for Cycling and Golfing costumes has produced a heavier fabric than ever in Linen Duck, Linen Welts and Tweeds.

The choicest of these as of all the other varieties of washable goods for summer wear may be seen at

"The Linen Store,"
James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street, New York.

MEETING OF THE PARK BOARD.

Bids for Improvements—Brooklyn Commissioner Has Only His Imagination to Draw On.

At the meeting of the Park Board held at the Arsenal in Central Park yesterday morning bids were opened for the following works: For repairs to rustic structures in Central Park, lowest bid East River Mill and Lumber Company, $1,300; for furnishing 7,500 cubic yards of gravel, lowest, De Witt C. Bouker, $1.77 per cubic yard; for 5,000 cubic yards of garden mold, lowest, W. H. Masterson, $1.20 per cubic yard; for filling in 200,000 square feet of garden soil, lowest, W. Young, $1.44 per hundred feet. The bid of Thomas Dwyer, for improving the new Hamilton Fish Park, which was declared invalid by the Corporation Counsel, was rejected, and the contract let to the next lowest bidders, Kelly & Kelly. The board passed a resolution asking that $150,000 be appropriated for the removal of the reservoir at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, which will require six months' work, according to plans submitted by Carrere & Hastings, the architects.

The gardeners of the park asked that their salaries be increased from $40 a month to $60. Plans were filed for the asphalting of the plaza at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue and for strips of asphalt at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street. The work will cost $32,000, and Commissioner Brower of Brooklyn asked where the money was coming from, saying that he had been cut down $200,000, and had nothing to draw on but his imagination. Architect Munckwitz submitted plans and specifications for a new monkey house, just east of the lion house, in Central Park, to cost $4,500, which were adopted. Mr. Brower again recommended a meeting place nearer the Brooklyn Bridge.

WORK FOR THE LOCAL BOARDS.

President Peters Says They Will Investigate Complaints.

President Peters of the Borough of Manhattan said yesterday that he was satisfied with the opinion of Corporation Counsel Whalen defining the powers of the borough Presidents and the Boards of Local Improvements. Under that opinion there would be plenty for them to do. Complaints of nuisances, saloons, and gambling houses, he said, could be investigated by the boards with greater facility and less publicity than by the Police Department.

Referring to probable complaints against disorderly places, Mr. Peters said that the power of investigation given to the local boards was a wise provision of the charter. "If neighbors have occasion to complain against a place we will send for the tenants and hear their side of the story. If we find that a house is disorderly or that gambling is carried on, we will report our conclusions to the department having authority."

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.

Peter Milne's Son Out of the Brooklyn Water Department.

Harry T. Edwards of 145 West Fifty-third Street, E. T. Skelly, and Morris Bernstein were yesterday appointed searchers in the Tax Department. Edwards is a negro. He is the first of his race to be appointed to a place by the present administration. David T. Woelper was appointed Journal Clerk in City Clerk Scully's office.

Deputy Commissioner Moffett of Water Supply in Brooklyn has removed from office William Chambers, bookkeeper; Henry W. Valentine, and Reuben E. Caffrey, clerks; Michael Haggerty, teamster, and Frederick Milne, assistant engineer. Milne is a son of Peter Milne, whose retention in the department has caused trouble between the Democratic organizations of New York and Brooklyn. Frederick Milne was mentioned in the exposé of old Brooklyn contracts by the Controller a few days ago. He was removed with the approval of Chief Engineer Birdsall.

STREET LIGHTING CONTRACTS.

Appropriations Made for Only as Much as Was Done Last Year.

Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies has notified the successful bidders on as much of the street lighting authorized by the late Gas Commission as was done last year to appear at his office and sign contracts for lighting this year. The Gas Commission in December passed favorably upon a large number of applications for new street lights, including the lighting of the streets of City Island and a new system for Central Park. But after the bids had been asked for and opened it was found that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had not put enough money in the budget to pay for all the new lights. The board had simply reappropriated the amount for 1897, as it did in the case of other estimates, and there was something like $106,000 lacking. So the contracts were let conditionally.

Controller Fitch told the successful bidders to come before the new Board of Estimate and Apportionment early and get the appropriation increased. The bidders did this, but the board simply passed what the old board had appropriated. So there is just enough money to pay for as much lighting as was done last year, and the new streets will have to go unlighted.

BROOKLYN TEACHERS PAID.

A Bank Keeps Open Until Late in Order to Accommodate Them.

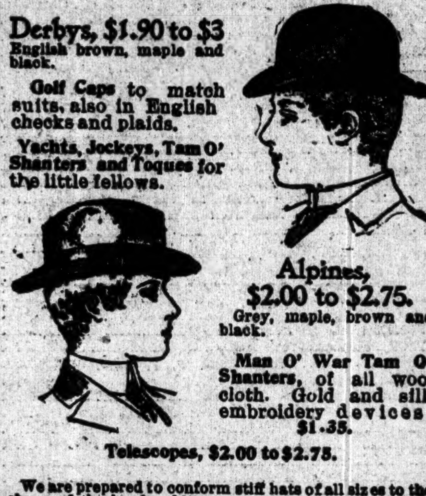
The teachers in the public schools of Brooklyn were made happy yesterday, when they received their checks for their salaries. City Paymaster Timmerman and a corps of clerks were kept busy all Wednesday night filling out the checks. The money to cash the checks was deposited in the People's Trust Company, and it kept open until late in the evening, to give the teachers an opportunity to get their pay.

J. Edward Swanstrom, President of the local School Board, took up the cudgels yesterday, in behalf of the central and local educational departments, against Controller Coler's strictures touching responsibility for the delay in paying the teachers' salaries. He said that when his office had been officially notified that the Board of Estimate had made the necessary appropriation for the teachers' salaries, the corrected payrolls and checks were sent in in less than an hour. This occurred on Feb. 19 last, and it is only now that the teachers have received their checks.

BEST & CO

Boys' Hats

Should suit their faces as well as fit their heads. Color, shape and contour are all to be considered. You are always sure of finding exactly the right one here—where children's outfitting is the exclusive business. And the advantage of selecting from the largest assortment adds nothing to the cost.



Derbys, $1.90 to $3
English brown, maple and black.

Golf Caps to match suits, also in English checks and plaids.

Yachts, Jockeys, Tam O' Shanters and Toques for the little fellows.

Alpines, $2.00 to $2.75.
Grey, maple, brown and black.

Man O' War Tam O' Shanters, of all wool cloth. Gold and silk embroidery devices, $1.35.

Telescopes, $2.00 to $2.75.

We are prepared to conform stiff hats of all sizes to the shape of the head, adding very much to the comfort of the wearer.

60-62 West 23d St.

LEGAL NOTES.

RUBY TILDEN PAINE'S WILL.—Justice Cohen, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday granted an application made on behalf of Willis S. Paine to set aside a subpoena requiring him to appear before a referee on the 28th of January last to be examined for the purpose of enabling Mrs. Henrietta T. Blatchford to frame her complaint in her suit against him, on the ground that the referee was without authority to issue the subpoena. Mr. Paine, who was former Superintendent of Insurance of this State, and is now president of the Merchants' Safe Deposit Company, is sued by Mrs. Blatchford, the widow of Samuel T. Blatchford, former Collector of the Port of New York, in reference to an alleged will of Ruby Tilden Paine, the defendant's wife, who died over two years ago. Mrs. Paine, who left no children, by her will bequeathed an annual income of $10,000 a year to her husband during his life, giving the remainder of her estate, which she derived from her uncle, the late Samuel J. Tilden, to her brother and sisters. The plaintiff alleges that her sister, Mrs. Paine, made a will about a year before her death which cannot be found. It is alleged by Mrs. Susan T. Sabine, another sister, that Mr. Paine took his wife's will from her room, saying he would place it in a safe deposit vault, but it has never been found. In October last an order was granted by the Supreme Court directing Mr. Paine to appear before a referee on the 23d of last November. A motion to vacate the order was granted, but the Appellate Division directed a reversal, without naming a day when Mr. Paine should appear. Then this subpoena was issued by the referee directing him to appear on the 28th of January; but it was disobeyed. Justice Cohen says there is no reason in principle why the referee, having once lost his power under the original order, could recover it without an express direction of the Court. The correct procedure, Justice Cohen said, required that defendant should be ordered to appear, either by direction of the Appellate Division, or of a Justice at Special Term. Such an order, he added, can now be obtained by plaintiff, either ex parte or on notice, and it will thus be unnecessary to make personal service on Mr. Paine.

⁂

CONSTRUCTION OF WILLS.—Robert E. Dunham has been awarded judgment in his favor by Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, in his suit against John A. De Raismes and others, to enforce payment of an annuity of $300 from the estate of his father-in-law, John F. J. De Raismes, given him in testator's will. The testator left a large fortune in realty and personalty, and bequeathed to his wife, besides household furniture, an annuity of $4,800 during her life out of the rents and profits of his improved real estate in this city; and also left her his farm and appurtenances during her life for a home for herself and infant children. The remainder of his property was given to his children and grandchildren. To Mr. Dunham, the plaintiff, was given an annuity of $300 during his life. When testator's son, Francis J. J. De Raismes, became of age the residuary estate was directed to be divided between the testator's children and grandchildren. Mr. Dunham was named as one of the executors of the will, but for some reason was removed before the time arrived for division of the property. The payment of the annuity to him was resisted by the defendants, on the ground that the property of which the testator died seized consisted of the real estate devised subject to the payment of the annuity to his wife, children, and grandchildren, and that the annuity to plaintiff was not made a charge upon the real estate subsequent to the time the son, Francis J. J. De Raismes, arrived at the age of twenty-one years. In his opinion Justice Russell says: "The personalty, the rents and profits, and the realty are so blended in this will, construed as a whole, that it is apparent that the testator did not intend residuary legatees and devisees to receive the shares going to them, except as distributions remaining after the specific purposes of the will were accomplished. It is conceded that the wife's annuity should be paid, even after the division, as a charge upon the realty; and though the language of the will is more specific in regard to her than the son-in-law, as the legacy was of far greater importance, yet the purpose of continuance of both annuities during the lives of the beneficiaries seems to be the same as to each. I look in vain through the will to find any purpose of termination of the legacy before the death of the plaintiff."

⁂

INDICTMENT UNDER THE LIQUOR TAX LAW.—The conviction of William H. Huffman, in Allegany County, for violation of the excise law, has been reversed by the Fourth Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Hardin. The indictment, drawn under the liquor tax law of 1896, charged that, on or about the 26th day of March, 1896, the accused sold and delivered liquor in quantities less than five gallons, to two persons named, as well as to divers other persons unknown, without having complied with the law relating to the payment of the tax and the posting of a liquor tax certificate. The Court holds that such an indictment was not demurrable as charging more than one crime. The reversal was based upon the ground that after alleging an act in violation of law by a sale to two persons jointly, proof was given of the sale to one independent of the other, and having given such proof of the act constituting the crime, proof was given of another additional act. The Court held that, as the liquor tax law provides that "each violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be construed to constitute a separate and complete offense," under an indictment charging a sale to two persons jointly, two independent sales, one to each of such parties, could not be proved.

⁂

FIRE INSURANCE.—Anna H. Messmer, who owned certain premises in Model City, Monroe County, which were entirely destroyed by fire on Oct. 19, 1895, transmitted on Nov. 8 an informal but verified statement of her loss to the general agent of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, in which she was insured, by whom it was retained without objection. Failing to secure an adjustment, she wrote the general agent who, in his reply, said he had received a paper with figures, but did not consider it in any way a proof of loss; yet he referred in terms to a future settlement. On Dec. 26, at her request, he sent her blank proofs of loss, which she filled out and returned about Dec. 31, the insurer retaining these, also without objection. In Mrs. Messmer's action against the company to recover upon the policy, the Fourth Appellate Division sustained plaintiff's exceptions upon a non-suit, holding, by Presiding Justice Hardin, that the question whether, under all the circumstances, the defendant had not waived its right to insist upon more formal proofs of loss, should have been submitted to the jury.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST. STORE.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

For Friday and Saturday.

MEN'S SHIRTS.

Men's all over Madras Shirts, $1.00 Each.

Equal in style, finish and workmanship to any $1.50 Shirt sold.

They are made of the best domestic Madras, in 14 different designs, stripes, checks and broken plaids, open front and back,—sizes 14 to 17,—detached link cuffs.

Men's "True Merit" Night Shirts, 50 cents each;
Easily worth 75 cents;

Made of Utica Nonpareil Muslin, extra long, and full width of body,—plain white or fast colored trimmings.

NEW NECKWEAR.

MOGADORE STRIPES,—in all shapes, Teck, Wide Imperial, Four-in-Hand, Puff and Ascot, 50 cents each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.
Broadway and 11th St.

THE TRIAL OF CAPT. CARTER

D. N. Carvalho, Handwriting Expert, Continues His Testimony About Forgeries.

A QUESTION OF AUTHORITY

The Witness Says that This Would Not Influence Him—No Direct Evidence Against the Accused Officer.

The court-martial which is investigating the charges against Capt. O. M. Carter, Engineer Corps, United States Army, met again in the board room in the Army Building at 11 A. M. yesterday. David N. Carvalho, the expert in handwriting, was recalled to the stand and the direct examination was resumed by the Judge Advocate, Col. Barr. Mr. Carvalho was the only witness called. He examined the checks in evidence, which were dated in 1895, and were given to Anson M. Bangs on account of the Cumberland Sound work. They amounted to $20,577.97.

After reading the indorsement on the checks, Col. Barr asked the witness:

"From your examination of the different handwritings submitted to you, by whom do you think the indorsement 'Anson M. Bangs' was written?"

"By B. D. Green," said Mr. Carvalho.

"What peculiarities do you notice?" was asked.

"The signature differs from that of Anson M. Bangs," said the witness. "The letter 's' has been omitted from the name 'Anson,' and there is also a difference in the middle initial."

Col. Barr offered in evidence a copy of the photograph of the check. Frank Blair, counsel for Capt. Carter, asked Col. Barr if it was his intention to claim that this check ever came back to Capt. Carter or that he knew of these improper indorsements. Mr. Blair said that he would object if that was the intention of the Judge Advocate.

Col. Barr said that Green's name was so connected with the case that the check and the forgery were entirely competent evidence. Mr. Blair said that there was no evidence of any forgery in the case, and it would be shown later that B. D. Green had the authority to sign the name of Anson M. Bangs.

Col. Barr said that the check had been thrown out of the Treasury and that if B. D. Green had any such authority he disguised it most admirably.

Mr. Blair said that there was no evidence of any forgeries as yet before the court, and the statement of the Judge Advocate was entirely gratuitous.

"The court knows," he said, "that the accused never saw the check after it passed from his hands."

"The court will be governed by the evidence," Gen. Otis remarked. "The court is aware that there is no evidence that Capt. Carter ever saw the checks after they passed from his hands."

Col. Barr put in the original check, as well as the photographic copy. Other checks drawn in favor of Anson M. Bangs on the contract of 1894 were placed in evidence. A photograph of these checks was handed to Mr. Carvalho. He pronounced the indorsement of these checks as genuine. They were indorsed by Anson M. Bangs and E. H. Gaynor, Treasurer, with one exception, where the indorsement was made by W. S. Gaynor.

Col. Barr said that he would have to wait until he could get some more photographs, which were being prepared as rapidly as possible.

Photographs of three checks paid to Anson M. Bangs on the Cumberland Sound contract in 1894 were introduced. No. 269,424 was for $21,287.65, No. 269,437 for $29,659.50, and No. 269,454 for $1,000. The first check had the word "cash" on it. Col. Barr referred to it as a very peculiar indorsement.

Mr. Carvalho said that, in his opinion, the indorsements on the first check mentioned were written by B. D. Green. The same, he said, was true of the first indorsement on the second check, on which he said that B. D. Green signed the name of Anson M. Bangs. The indorsement of W. S. Gaynor was genuine.

Mr. Carvalho said that on the check for $1,000 the name of Anson M. Bangs was written by Michael A. Connolly. "E. H. Gaynor," the second indorsement, was genuine. On the bottom of the check something had been erased by ink scratching, making a sort of square.

"I have removed enough of the ink on top," said Mr. Carvalho, "to find that the signature underneath was that of Anson M. Bangs. It was written by Michael A. Connolly."

Three checks, amounting in all to $57,091.08, made payable to Anson M. Bangs in 1895, were introduced and read. Mr. Carvalho said that the entire indorsement on the first check was in the handwriting of B. D. Green. He said that Michael A. Connolly indorsed the other checks.

Mr. Blair, for the defense, cross-examined Mr. Carvalho. He said:

"You used the words 'forgeries' and 'simulated' in speaking of some of the signatures which you said were made by Mr. Connolly. Did you use the word 'forgery' in its criminal sense?"

"I did," was the answer.

"Did you have any information to the effect that Mr. Connolly had no authority to sign any of those names?" was asked.

"I have," was the reply. "I secured it from one of the papers I examined."

The witness said that he had not the same information with regard to all the other papers.

Mr. Blair had some discussion with Mr. Carvalho about simulation and dissimulation of handwriting; after which he took up voucher No. 6, on which appeared the signature of Anson M. Bangs with three lines drawn through it. Mr. Carvalho said that it was in the same handwriting as that of James L. Gallagher, who is a bookkeeper for the Atlantic Contracting Company at Savannah. To a question of Col. Barr Mr. Carvalho replied that he was an expert in handwriting and not a lawyer, and that it would not affect his opinion that a signature was a forgery even if the men should come forward and state that authority had been given to use the signatures.

Col. Barr said just before the close of the day's session: "I will have some witnesses before the Court to-morrow who have consented to testify."

An adjournment was then taken until 11 A. M. to-day.

CONGRESS MAY ACT IN THE CASE.

If Witnesses Refuse to Testify, a Joint Committee Will Be Named.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Persons who have been asked to testify before the Carter court-martial in New York, and who are disposed to rely on the privilege of citizens to refuse to testify before a court-martial, have possibly not noticed the intimation thrown out in the House of Representatives on Monday. Mr. Hull, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, called up and had read a resolution calling for the appointment of a joint committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives to investigate the matter that is under the consideration by the Carter court-martial. This resolution was introduced some time ago, when there was doubt as to whether the trial of Capt. Carter by court-martial would be conducted broadly and with the determination to have a thorough and impartial hearing of the facts in the case.

Since that time the management of the case by Col. Barr has fully satisfied the Military Committee that no effort was being spared to bring out all the essential facts. Some members of the committee had been dissatisfied with efforts made to influence witnesses by intimating to them that they might refuse to appear if they disliked to testify. If the number of such unwilling witnesses should prove to be large, or if it were shown that important witnesses claimed the privilege of exemption from testifying at a court-martial, the resolution laid aside on Monday will be taken up again, passed by both houses, and followed by an investigation by the joint committee, which would have power to send for persons and papers and to compel all persons summoned to testify or be in contempt and in danger of imprisonment therefor.

In case of refusal of witnesses to appear it is in the power of Col. Barr to bring them into his court with the aid of soldiers, but he cannot compel them to testify when they have been arrested. It ought to be known by such persons that they will not escape by refusing to appear and testify before the court-martial.

TO MAKE TRACK CONNECTIONS.

The Brooklyn Elevated Will Cross Private Property.

Work was begun yesterday on the changes necessary to connect the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad with the bridge tracks. The connection is to be made through private property between Adams and Washington Streets. Three houses have been bought by the railroad company in Adams Street, and permits were granted by the Building Commission to demolish the buildings and erect the necessary railroad structure.

Legal proceedings have prevented the elevated road securing possession of the Stein property on Washington Street. It is expected the commission appointed by the court to fix the price in the condemnation proceedings will report during the week. As soon as this is done the work of making connection with the bridge structure will be pushed.

Stern Bros

call attention to additional models in

Ladies' Trimmed Hats and Bonnets

For Present Wear

West 23d St.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF, BUT—

The Review of Books and Art

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

The New York Times

Does Not. It Is New Every Week.

Had you not already received a surfeit of such commendation, I should be disposed to say, not how valuable, but how invaluable, is THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. Were it more widely known what a feast of good things the supplement contains, a HALF MILLION at least would want it every week.—W. A. King, Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1898.

Some of To-morrow's Features are These:

Pagello and George Sand
Romantic Literary Episode Recalled by the Death of De Musset's Rival.

Authors at Home. XV.
Thomas Bailey Aldrich in Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

Earl Carlisle's Manuscripts
Letters and Documents Relating to Famous Persons.

Zola's Paris
His New Book Now Ready. Passages from It in an Extended Review.

Some of the Newest Books
Two Pages of Timely Reviews. Works of Fiction, History, Science, &c.

Lady Vassall Holland
Her Evil Ways and Manners. Other Holland House Facts. Written by Mrs. Sherwood.

Valley Forge
An Orderly Book of Washington's Kept at that Place.

London Literary Letter
Written by William L. Alden.

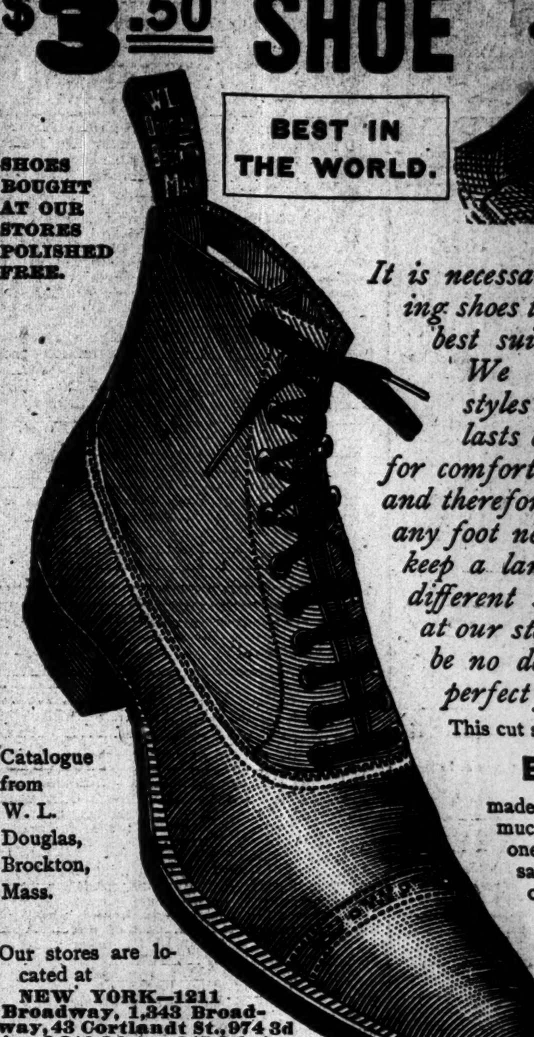
Paris Letter
Zola and Other Writers Who Have Been Prosecuted—The Stewart Sale—Richebourg's Death.

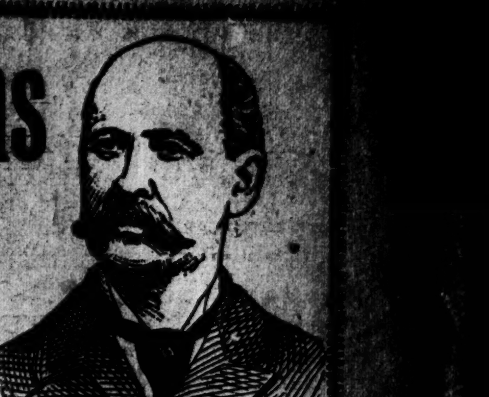
D'Annunzio
Books that Prove Him to be Entirely Selfish and Corrupt.

Nietzsche
Interesting Revolutionary Themes Treated by a Writer Now in a Madhouse.

Book Binding
Famous Masters of the Past in France and England.

The New York Times.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."





W. L. Douglas $3.50 SHOE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

SHOES BOUGHT AT OUR STORES POLISHED FREE.

It is necessary when purchasing shoes to consider what is best suited to your feet. We make over 155 styles and widths, on lasts especially designed for comfort as well as style, and therefore can fit with ease any foot not deformed. We keep a large assortment of different styles and widths at our stores; so there will be no delay in getting a perfect fit.

This cut shows our

BOX CALF

made on the Gem Toe, a shoe much worn this winter, and one which gives the best satisfaction. Has heavy oak sole, outside back stay, fast-color hooks and eyelets, and in every way a first-class shoe.

We make shoes from other leathers, such as Patent Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Russia Storm Calf, French Enamel, etc.

Catalogue from W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Our stores are located at

NEW YORK—1211 Broadway, 1,343 Broadway, 43 Cortlandt St., 974 3d Av., 2,210 3d Av., 345 8th Av., 264 W. 125th St., 114 Fulton St.

BROOKLYN—708-710 Broadway, 1,367 Broadway, 431 Fulton St., 494 Fifth Ave.

JERSEY CITY—10 Newark Ave.

SOLD A TICKET TO A SCALPER.

The Merchants' Association Obliged to Call a Member to Account.

One of the beneficiaries under the reduced railway-rate concessions secured by the Merchants' Association sold his return ticket to a Broadway "scalper," and a representative of the association purchased the ticket yesterday in order to keep faith with the railroad companies. The man who sold the ticket had first obtained the Merchants' Association's certification upon its face, thus making the association responsible for its proper use.

A letter was sent to the offending member by the officers of the association, saying: "We have just received information that after buying your ticket at the one-third rate for the payment of two-thirds of which you gave a delegate's certificate, you disposed of the ticket to a scalper. This ticket has been purchased by us at a cost of $16, for which we shall be glad to receive your check."

President King says that this is the first instance in which any of the reduced-rate certificates issued by railroads under arrangements with the Merchants' Association has gone wrong.

FUNERALS OF TWO VETERANS.

Capt. Hoagland and Capt. Durnin Buried with Military Honors.

The body of the late Capt. Isaac E. Hoagland was buried from the Old Guard Armory, at Fiftieth Street and Broadway, yesterday afternoon with military honors. The private funeral services were held at his late residence in Brooklyn on Wednesday, and the military services held yesterday were at the request of the deceased.

The body lay for several hours in state in the parlor of the armory. The casket was then removed to the drill room, where it was draped with the Stars and Stripes, the members of the Old Guard forming on either side of it. The Rev. John Wesley Brown of St. Thomas's Church conducted the services and delivered an address. The body was then taken to Woodlawn Cemetery, where the final military rites took place, and a salute was fired over the grave.

The funeral of Capt. Eugene Durnin, who enlisted in the same regiment with Capt. Hoagland, was made Captain the same day, discharged at the same time, and died on the same day, was also held yesterday. The John A. Dix Post, Grand Army of the Republic, which attended Capt. Durnin's funeral, called at the Old Guard Armory to pay respects to Capt. Hoagland.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway and 30th. Evenings 8:15. Matinées at 2. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2.
Every Ev'g until further notice,
MISS ADA REHAN
as PEGGY, in Wycherly's comedy,
THE COUNTRY GIRL,
preceded by the Japanese piece,
LILLI TSE.
Combination of delightful old comedy and fascinating operetta.
MATINEES TO-MORROW & WEDNESDAY.

Daly's BURTON HOLMES LECTURES.
"Yellowstone National Park."
To-day at 3 and To-morrow at 11.
Motion Pictures of Falls and Geysers in action. Res. $1.50 & $1. Adm. 50c.
Mon. 11, Tues. 3, Wed. 11, Oases of Algerian Sahara

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. High Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c.
The talented and beautiful actress,
CORA TANNER,
assisted by Louis F. Massen, in "Drifting Apart"; Leonidas' CATS and DOGS; PRESS ELDRIDGE, J. K. EMMET and ANNA MORTLAND, La PETITE ADELAIDE, SMITH and CAMPBELL, forty other stars.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d, at 8:15; ends 11.
Daniel Frohman.......Manager
Matinees, Thurs. and Sat'y, 2.
SECOND MONTH.......THE
Tree of Knowledge.
Next Mon. at 11, Serviss Illustrated Lectures. Mon., Spain; Tues., 11, Peter the Great; Wed., 11, Greece.
Adelaide Adelaide Adelaide Adelaide Next Tues. 2:30, Beethoven concert and the play of "Adelaide" with David Bispham, Julie Opp, etc. Marguerite Hall and Am. Orchestra.

American 42d St. and 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. at 2.
3d month Castle Sq. Opera Co.
Johann Strauss's
GYPSY BARON.
All seats **25 50 75.** SAT. MAT **25 & 50**
Next week.......NANON

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY.
The Highwayman.
MATINEE MUSICALES. To-day at 2:30 P. M.
Raoul Pugno, recital. Also Mrs. Grenville Snelling & Paul Willard. Prices, 25, 50, 75c. and $1.00.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' FAIR,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
SHAM BATTLE—MAINE'S MODEL.
SUBWAY PLEASANCE.
VAUDEVILLE AND FIFTY FEATURES.
OPEN 11 A. M. TO 11 P. M.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

HARLEM Opera House. LILLIAN RUSSELL, DELLA FOX, JEFF D'ANGELIS. The Wedding Day.
Next week—The Heart of Maryland.
With Mrs. LESLIE CARTER.

MANHATTAN Broadway and 33d St.
WAY DOWN EAST.
Matinee To-morrow.
Sunday Eve. Innes's Military Band.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near Broadway.
Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Sat.
OH! SUSANNAH!
Preceded nightly, 8:30, Mats., 2:15.
Annie Russell, in Dangerfield '95.

The Big Beauty Show! **CASINO!** MATINEE TO-MORROW | **LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN:** Telephone Girl

AMUSEMENTS.

MAINE CONCERT
AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL,
This (Fri.) Eveg. at 9 o'cl.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OUR HEROES KILLED ON THE "MAINE."

Given under the auspices of a Committee of Patronesses and the direction of Carl Loewenstein.

MR. SEIDL AND HIS GRAND ORCHESTRA.

ORATION BY CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

The following soloists have kindly volunteered to appear: Miss Marie Engel, Miss Maud Powell, Miss Bloodgood, Mr. Tagliapietra, and Mr. Franceschetti.

The funeral marches of Wagner and Beethoven are among the orchestral numbers.

Orchestra chairs, $3.00; Boxes, (6 seats,) $30.00; Admission, $1.50. To be had at Tyson's theatre ticket offices, Schuberth's, 23 Union Square; Rullman's, 111 Broadway; at the office of Carl Loewenstein, 274 West 33d Street, and at box office Astoria Hotel evening of concert.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1897—FIFTY-SIXTH SEASON—1898.
ANTON SEIDL.......CONDUCTOR.
6th Public Rehearsal, Friday, March 4, at 2.
Sixth Concert, Saturday, Mar. 5, at 8:15 P. M.
PROGRAMME:
Symphony, No. 5, B flat major, (new). A. Glazounow
Scena and Aria from "Euryanthe"......Weber
M. POL PLANCON.
Symphonic Poem, "Tasso"..............Liszt
Wotan's Farewell and Magic Fire Scene..Wagner.
WOTAN.........M. POL PLANCON.
Box Office open daily from 9 AM. to 5 PM.
Seats 75c. to $2. Boxes $12. General admission $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

PLEASURE **PALACE** **Continuous** Performance, 1:30 to 11 P. M. 58th & 3d Av.
MINNIE SELIGMAN,
In "Comedy and Tragedy," JOHN W. RANSONE, Patrice; Favor & Sinclair, 15 others, and the GREAT BIOGRAPH.
Afts., 15 & 25c. Evegs., 25 & 50c.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK
66TH STREET, NEAR COLUMBUS AVENUE.
International Hockey Matches to-night, 8:15 o'clock.
VICTORIAS—Champions of Canada.
vs.
NEW YORK A. C.—Champions of United States.

WALLACK'S. EVGS., 8:20. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2.
MR. JOHN DREW,
ONE SUMMER'S DAY.
FREELAND LENTEN LECTURES
Mornings and Afternoons, March 7th to 19th.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Admission 50c. Matinée Saturday.
CHARMION—JULIE MACKEY.
ROGER BROS. and 15 other Big Acts.
March 7, CHIRGWIN, the White-Eyed Kaffir.

EDEN Musee THE WORLD IN WAX.
Hungarian Band Concerts.
PASSION PLAY
and other Cinematograph Views.
Lenten Matinée at 3; Evenings, 8.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST.
WM. H. **Crane** Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
A Virginia Courtship.
MATINEES WED. & SAT. at 2:15

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way.
MAUDE ADAMS Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
THE LITTLE MINISTER.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
HENRY MILLER Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
THE MASTER.
Evenings, 8:25. Matinée, 2:15.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
A beautiful story with magnificent effects.
THE WHITE HEATHER.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. Eve., 8:15.

BIJOU. Ev'gs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES.
"You get tired laughing."

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE,
BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
FEAST OF FASCINATING FEATURES.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.

5TH AV. Theatre, B'way & 28th St.
LAST 3 TIMES IN N. Y. CITY.
DE WOLF HOPPER in EL CAPITAN,
with the great 7th Regt. Band.
March 14th, ret. of Modjeska.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. | **The Conquerors.**

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST WEEK Last Nights
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT. SWEET INNISCARRA.
NEXT WEEK—IN GAY NEW YORK.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, ½ prices. Julie Kopacsy's 3rd last appear. Last performance of Strauss's op. "The Bat." Sat. Mat. & Eveg., "Lodge Brethren," (last time.)

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
WHITNEY OPERA CO. | **A Normandy Wedding.**

Grand Opr. House, 23d & 8th Av. Mat. Sat.
TO-NIGHT—UNDER THE RED ROBE.
Next w'k, Ellita Proctor Otis, "Oliver Twist."

COLUMBUS. [illegible]
Next Week—Andrew Mack in [illegible]